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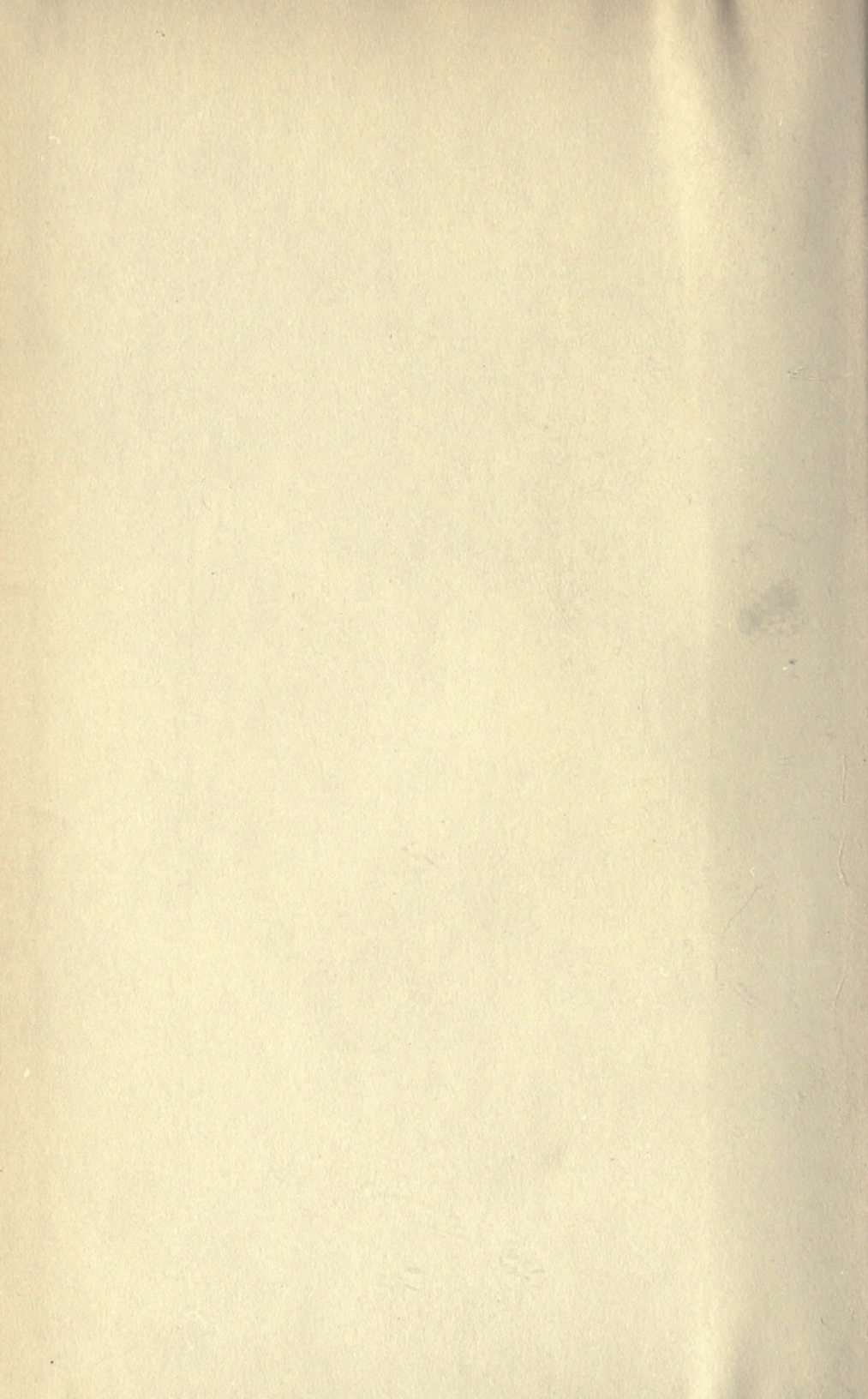
VOLUME 11

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THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE
UNIVERSITY AND THE ALUMNI

VOLUME VI
NOVEMBER, 1917—JUNE, 1918

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

EDITORIAL OFFICE: Johns Hopkins University

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WAVERLY PRESS
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE, U. S. A.

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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VI

NOVEMBER, 1917

No. 1

EDITORIAL NOTE

The present number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE has been made up in great haste, and under many difficulties. Both the managing editor and the assistant editor have been called away on military service, and there was some delay in securing the right man to carry on their work. After some hesitation, Dr. Robert B. Roulston, A.B., '00, Ph.D., 1906, Associate Professor of German, has been prevailed upon to take charge of the Magazine for the current year, and the Board of Editors bespeak for him the same cordial support on the part of all Hopkins men as was given to Mr. Wroth during the five years of his service.

THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND

By JOSEPH S. AMES

Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University

AT the outbreak of the War in August 1914 there was practically complete cessation of regular work in the laboratories of France and England. It is true their scientific journals did not stop, but the researches and investigations reported were in the main those which had been carried on before this time. This country was almost completely ignorant of the character of the work being done abroad, although everyone knew that the exigencies of the War were calling for the assistance of all scientific men. A large number of these were, naturally, engaged in actual warfare; whereas others were working in their laboratories on problems having a bearing upon war. The exact nature of these problems and the extent to which they were being solved were unknown to us in this country, except in so far as personal correspondence threw light upon the subject.

This question of recent scientific work in France and England became a matter of the utmost importance to America the moment this country entered the War actively. The National Research Council, appointed by the direction of the President to consider and to advise concerning the connection between all forms of scientific activity and the various departments of the Government, had this subject in mind immediately. The idea occurred to the Chairman of its Executive Committee, Dr. George E. Hale, that it would be well to send a Commission from this country to Europe in order to investigate the matter at first hand. This plan was approved by Dr. Welch, the Chairman of the Council and by Secretary Baker, under whom the Coun-

cil came, so far as its relation to the Government was concerned. As at first proposed, the function of this Commission was to be twofold: First, to investigate the nature of the work already done in various fields of science, specially with reference to the War; second, to offer to the scientific men of France and England the services of our laboratories and our men at home, the idea being that it might very well be true that certain lines of investigation in the European laboratories had been interrupted by the War and that we in this country might be able to continue them, or it might be that there were certain fields of work where the investigators of Europe might wish to have their conclusions confirmed.

Shortly after this idea occurred to Dr. Hale, and after the preliminary plans were made, a proposition was discussed of sending to Europe a very large Commission, under the auspices of the National Defense Council, to make investigations concerning the status not simply of science but also of engineering, of manufactures, and of other economic questions. This broader proposal led to considerable discussion and delay, and in the end was not approved. In the meantime, however, Dr. Hale, with the authority of the National Research Council, asked me to select a certain number of scientific men to form the Commission originally proposed by him, and to go abroad with this Commission as its Chairman at as early a date as possible.

The first question to decide was the number of sciences which should be represented, and as originally proposed these were as follows: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Medicine, Hygiene and Sanitation, Metallurgy, General Engineering, Topography and Map Making, and Physics. The next question was to decide as to the men who should be invited to form the Commission. This was not an easy matter, for several reasons. One was that the personal characteristics of the men forming the Commission were evidently of primary importance, quite apart from their scientific attainments; another was that their attitude towards the war had to be learned; still

another was the fact that there was no money available to pay the expenses of the Commission and arrangements had to be made for the provision of a suitable amount by each man forming the Commission. In my own case I may say that the Trustees of the University looked upon the payment of my expenses as a contribution by them to the War. After numerous conferences with Dr. Hale, Dr. Welch, Dr. Walcott, and many others the Commission was constituted finally as follows: Dr. George A. Hulett, Professor of Physical Chemistry, Princeton University; Dr. George K. Burgess, Physicist, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Harry Fielding Reid, Professor of Dynamic Geology and Geography in this University; Dr. Richard P. Strong, a graduate of our Medical School and now Professor of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Assistant Health Commissioner of New York State; and myself. When we reached London in June, this Commission was increased by the addition of Dr. Henry P. Dakin, the distinguished Physiological Chemist of New York City.

In preparation for our work in Europe, each one of the Commission obtained as complete a list as possible of questions in his own field, the answers to which were desired by the various departments of the Government and by the various sub-committees of the National Research Council. I, for example, saw personally the active men in the aviation branches of both the Army and the Navy, in the Engineers' Corps, in the Ordnance Section of the War Department, etc. I also obtained from Dr. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards, a list of all questions which had been referred to him in the past few years by the different departments of the Government referring to Physics and allied subjects. Each one of the Commission did his best to be prepared when reaching Europe to ask intelligent questions and not to waste time.

The Commission sailed for Bordeaux from New York on the *Chicago* of the French Line on April 14; and their destination was reached on the evening of April 25. We left

America without any official commission from the Government, having no letters to any of the Government officials of either France or England. As a matter of fact our Commission was entirely unofficial and its success—for it was eminently successful—was due to two facts: First, before we left Washington the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, had been consulted in regard to our plans, and as soon as the Commission was definitely constituted he had cabled to his Government; second, we were the first Commission to leave this country for Europe after the United States entered the War. A further fact of more or less importance in helping the Commission in its work was the friendship that existed between the members of the Commission and many of the scientific workers in both France and England.

As a consequence of M. Jusserand's cablegram we were welcomed at Bordeaux by representatives of the French War Department and also by a large group of newspaper reporters. When we reached the hotel at Bordeaux at nearly midnight, it was my duty to give an interview to these last and to answer such questions as these; "Is America going to pass the Universal Service Bill?" "How long before there will be American forces in France?" Fortunately the answers I gave as to my belief in the matter were confirmed by the dispatches of the next few weeks. The Commission proceeded at once to Paris and was met at the railway station by personal representatives of the Ministry of War, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of the American Embassy. These last had really no idea as to who we were or why we had come, having been told simply that there was an American mission arriving. On the following morning we were received by the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp; and he at our request made an appointment for us to be received by the Minister of War, M. Painlevé, the present Premier, that afternoon. M. Painlevé was most gracious and assured us of his sincere coöperation and promised us that "every door in France would be open to us." M. Painlevé is one of the most distinguished mathematicians living

and his chief assistant and personal representative is M. Borel, another able mathematician. We were specially recommended to M. Borel's attention; and the success of our work in France is directly due to his unfailing kindness and constant helpfulness. He put at our disposal one of his assistants, M. Pierre Boutroux, who before the War had been for a short time on the faculty at Princeton. It would be impossible for me to say too much in regard to M. Boutroux's assistance to us. He gave up his entire time while we were in France to seeing that each of us secured the information he needed. Knowing that we were soon to arrive in Paris, M. Painlevé had arranged for a committee of ten or twelve men to meet us and to make general plans so that we might quickly and easily accomplish our purposes. These men represented various branches of science and various services of the Army. M. Villard was the Chairman. We met with this committee on the following morning and detailed plans were made for us. Dr. Hulett was taken charge of at once by the chemists in Paris; Dr. Strong and Dr. Williams, by Dr. Tessier; and Dr. Reid, Dr. Burgess, and myself, by the Minister of Aviation and the Minister of Inventions. Dr. Hulett devoted his entire time for the next few weeks to a study of the use of poisonous gases in warfare, both from the offensive and from the defensive points of view. He was shown the theoretical and practical work in the laboratories and manufactories and also the tests made with these gases in the field laboratories. He paid special attention to the subject of gas masks and the technique of their use. After some weeks of this work in connection with the French military authorities, he went with some members of the American Military Mission in Paris to the British front where he made similar studies. Dr. Strong and Dr. Williams were shown all the research laboratories in Paris and were then taken to see all the types of hospitals, dressing stations, and the like. They were given opportunities of studying all the sanitary questions with reference to the Army and were shown all the statistics referring to

the great struggle. Dr. Williams was specially interested in questions referring to the reëducation of the wounded and to the reaction of the War upon the civil population. The other three of us divided our time about evenly between problems referring to aviation and those concerned with general physical questions. Our guide and counselor in the aviation work was Captain De Guiches, who later came to this country as a member of the French Scientific Mission. We were shown all the laboratory work in connection with airplanes, the actual testing of different types of planes and several manufactories of the actual airplanes and of airplane engines. We also had opportunities to study all the work done in France in connection with captive balloons and dirigibles, and had the pleasure of consulting in regard to all aircraft matters the entire scientific staff of the Ministry of Aviation. We were then taken to several flying fields where instruction was being given to pilots, and also to one where provision was made for the defense of Paris against German aircraft. Few things interested us as much as the investigation of various types of instruments used in connection with the airplane service. We three were shown the laboratory work in Paris, especially that concerned with wireless telegraphy, sound ranging for guns, meteorology, topography and map making, new types of optical instruments, etc., by M. Fabry and M. Abraham, who also were members of the French Scientific Mission to this country. After we had seen the work in Paris and neighborhood, Dr. Reid, Dr. Burgess, and myself were taken by the government to Châlons, and were guests of the Fourth Army for five days. M. Boutroux accompanied us as did also Professor Wallace Sabine of Harvard who was at that time an "exchange professor" in Paris. General Pétain assigned to us his chief consulting engineer, Captain Capart, who was with us during our entire stay on the Champagne battle front. We had rooms at a hotel in Châlons, and each day were taken by different members of the staff to see the actual operation in war of the different sciences, which we had studied

in the laboratories in Paris. We were shown the actual use of airplanes in reconnaissance work and in spotting the fire of the big guns, in bomb dropping, in photography, and in aerial combat. We saw the use to which sound receiving apparatus of various types was put in connection with the enemy's artillery. We saw all the forms of wireless telegraphy, of listening apparatus, of signalling methods, etc. In the course of this work we passed along the French line from about five miles east of Rheims to Verdun. At this latter city, now utterly abandoned except for a garrison living in the famous subterranean fort, we had lunch with the Commandant and were later taken out to see certain portions of the battle fields. We were allowed to go into the fortifications at Douaumont and were told the story of the series of fights by its Commandant. This last day of ours at Verdun had no connection whatever with our scientific work, but was in all respects the most thrilling and interesting day we had with the French Army.

We returned to Paris the following day and left on the day after for the British front. Immediately upon our first arrival in Paris I had written to Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, to learn if he knew anything about us, and at the same time I wrote Mr. William Buckler, formerly a Trustee of this University and now a Special Agent at the Embassy, telling him what the French Government had done for us and of how great assistance to us Mr. Sharp had been. Within a few days I heard from Dr. Page that he knew all about us and would help us in every way possible; so I made arrangements at once through him for the British Government to receive us at their Front. The British Government at that time had rented two chateaux not far from Abbeville at which the guests of the Government were received. They were entertained most delightfully and each morning the different guests were sent out in motors with staff officers to see whatever features of the battle line they wished to investigate. At one of these chateaux only newspaper correspondents were received, and

the other guests of the Government were put up at the Visitors Chateau. Our official host was Captain Roberts who was kindness itself to us during our brief stay. There is now a third chateau reserved primarily for American visitors.

Our program at the British front was exactly like that at the French with the exception of the fact that we had no one to help us lay out the day's work. Dr. Strong and Dr. Williams spent their time in studying the English hospital system, their sanitation work, etc. Dr. Hulett looked into the organization of the gas service; and the other three of us again made observations in regard to questions referring to aviation, topography, sound-ranging, etc. We spent three full days here and then crossed the channel from Boulogne to Folkstone and thence to London. Our train was a few hundred yards out from Folkstone when the city was subjected to a bombing raid by German airplanes. We reached London on the Friday before Whit Sunday, and, knowing that Whit Monday would be practically a holiday, we all made our plans accordingly. Dr. Reid and myself "proposed ourselves" to Sir J. J. Thomson at Cambridge and were welcomed as we knew we would be. He is the Chairman of the Research Committee for the British Admiralty and we spent three days with him learning more in regard to our immediate work in England than we could in any other way. On the Tuesday after Whit Sunday we were received officially by Dr. Page, our Ambassador; and he at once wrote official letters to all the Government officials in London whom we cared to see or who could be of direct use to us, so that from that time on our course was clear. We were shown laboratories, manufactories, hospitals, etc., each according to his desires. General Sir David Henderson, the head of the Royal Flying Corps, was kind enough to place at my disposal an office in the Air-Board Building where I could confer with the various officials of his department. Sir Robert Hadfield, the most distinguished Metallurgist in Europe and a friend of long standing of Dr. Burgess, was specially kind to us. By the time we reached London, each one of us knew so well the particular subjects about which

it was necessary for him to inquire that we ceased going together; each one pursued his own way. It was simply astonishing how much could be done under these circumstances, with the most ready coöperation of every one in the service of the Government. As noted before, Dr. Henry P. Dakin joined us in London, where he made a special study in regard to the food question and the physiological problems connected with gas warfare. While we had been at the British front there had been several men whom Dr. Reid and I had been specially anxious to see but could not find. So we obtained permission to return there for three days. During this time we looked into the English method of treating such subjects as meteorology, instruction in shell fuses, sound-ranging for guns, the application of geology in preparation of campaigns, etc. I think Dr. Reid and I agreed in believing that our last day in France was the most interesting and the most valuable of our entire visit.

Immediately upon our return to London our Commission disintegrated. Dr. Burgess returned to France in order to see some of the great French metallurgical works in the southeastern part of France; Dr. Hulett also returned to Paris in order to act in a consulting capacity for General Pershing's staff; Dr. Strong, who was an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps, applied for and obtained permission to join the American forces in France; Dr. Williams crossed also to France in order to complete some investigations concerning hospital management. Dr. Reid, Dr. Dakin and I sailed for home, June 15, on the *New York*. We had an uneventful trip and reached this country on June 25.

One of the pleasantest features of our busy six weeks in Europe was the hearty coöperation we received from all American officials. Each and every one of the staffs of the embassies in Paris and in London did everything possible to assist us; and Major Logan and the other officers of the Military Mission in Paris helped us in every imaginable way. Without this and the official support from the French and English Governments, so eagerly given, we could never have succeeded as we did.

SOME BOYHOOD REMINISCENCES OF A COUNTRY TOWN

By KIRBY FLOWER SMITH

Professor of Latin, Johns Hopkins University

THE contour and physical characteristics of the state of Vermont are largely determined by the Green Mountains, which, in the form of a Y, appropriate most of the space available, and finally fade out in the Berkshire Hills. In her grim moods she is awesome, but on the whole she has more of the grace and friendliness of youth about her than her elder sister across the Connecticut. To be sure, her features are seamed and puckered to a remarkable degree—perhaps because she has had to face the blasts of rude Boreas for so large a part of her existence. But when the spring comes, as it finally does, that which we took for a scowl melts into a broad rippling smile, the charm of which can be fully appreciated only by those who have lived in the light of it.

Speaking in general, the whole country is a succession of hills and dales of all shapes and sizes. It is as picturesque as it can be made by an infinite variety of forest and plain, of green fields and sunny hillsides, of steep, gloomy defiles and rugged glens, of clear woodland brooks that dance and gurgle as they follow their devious ways. Over all is a sky that in summer rivals that of Italy. And that sky looks down upon a scene that a Vergil or a Theocritus would have loved and sung. Numberless country roads connect the many villages which, at short distances apart, are tucked away in various nooks and corners all over the state. Such is the influence of early association, that when I picture that wonderful youth in the fairy tale who goes forth to seek his fortune, I still think of him as following one of these familiar country roads as it winds hither and thither, up hill and

down, now resting at a cool spring under a great beech or sugar-maple, now squeezing around a jutting cliff which all but shoulders it into the gorge on the other hand, whence comes faintly up through the tree-tops the sound of echoing waters, now toiling up over the "thankee-moms" to the top of the next rise. Here, perhaps, it stops a moment to view the steeples of the next village, plunges headlong into the valley below, crosses a talkative brook that runs dimpling on, flecked with sunshine, then finally, widening and straightening, it proceeds decorously between rows of elms or maples into the Village Street, past the "hotel," the "store," the old houses with their cool, green lawns, and so out and on again as before.

Whichever way you turn are mountains, and always wooded to their summits. The scarred and rugged majesty of those Titans of the Alps fills one with awe. They are like so many gods with their heads in the clouds, taking no keep of the mites at their feet. But these shaggy, good-natured monsters are kindly and human. They smile down upon their children.

Apart from the small mercantile and professional classes in the various towns, the life among these hills and dales is perhaps more distinctly pastoral than in any other part of the Union. Signs of it are constantly appearing along the country roads—in the "creameries," in the array of barns of all degrees, but especially in the cattle everywhere in evidence. There are cattle grazing in the distance, cows that stand and gaze at you over the wall as you pass, with that entire absence of emotion of which only a cow is capable, calves that canter along fitfully inside their fence, following you until the limit of their field is reached. To the same category belong the horses, for which the state has long been noted. The average Vermonter can "talk horse" with you for hours at a time. Even in these degenerate days of the motor car, he generally owns a good horse, and, in driving about the country, it is rare to meet a man who does not glance at you and then at your horse's feet, in that in-

describable way peculiar to those who know all about a good horse when they see it. The inspection, though brief and perhaps unconscious, is always to a certain extent disconcerting. If you are not yourself a past master in the intricacies of a horse-trade, you at once assume a deprecatory attitude of defense and explanation.

The population is small. In character and habits it is in many ways surprisingly like that Italian population of small land-owners in the days of Republican Rome. Indeed, in a general way, there is no more characteristic Vermonter in ancient literature than Cato the Elder. The people are, of course, conservative, tenacious of their traditions and respecters of them. As a rule, there is a keen sense of the ludicrous, coupled with a faculty of instant repartee, doubtless fostered by the unremitting banter that goes on from morning till night in any and all of these small towns, and is partly responsible for a certain piquancy of expression, an oddity of rhetorical figure as unexpected as it is amusingly appropriate. At the same time there often appears in this temperament a distinct tendency to the imaginative and even the mystic, as one might expect of men who live a life of comparative solitude in the solemn shadow of those eternal hills, whose forests and streams are hardly different from what they were in the days of Columbus.

Of all the traits of Memory, none is more lovable than that she insists upon softening and glorifying the receding vista of our past, resting, like the sunset, with peculiar radiance upon those far-off hills that stand between us and the Dreamland of unremembered childhood. Hence it is, perhaps, that the old-world beauty of certain idyls of Theocritus always brings back to me the scenes and impressions of a certain Vermont town, as it used to be in my boyhood days. At that time our village numbered a little less than ten thousand inhabitants, and I have not yet forgotten with what pride we used to affirm that it was the largest place in the state. It stands in the valley of Otter Creek, which flows northward to Lake Champlain. At the west and

south are the Green Mountains. A break through the one leads to "York State," a pass over the other to the valley of the Connecticut. Toward the north are the hills that block the way to Canada, and far down toward the south the blue peaks that shut us off from Massachusetts. We lived upon "Main Street," that thoroughfare which is found in nearly every New England village, and, as in our case, is usually the oldest and involves much of the traditional lore of the place. It runs directly north and south for several miles, and is a portion of the old military road carried through the forest from Boston to Montreal in 1759.

Before the day of railways it was the regular stage route between those two cities. In the midst of the street once stood the old stockade, the original nucleus of the place. The spring that supplied it with water is now twelve or fifteen feet below the surface. On the one hand of it was the "Franklin Hotel," the Courthouse, and two or three old stores, all burned down in my earliest childhood, and on the other the old Village Green, now a park. Here was where the "June trainings" used to be held, and here, in the month of February, 1814, on a day when the thermometer was something like 40° below zero, occurred the last public whipping in the state—thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back, "well laid on," as the old writ grimly expressed it. The entire programme of this celebration was once given me by one who had been present and remembered all the particulars. The new town was down the hill and had grown up since the railroad.

Main Street is fully 300 feet wide, flanked on either side by rows of elms or maples, varied now and then by the locusts and poplars, which were so fashionable in the landscape gardening of a century ago. Many of the houses, surrounded by great trees and sloping lawns, belong to the same period.

In my boyhood our street still bore witness to the Revolution and echoed faintly with the memories of it. This was partly due to the natural conservatism of the Vermonters,

but largely to the advanced age of several who lived on it. Every Vermont town seems to possess a goodly proportion of people of the most unusual age. Whether this is due to the preservative qualities of the climate or to the fact that those who can survive the Vermont weather beyond a certain period have every right to live as long as they please, I shall not attempt to decide. At any rate, when I was about twelve years old, I remember calculating that there were thirteen people on our street, within a distance of 3 miles, whose combined ages amounted to over eleven hundred years. It is a great pity that so many of those years were contemporaneous. Otherwise I could have listened to some personal recollections of the days of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. The last of the thirteen died in 1895.

While in one sense "Crabbed Age and Youth cannot live together," it is certainly true that, in others, nothing comes so near extreme youth as extreme age. I know that some of the pleasantest memories of my small-boy days are of these same old people. Several of them lived on my way to school, and I counted them all as my good friends. The first and best was Madam Temple. She was seventy-five when I first remember her, and she lived to be more than ninety. Once she showed me a picture of herself painted in 1816. It was the face of a beautiful woman, and, indeed, when I knew her, the burden of her many years rested upon her like the ermine of royalty. I use the word royalty advisedly, for both in disposition and presence she was distinctly imperial. No one ever dreamed of disputing the final authority of her rescripts. There was something in her erect carriage, which she kept to the last, in the proud poise of her head and the gleam of her steel-gray eyes (she never wore glasses), that to a small boy was awesome. Yet at the same time he was completely won by her, for though stern and uncompromising as the Draconian Code, she was the essence of kindliness and the impersonation of that punctilious, old-world courtesy which, next to the mature man or woman of the world, only the small boy can always be depended on to understand and appreciate.

Her husband, who was several years older than herself, was a man of wealth and position, and she had had a gay youth. But at his death, which occurred early in the century, it was discovered that little was left for her outside of the old place. Here, for nearly sixty years, she lived a life of dignified retirement, and it was eminently characteristic of her that, during all that time, she probably never uttered a syllable referring to those days when the battle of Waterloo was amongst the latest foreign news.

Her religious, social and household duties—in fact, everything that she did—rested upon rules of procedure as invariable as that famous code of the Medes and Persians. She was the first person, as I well recollect, whom I ever had the honor of “seeing home,” and it was some time before I ventured to take charge of anyone of less settled habits. At certain intervals she was in the habit of taking tea at our house. On such occasions she always made her appearance with one of those oldfashioned, rectangular tin lanterns with a peaked top such as Dogberry uses. There were no street lamps then in our part of the town. At exactly nine o’clock—and I am not at all sure that anything short of the Trump of Judgment would have altered the hour—the lantern was lighted and I acted as her escort home. My consciousness of manly importance on those occasions was perhaps keener than it has ever been since, although, even then, it was doubtless affected by the certain knowledge that when I returned I should be without the lantern.

As a special favor I was sometimes allowed to play on the grounds, but within the bounds of decorum and without companions. Over half a century of experience with small boys had taught Madam Temple the strategic importance of detaching the forces of the enemy.

There were a great many fine old trees on her place, but as I well remember, my favorite was a horse-chestnut that stood by the walk. I have often observed that a boy’s favorite trees are chosen from a strictly utilitarian point of view, and may be divided, though the division is by no means

exclusive, into two classes: those which he can climb—an extremely large number—and those which bear something. Whether that something can be utilized or not is a matter of minor importance. Horse-chestnuts, for example, are beautiful, but even for a small boy, they are eminently useless. To be sure, we used to pierce them and attach a short string, the object being to toss them in the air. But, as a missile, this contrivance was justly despised, especially in a country where green apples are plentiful and a sharp stick can be found anywhere within ten rods. Still, we used to gather them. Some years ago I came across a small boy doing the same thing. Thinking that perhaps the boys had discovered since my day some new and useful purpose for these nuts, I inquired with some interest what he intended to do with them. My mind was considerably relieved to find that the small boy is the same that he has always been. He stood silent a few moments, evidently in deep thought; then, shifting uneasily to the other foot, "I dunno—I'm just a-gettin' 'em." So it is with all us collectors. Whether the object of the collection is stamps, coins, books, pictures, fame, or—horse-chestnuts, perhaps the keenest pleasure after all, in the words of this unconscious young philosopher, lies in "just a-gettin' 'em." Speaking of stamps reminds me that that particular distemper struck our town soon after the Franco-Prussian War. I had a severe attack of it, further aggravated by Madam Temple herself, whose son was an admiral in the Navy and wrote her weekly letters from all sorts of interesting foreign ports. The stamps all fell to me. Every Friday afternoon as I came home from school I usually found her waiting at her front gate, if it was not too cold. I never come across a stamp of Victor Emanuel or of the old French Republic without seeing once more in the autumn sunlight the lace cap and the erect, martial figure of my old friend who had been a beauty in the days when Napoleon was still a name to conjure with.

An equally picturesque place, on the other side of the street a little further down, was the home of Madam Wil-

liams. She was some years older than her particular friend, Madam Temple, but she died at the comparatively early age of eighty-five. She was nearly, if not quite, six feet in height. I can still hear the majestic swish of her black silks as she moved about. She was very fond of flowers and next to the street she had a large garden which was filled with all sorts of oldfashioned roses, pinks, hollyhocks, pansies, syringas, and especially the greatest profusion of lilacs. To this day, whenever I see the lilacs in bloom, the picture of Madam Williams taking her favorite walk in that old garden always comes back to me. Usually, when I caught sight of her there, I took care to move along in close proximity to the fence. I was fond of her but I never should have thought of addressing her first. However, my somewhat sidling style of locomotion generally succeeded in attracting attention. I was then asked after my health—*my* health—and that of my parents, all in the softest tones, and with as much courtesy as though I had been the Prince Regent instead of being a small boy, too short to look over the pickets. The interview usually closed with the presentation of a bunch of flowers, which I was to “take home to my mother.”

Further down the street was Captain Lowe. He was a veteran of 1812, and had followed the seas in his youth. He was nearly six feet four, straight as a corporal, and walked along with a measured tread that seemed to keep time to the drumbeats of memory. At one period my liveliest interest in him was due to the fact that he had visited St. Helena while Napoleon was there. It is a thousand pities that I cannot immortalize this number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE by recounting in it what must be the only personal memory of Napoleon as yet unpublished. But the truth must be told.

After learning from Mr. Jacob Abbott a great deal that Napoleon was not—as I chanced to do at an early age—I rushed off to Captain Lowe to hold an interview with him on the subject of his personal recollections. They were not

altogether satisfactory. There was an introduction of indefinite length on the subject of seafaring sixty years before. After it had become connected with this particular voyage, the fact was finally disclosed that Captain Lowe had once stopped at St. Helena for the purpose of procuring fresh water and potatoes. The story then always proceeded to describe in detail the loading of said water and potatoes, but by dint of questioning I usually elicited the brief statement that he did see Napoleon walking in the distance, but that he was too busy about the potatoes to notice how the great man looked; moreover, an American was not allowed to approach him. "And sir," he would always say in a tone of resentment, winding up his peroration with a resounding thwack of his stick upon the floor, "those potatoes were execrable. Yes, sir, more than half of them had to be thrown overboard."

It is not surprising, perhaps, that one of my most vivid recollections of earliest school days, besides the fights that had to be attended to from time to time, should be the relief which we all felt whenever that low growling, which always seems to accompany the efforts of the young mind to acquire knowledge, was interrupted by the teacher's command to chant in concert the multiplication table or the capitals of the states. This was always done every morning and afternoon, and our principal source of pleasure in the ceremony was probably derived from the fact that we could exercise our lungs. In spite, however, of these mild forms of entertainment, we all justly felt, and at times with some resentment, that school, though very well in its place, was a decided interruption to those more important duties with which our lives from daylight to dark were filled: such, for instance, as playing "Hare-away," "Circus," "Red Indian," "Pirate King," and a thousand others, not to mention the chief occupation of summer, "going swimming," and in winter, the skating and "sliding down hill." We knew the word "coasting," but spurned it as an affectation of speech neither to be countenanced nor encouraged.

But of all the joys that came with the circling year, there was nothing that could for an instant be compared with the halcyon days of the long vacation. This began in the height of midsummer, when the purple haze on the hills deepens into black at their bases, when the deep green of the fields is now and then blotted by the shadow of a cloud sailing by above or is rippled by a passing breeze, when the hot hillside is fragrant of pennyroyal, and the breathless stillness of the summer noon is only broken by the occasional shrilling of a locust or the joyous melody of a bobolink swinging on a thistle top. To a small boy, a two-months' vacation seems practically endless. But, somehow, it does come to an end. So the seasons roll around, the years slip by, the changes that they bring are all adopted so gradually that we are startled when perhaps some trivial incident opens our eyes to the fact that the old town has already taken on the airs of a city, that the old faces we loved have, somehow, all slipped away and with them much that they represented; in short, that the book of boyhood is finished and the second volume of life begun.

ARMS AND THE BOOK

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

Librarian of the University

WHETHER Lack-wit or Lack-humor is the worse fellow may remain a moot question. Just now, to be sure, it is the latter that gets universal and proper damnation, for his megalomania has brought the world to arms. If the All-Highest had been born with a lively sense of the ridiculous or received injection at an early age, August, 1914, would have had a different progeny.

But if want of wholesome humor loosed the conflict, want of imagination fails to perceive it till it is on him. After all, the sword cannot be fashioned in silence, and there are more that hate it than love it; so that it is a fat wit that will not check the smithy before the work is done.

Fatter still, however, is the wit that hampers the brave spirit striving to bind the madman, once he is loose.

The soldier is an unfamiliar figure in American life. We have been at peace for long and had in our minds no thoughts but those of peace. Yes, we could hear Europe's ringing anvil, but Europe was far away, impassably far, and over the hammer we could still catch Washington's farewell calling across the century. But when a fragment of steel struck us in our sleep, we awoke to find the forge not so far away after all, and how to be a soldier jostled its way roughly to the front of our confused thoughts. We are now slowly getting used to him, but not till he has spoken in volume from the trenches will our odd mixture of neglect and coddling reach a sensible consistency.

Fortunately for our decisions, our Allies have three years of rich though bitter experience for us to draw upon, with the result that great projects which the man in the street as well as in Congress would otherwise regard as extravagant or utopian, win ready adoption. This regards not merely

the vast expenditures for military equipment and relief, but especially the unprecedented provisions for conserving the mental and spiritual resources of the man in service.

This war has not changed General Sherman's famous definition, but never in the history of the world has the individual unit been so thoroughly analyzed and worthily appraised. We set out with great awe of Mars' improved machinery. Indeed we had a fixed idea that if bankruptcy did not end it in six months, the sheer terrors of gunnery would. Furthermore the personality of the combatants would not count but be reduced to a common level of numbered cogs in the machine, or, if differences in men did find play, the more brutal and elemental would have sway. But the conflict goes on, though Death has shown his ugliest forms, and at the end it is the infantry that goes over the top, man meeting man as on the plains of Troy, while that dynasty, which, through long years, has sedulously beaten down the generous instincts of a peaceable people till obedience became instinctive and the way to Paris was marked on the clock, stands today balked in its design, an outcast among nations, doomed to defeat. And how balked? By a little nation which made a simple and ancient choice, preferring honor to its price. And who doubts the wisdom of Belgium's choice? Ruin and torture has been her portion. But over the wreck of homes and hopes will come a sea change, and like coal lodged 'in mountains, the memory of these days will be treasured in the bosom of its people to warm the heart and fire the imagination of untold generations yet to come.

The authority of ideals is not eclipsed in this war, and the individual in his thoughts is the object of the nation's concern. It is insufficient to be well-drilled. With the finest technique and equipment the arm may be paralysed by a doubt in the brain before a bullet of the enemy ever strikes it. The spirit of Democracy must be understood of her defenders, for it is the crusader, not the bully, who wins in the end.

The successful business man is learning that he cannot with profit exact an employee's whole strength each day. To be reliable and to last the worker must maintain a reserve and keep buoyant. The lesson is not lost on our military heads, whether in training or in action. The fellows have leisure. But the open hour need not, must not, be an idle hour. The surplus energy will be spent if not invested. It will not be laid away in a napkin. That is the time which careful parents dread more than the fire of the foe. The absorptions of home are lacking. So too the foil of normal women. Youth does not carry its own stores of memory and the journey has been taken too suddenly to stock up in advance. Hence homesickness, temptation, and dread knock for admittance.

And so our Government has taken precautions against such disaster. Both the War and Navy Departments have named a commission on camp activities, which is working out elaborate programs for safeguarding the physical, moral and mental health of the men. Says Secretary Baker:

In the training camps already established or soon to be established large bodies of men, selected primarily from the youth of the country, will be gathered together for a period of intensive discipline and training. The greater proportion of this force probably will be made up of young men who have not yet become accustomed to contact with either the saloon or the prostitute, and who will be at that plastic and generous period of life when their service to their country should be surrounded by safeguards against temptations to which they are not accustomed.

Our responsibility in this matter is not open to question. We can not allow these young men, most of whom will have been drafted to service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment, nor can we leave anything undone which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation. Not only have we an inescapable responsibility in this matter to the families and communities from which these young men are selected but from the standpoint of our duty and our determination to create an efficient army we are bound as a military necessity to do everything in our power to promote the health and conserve the vitality of the men in the training camps.

War's back-wash in European cities and the tales which come from the vicinage of battle prove that insurance too liberal cannot be taken nor taken too early. The Surgeons General of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service together with the General Medical Board of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense are leagued together to secure hygienic conditions for our troops. The marvelous conquests of preventive medicine and the surgeon's spectacular fight with infection have been impressively reported to ALUMNI MAGAZINE readers by Dr. Janeway.

Coördinated likewise in the effort to cleanse not merely the camps but also the surrounding zones within an effective radius are a host of welfare organizations such as the Playground and Recreation Association of America, American Social Hygiene Association, Bureau of Social Hygiene, Committee of Fifteen (Chicago), Committee of Fourteen (New York), Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and representatives of the great religious bodies in America.

The Chairman of these commissions, Mr. Fosdick, sounds a resonant and heartening note when he says:

Too many of the evils surrounding camp life in the past are traceable to the lack of adequate amusement and rational recreation for the soldier. Our commission does not intend to attempt to apply impracticable idealistic standards. We shall be dealing with a fine lot of healthy, red-blooded men, and we must have healthy, red-blooded forms of recreation. My point is that there must be plenty of it to absorb the surplus energies of the soldiers in their hours of relaxation. In connection with the work, therefore, but under the direct control of the Army, is the promotion of athletic sports and games. . . . A member of the British mission recently in Washington, Colonel Goodwin, told me that these games, which had been encouraged, in fact, enforced, by the army officials in France, were one of the great influences in keeping men sane and balanced behind the lines.

With rare understanding, the Y. M. C. A. in particular has mapped out an all-round program of entertainment and

devotion which wins unstinted praise within and without the camps.

In addition to the recreational activities inside the camps, the commission will provide in the communities near the camps swimming pools, moving-picture shows, pool rooms, dance halls, and other forms of entertainment.

Finally, Lord Northcliffe drops a hint which we have taken up vigorously. After referring to the food and equipment that would be needed by our soldiers in France and Belgium, he adds:

But your boy wants more than these things. Has it ever occurred to you that he must be amused? He must have moving pictures, talking machines, *books, magazines, home newspapers*, each of them occupying valuable tonnage and ships?

"Books, magazines, home newspapers"—in these words the great editor points to a most striking and surprising phenomenon of this war; viz., the soldier's and sailor's insistent and voluminous call for wholesome reading matter—a call that quickly overwhelmed every existing agency of supply and caused the successive formation of four huge organizations in the vain effort to meet the demand. Vain effort, though the weekly shipment of books and magazines is now 100,000 and one of the four has sent no less than 9,000,000 to England's far flung battle line and her camps of training. The war was not three months old before the Admiralty laid down the rule that the ships of the North Sea Fleet should be supplied at the rate of a book per man. In the exasperating game of watchful waiting, the power of books to steady was seen. No sooner had the colonials reached England for training than a library of 30,000 volumes was set up on Salisbury Plain. Medical and military officers unite in acclaiming books as a potent agency for the maintenance of morale and the hastening of recovery. And as for the prisoners in Germany and elsewhere they have formed themselves into great schools, with the better equipped of the number lecturing to their fellows, doing

work of such character as to gain credit in the educational system at home. At Ruhleben, for example, there are 200 instructors and 1500 students, organized in nine different departments of study. The library, it is pleasing to know, was started with a gift of books from the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard. In the first year 9000 educational books were forwarded, and 2000 English and American magazines were on the roster.

As to the sentiments of the men still in action brief extracts from a multitude of letters will bear eloquent testimony.

Victor Chapman, after a few months in France, wrote: "The fine sunrises and sunsets get monotonous, the people one thought picturesque and amusing at first sight, lose their interest, and you must have recourse to books and magazines."

In the early days of the war, Harold Chapin wrote from France: "Thanks so much for the books. It is such a treat to get good reading again. We are swamped with old magazines of the inferior type but can get little else."

"The long hours of waiting that frequently fall to the lot of a unit in the trenches are not nearly so trying if the men have a good supply of books," is the testimony of an officer.

A soldier wrote from the trenches to the Y. M. C. A. headquarters: "We sit in our dug-outs and 'just think.' I wonder if you could send some books and magazines over here?"

"I don't know how we should live without your books," writes one wounded soldier. "I am just waiting until my pal has finished, to get hold of his book," writes another.

"We have no books," is the appeal of an isolated group of wounded in Egypt. "All we have had to read here was a scrap of the advertisement page of a newspaper picked up on the desert, and on it we saw that you send books to sick and wounded. Please hurry up and send some."

"The lads were never so pleased in their lives as when I told them I had some books for them," is the way one lance corporal puts it.

"We read, of course," writes Hugh Britling to his father. "But there never could be a library here big enough to keep us going. We can do with all sorts of books, but I don't think the ordinary sensational novel is quite the catch it was for a lot of them in peace times. Some break toward serious reading in the oddest fashion. . . ."

"I used to imagine reading was meant to be a stimulant, but here it has to be an anodyne."

Coningsby Dawson writes from the trenches: "I am now going up to a twenty-four shift of observing. I shall take my candles and my copy of *Ann Veronica* with me, so if I get a chance I can forget time."

Another note is struck by an officer who expects to return to civilian life. He says: "I am going to keep in touch with my profession as well as I can while I am in service, otherwise I shall come back and find that the world has moved quite away from me, and I shall have the startling task of trying to catch up with it."

Here is a wholesale turning of men to books, reading by contagion—truly a wonderful event, a thing to be pondered. And pondering, what do we see but the rediscovery of the Book, and then what is simpler than the turning? The few whose business is ever with the printed page little realize how vast is the number who never read a book. And among those read how rare is one fundamental? In the deluge from the press we have lost our way. Properly, a book is the trick whereby a great spirit doomed to cease gains perpetuity. And why perpetuity? Because to the solution of life's mystery which engrosses us all he has found some clue. Now, disguising it as you will, the lads who have entered military service have but made a choice between two evils, and, rollicking or hardened as one may be, he cannot fail to see the shadow across the path. To end it and regain a normal world and then one ideal must in time and on occasion become the prayer of everyone. Books like magic furnish that change of scene, be it ever so brief.

It is not surprising, therefore, that our Government pick-

ing up the war where others had brought it saw this opportunity and readily accepted the proffer of the American Library Association to enter its service. The call for \$1,000,000 has been answered by 50 per cent oversubscription. The Carnegie Corporation provides the money with which to erect, in each of the sixteen cantonments and as many of the sixteen other large training centres as prove permanent, a portable library building 40 x 120 feet, with accommodations for 250 readers, 10,000 books and magazines, as well as living quarters for a trained custodian. This is the central, from which books will be sent out to the Y. M. C. A. huts, Knights of Columbus buildings, etc. as branches.

There is nothing extravagant about this. If universal military training be the aftermath of the war, this library equipment will necessarily be permanent. Otherwise, these portable buildings will be set up again in needy sections, and the books distributed on the same principle.

But this is not the end of the plan, rather only the first chapter. Collections of suitable books will be set traveling to the smaller training places and detached groups on guard duty. The fleet will be supplied. Every transport will have its quota to cheer the voyage. And with the crossing of the national army, the preponderance of the service will shift to France, which naturally exercises the greater appeal and presents the greater need. A large shipment has already been made, and a trained man is studying conditions on the spot. Field and hospital will be adequately supplied. Those weakened by typhoid and dysentery will have light scrapbooks when volumes are too heavy to hold, and arrangements have been made to send books in raised Braille characters to those blinded, and a teacher to guide them back to the world they have lost.

Money was first asked for, because of the unknown needs of the foreign service, and a desire to lay a substantial foundation of material to be gotten only by purchase. This will be followed, however, by an active and continuous campaign for books, so that the public may have the satisfac-

tion of despatching volumes with which they have had helpful association.

Our own university has responded generously. A budget of \$2000 was established, with \$500 to come from each of the four groups—Trustees, Faculty, Students, Library. These have all now been covered by subscriptions pledged—a splendid record, which may well assure our absentees at the front that they have not been forgotten.

THE FIRST YEAR AT HOMEWOOD

By JOHN C. FRENCH,

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WHEN in October 1916, McCoy Hall stood deserted and silent, and the University was at last officially installed at Homewood, one began to realize the significance of the change. Johns Hopkins had found a permanent home. The doors of Gilman Hall had swung open, not for a brief lifetime but for the centuries and to generations of students beyond conjecture. Few human institutions have a better hope of immortality than has a great university. Half a millenium hence, when the whole mechanism of our society will have changed and changed again, and the matriculates of that remote day will smile pityingly at the little learning of our great men, students will still come, we may feel sure, to Homewood. There will be new sciences, new professions, new degrees; the Carroll Mansion and Gilman Hall will seem equally ancient; the caps and class yells of 1917 will seem infinitely quaint; but there will be the same quiet campus and the same Johns Hopkins.

Beautiful as the new situation is, the old home was not abandoned without regrets. Some older members of the faculty had to leave secluded corners in which the work of a scholarly life had been done and to break with traditions accumulated through many fruitful years. Others of us look back upon student days spent in the dingy old buildings. We used to hear much about that remarkable first decade, when great men taught in the most unpretentious of quarters but in an atmosphere atingle with a new spirit in American education. It seems to us that we too can now look back to memorable days—to a time when the old main library was not yet crowded with bookshelves—there were open, sunny stretches of floor—and the books were less orderly and less safe than in the steel and concrete

cages of Gilman Hall, but how much more companionable! By 1916 the old buildings had become noisy and sooty and cramped, and they had to be deserted; but one who spent a score of years within their walls must leave them with a sentiment akin to the love of a boyhood home.

On account of the lack of new laboratory buildings, the first year at Homewood began with a radical readjustment of departments. The sciences of physics and geology had to fit themselves into space generously offered by the department of engineering. Biology left the first building wholly devoted to that science in America to move into a part of the ground floor of Gilman Hall, and psychology was accommodated in part in the roomy garret of the same building and in part at the medical school. Several weeks after the opening of the college year it was found possible to provide a laboratory for undergraduate chemistry in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Building, and only graduate chemistry was left—and still remains—in the old laboratory down town. The preparation of the Carroll Mansion for occupancy by the Hopkins Club and the remodeling of the Barn—so the Students' Building continues to be named—were in progress when the University opened, and both buildings were available in a few weeks. The Barn, transformed so as to provide a lunch-room, a barber-shop, various offices and board-rooms, and a large common-room which the Y. M. C. A. supplies with reading matter and a piano, was put under the control of the Student Council. It constitutes a self-governing club for undergraduates, comparable in service and convenience to the Hopkins Club for graduate students and faculty.

Even after all the university activities at Homewood were housed, much remained to be done. A lighting system for the grounds was urgently needed, and temporary poles and lights were installed. From the Thirty-second Street entrance, the one most convenient for persons arriving from down town, a fourteen-foot concrete service-road, for both pedestrians and vehicles, as the signs to motorists intimate,

was constructed, leading to the driveway under Gilman Hall. Excavation for the various buildings had marred the natural beauty of the campus, and had left the neat colonial structure in a setting of débris and barren clay. As early as was practicable the work of terracing, leveling, and seeding the grounds was begun. Acres of lawn were made, some fifty trees—lindens, dogwoods, and magnolias—were planted in the open places, and careful surgery was employed to save and improve the trees already growing. The sites of the future physical and geological laboratories to the south of the main quadrangle have been made into six excellent tennis courts, and the slope to the higher level has been set with honeysuckle. The improving of the grounds still goes on, according to a comprehensive plan and in competent hands.

Spring at Homewood, a new experience to most members of the University, brought a fresh sense of the beauty of the tract. Let the alumnus who used to explain and apologize when he showed visitors about McCoy Hall come to Homewood in April. He will find the service road a more picturesque approach than the bowl, curving through a grove of tall beeches and tulip trees and leading to a view of Gilman Hall, admirably set against the woods to the north and west. When he has seen enough of buildings, let him pass through the botanical garden, follow a path in the dense woods to the edge of Homewood Field, and return down Charles Street. If it is late evening and he hears the chimes and sees the graceful clock-tower in a setting of tinted sky and long shadows, he will feel that dreams have come true.

As was to be expected, the effect upon undergraduate life of removal to Homewood was marked. The largest freshman class yet enrolled entered in October 1916. Distinctive caps—black and blue with a green button—ordained by the Student Council for freshmen, were worn for the first time. The requirements of physical training was increased from one to two years, and by the organization of a battalion of the Officers' Reserve Training Corps it was

made possible for students to secure the prescribed exercise in the form of military training. At the request of a majority of the undergraduates, a schedule was adopted, experimentally in the spring, and continued in October, according to which classes begin at 8.30 in the morning and laboratory exercises run from 1 to 4 p. m. The result is to afford daylight practice for the football team and adequate time for military drill. The scheduling of regular classes on Saturday mornings was also seriously considered but was not adopted.

The dominant interest of all departments of the University during the second half-year was of course the declaration of war. The Trustees had already pledged their support, and both faculty and students regarded the national cause as their first duty. Members of the technical departments gave their services at once. Numbers of upper classmen enlisted in the battalion and drills were increased. Various members of the corps received commissions in the army, and many more were subject to call in different units of the national guard. The faculty provided for the immediate release of students who wished to enter the service, and later extended the same privilege to those who were needed in agricultural work. About forty per cent of the undergraduates were thus dismissed, and those who remained made plans for serious employment during the summer. The lack of a staff from which to fly the colors led the Layfield Committee to choose as a fitting memorial to Robert Layfield two flag poles to stand directly in front of Gilman Hall. The poles, suitably inscribed, were dedicated in the presence of the battalion and a college audience.

The closing weeks were uneventful. Many of the usual spring activities were given up, not because they could not be carried on, but because the greater issues in every one's mind made them seem trivial. The celebration of senior week was abandoned. At commencement an unusual number of degrees were conferred *in absentia* and several

to candidates who appeared in military uniform. Thus ended a year that will be memorable in the history of the University and of the nation. During the year approximately two thousand different students were registered for courses given at Homewood, many of these coming at night to enter classes in business economics and in technology and many others in the afternoons and in the summer for work adapted to the needs of teachers. The multifarious activities of the University have been transferred without loss to the new situation, and, whatever the needs in equipment and buildings and whatever the distractions of the times disconsolate, are being worthily carried on. On Charles Street as well as in the splendid plant on Broadway Johns Hopkins is now fully at home to alumni and friends.

THE NINETEEN-SEVENTEEN SUMMER COURSES

By EDWARD F. BUCHNER

Director of the Johns Hopkins University Summer Courses

DURING each of the first six sessions which were held in the old quarters in the city, the University traditions of serious work and intensive application were fully observed by the summer faculty and student body, but with increasingly frequent reference to the time when the work of the Summer Courses could be done amid the attractive environment of Homewood. The occupancy of its new home by the University in 1916 afforded the first opportunity to demonstrate and to enjoy fully the summer advantages of the new site and the new buildings. The "move" increased, if possible, the zealously of instructors and students in performing their joint tasks and also added greatly to the enjoyment with which it was performed. The beauty of the grounds, with their lawns and trees, and the convenience of the new buildings were appreciated daily between June 26 and August 7 by the fifty-nine instructors and assistants, the five hundred and eighteen University students, the one hundred and fifty-five pupils in the graded demonstration school, the twenty-one pupils in the rural demonstration school, and the others connected with the University, who comprised the nearly eight hundred persons concerned with the session. It was especially gratifying to discover that the new plant was well adapted to meet the usual, as well as the special, needs of the courses. The occupancy during the preceding academic year had put the new home into most habitable conditions, and rendered the preparations for the first summer session at Homewood easy of accomplishment.

Homewood is ideally situated and well developed for the

summer activities of the University. This session will long be remembered by reason of the addition of this University to the list of the all too few institutions whose grounds and buildings are well adapted for summer study. The addition of dormitory facilities is practically all that remains to meet fully the needs of visiting summer students. The coöperative action of the Board of Directors of the Johns Hopkins Club in opening the Carroll Mansion and conducting the dining room under a special plan of summer membership for men was greatly appreciated and went far towards solving the problem of living on the part of those who were able to share in the benefits of this excellent arrangement.

The leading new features of the courses this year were the graded demonstration school in the Department of Education, and instruction in fine arts, philosophy, and semitics, which were added to those lines of work which had, in previous years, shown themselves to be necessary and desirable. The principal benefit of the move to Homewood was the possibility afforded by way of rooms and suitable environment for planning a graded elementary school to be conducted in close connection with certain courses in education. This had been a paramount need from the beginning of the summer sessions in 1911, but which could not be met owing to the lack of housing facilities in the old quarters. In 1913, the University pioneered in its plan for a *rural* demonstration school. This has been an attractive feature during the last five years. Last year a minor experiment in demonstration teaching was undertaken with a special sixth grade class of children.

The plans for this year included an elementary school which was to serve for demonstration purposes in coöperation with the Board of School Commissioners. It was listed as a vacation school of the city system wherein pupils could undertake advanced work, or could make up deficiencies and thereby advance their promotion. Pupils were received in six grades, including the first, second, fourth,

fifth, sixth, and seventh, for which provision had been made. Applications were received from over three hundred children for enrollment, of whom barely one-half were accepted. These six classes were taught by representatives of Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and New York City schools. The instruction served not only as laboratory material for the courses in the theory and practice of teaching in the elementary schools, but the pupils provided material for original investigation in the fields of educational psychology and experimental education. To every pupil was given physical, mental, and school tests. So far as it is known, this is the first attempt made to conduct investigations for scientific purposes in education in connection with a summer demonstration school. The rural demonstration school was conducted as heretofore, with twenty-one children brought in daily from a rural suburb in Baltimore County. It was freer for more intensive work in its own distinctive field than it had been able to conduct in previous years by reason of the existence of the graded school.

The other leading feature was the addition of a department of fine arts as an integral part of the session. This was made possible through the generous coöperation of the Directors of the Maryland Institute of Baltimore. During the last regular session, the University and the Institute joined in a plan whereby certain work by the latter could be offered in partial fulfillment of the requirements of a major in fine arts for the degree of Bachelor of Science. This coöperation became closer in the plans for instruction, in the course of which the second summer session of the Institute—the first having been held in its art building on Mt. Royal Avenue in 1916—became incorporated with the University work as the Department of Fine Arts. The Institute provided six members of its regular staff and an art library attendant, and installed at Homewood the requisite books and other material of art instruction. Eleven art courses were given, for all of which, excepting an elementary

course in drawing, credit towards a baccalaureate degree was authorized. The excellent out-of-door facilities for art work at Homewood were demonstrated daily when many art students were seen about the campus industriously engaged with their projects. The satisfaction which attended the operation of the plan should encourage the hope that the summer courses will be added to the list of those schools which appeal to the summer art student because of the attractive natural facilities for special work and the association within a university atmosphere.

The program of work offered for the seventh session was the largest undertaken by the University. It comprised one hundred and four courses in twenty-three departments. The work actually accomplished was performed in the classes of ninety-seven courses given in the following twenty-two departments: Biology (three); chemistry (seven); domestic science (three); economics (three); education (twenty-two); English composition (four); English literature (four); fine arts (eleven); French (three); geography (one); German (five); history (four); Latin (two); manual training (three); mathematics (four); penmanship (two); philosophy (one); physics (three); politics (two); psychology (four); Semitics (four); Spanish (two). The four new departments offering instruction were classical archaeology, fine arts, philosophy, and Semitics. Owing to their apparent lack of service, as shown by the student response in 1916, domestic art and playground and recreation were two lines of instruction omitted this year.

About one-third of this program consisted of advanced courses which graduate students could offer towards the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts. Twelve departments engaged in thus extending the scope of the work to the extent indicated by the following number of courses given: Chemistry (five); economics (one); education (four); English literature (three); French (one); German (three); history (one); mathematics (two); philosophy (one); politics (two); psychology (three), and Semitics (four).

In the organization and conduct of the session, the University continued in its policy of constituting the staff of instructors with well balanced representations from the regular faculty, alumni, and other institutions and school systems. The staff of instructors and assistants, accordingly, comprised twenty members of the University staff of the preceding academic year, ten representatives of other universities and colleges, and twenty-nine representatives of public school systems and other educational agencies. Readers of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will be especially interested in the fact that nineteen members, one-third of the staff, were alumni of the University. Nearly one-half of these were regular members of the faculties of other universities. The general observance of this principle of faculty interchange undoubtedly accounts, in large measure, for the stimulating effects of the instruction which has come to characterize the work in the summer sessions of American universities. The student registration was five hundred and eighteen which was seventy-eight less than that of the preceding year. This loss in numbers was generally supposed to be due to the disturbed conditions owing to the war situation. The University more than held its own under these circumstances. The number of men present constituted over 28 per cent, which was a proportional increase over that of the preceding year. This was the third successive year that each of the twenty-three counties of Maryland was represented among the student body. It was gratifying to find that the appeal made in former summers by the University program, beyond the local and state constituencies, continued to be made as widely as in 1916. Notwithstanding the sudden change of plans of prospective summer students consequent upon the economic and social readjustments following the participation of the United States in the war, in addition to the Maryland registrations, students came from Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania,

South Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Persia.

The variety of the service rendered by the University through the Summer Courses is clearly indicated by the several groups of vocational interests represented in the student body. There were thirty-nine students who were engaged in educational administration, as city and county superintendents, supervisors, and principals, nineteen were members of the teaching staff of higher institutions; seventy-nine were teachers in public and private secondary schools; one hundred and sixty-eight were teachers in graded elementary schools, and sixty-seven in rural schools; thirty were pursuing their work under certain legal requirements made of prospective teachers; sixty were collegiate, graduate, and professional students endeavoring to advance their standing by summer work; fourteen other vocations had twenty representatives, while thirty-six students declared they followed no vocation whatever.

The industry and zeal of these students are indicated in the distribution of course elections. Eleven per cent of the students pursued one course each; 32 per cent, two courses; 54 per cent, three courses; and 3 per cent, four courses. Final examinations are provided at the close of the session, but students are not required to take them except in cases where they desire credit. The excellence of the student body is indicated, under the optional plan of examinations, by the interesting fact that of the four hundred and seventy-seven, or 92 per cent, who endeavored to complete the courses for credit, there were only seven instances of failure.

In the preparation of the plans of the session, the University enjoyed, upon a larger scale than in preceding years, the coöperation of other educational agencies and interests. The Carnegie Foundation for International Peace continued the University upon the list of institutions in which it maintained summer instruction in international law and Spanish in their relation to American and international affairs. The General Education Board maintained a timely and helpful

conference on the administration of public education in the counties of Maryland under the personal direction of Dr. Frank P. Bachman, who conducted the school survey in 1915. The State and County Boards of Education and Superintendents continued their assistance in helping to define more closely the various ways in which the instruction could be made more serviceable in meeting the educational needs of the State. The Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore aided by supplying a large part of the various materials required by the departments of domestic science and manual training and in the graded demonstration school. The Directors of the Park School, of Baltimore, provided such use of their school-room equipment and materials of instruction as was needed by the two demonstration schools. The Directors of the Maryland Institute coöperated as already indicated. The Peabody Conservatory of Music continued in the helpful relationship of the past four years. The A. N. Palmer Company contributed towards the maintenance of instruction in penmanship, and for the first time, the University received, from anonymous donors, special gifts for the support of summer instruction, in this case in the Department of Semitics.

At the October meeting of the Board of Trustees, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Keener Wilson Eutsler of Glenleg and Harry Schad of Baltimore, the candidates having completed the requirements for the degree during the past summer.

ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER: AN APPRECIATION¹

MR. PRESIDENT and members of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia:

It is my privilege tonight to pay my tribute to the memory of one of your colleagues, Ernest Pendleton Magruder, of Washington, D. C., who was one of the five American physicians and surgeons to lay down their lives in Serbia during the typhus epidemic that swept over that country in the early part of 1915. They were: Dr. Albert S. Cooke, Dr. James Francis Donnelly, Dr. John M. Kara, Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder, Dr. Leon Weiss. For me it is a very sad duty, as Dr. Magruder was a particularly close friend of mine during those trying days, and in the four and one half months that we were associated together I became very deeply attached to him. I realize that already there have been presented to this Society resolutions embodying his past career in this country and a brief summary of the events leading up to his illness and death in Belgrad, Serbia, on April 8, 1915; yet so great was my affection for him that I consider it not out of place to express before you my own appreciation of the man and also give a more detailed account of the nature of his work in that country and of the conditions under which it had to be carried forward.

He was especially well fitted for the post which he filled, a post demanding of its incumbent both executive and surgical ability. Born in Upper Marlboro, Md., on October 23, 1871, his early education was completed in Maryland and the District of Columbia. In 1895 he was graduated, A.B., from the Johns Hopkins University. In 1900 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbian Univer-

¹ From a paper read November 10, 1915, before the Medical Society of the District of Columbia by Dr. Ethan Flagg Butler, late Director, American National Red Cross, Serbian Unit No. 2.

sity (now the George Washington University) of Washington, D. C. and in 1902 he was graduated in Medicine from the same University. In addition to carrying on a private practice in Washington, D. C. he occupied the chair of Clinical Surgery in Georgetown University of that city and was Associate Surgeon at the Georgetown University Hospital. He was also Associate Surgeon at the Emergency Hospital and served in addition for four years as Superintendent of that institution. Besides being a member of the local Washington Medical and Surgical Societies, he was also a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a Fellow and Founder of the American College of Surgeons. He contributed frequently to the medical journals and traveled extensively among the leading clinics of Europe and America.

Then of a sudden came the great war with all the desolation and suffering that followed in its wake. To Dr. Magruder it was a summons to help among the sick and wounded and he offered his services to the American National Red Cross at the very time that Serbia was calling insistently on that organization for additional American surgeons and nurses to aid in the care of the thousands of wounded within its borders. Already Serbian Unit No. 1, composed of three surgeons and twelve nurses, had been sent there in September 1914 and, under its Director, Dr. E. W. Ryan, was located at the Military Hospital in Belgrad. In response to this urgent appeal from Serbia, Units Nos. 2 and 3, to consist altogether of six surgeons and twelve nurses, were organized, and Dr. Magruder was selected as Director of Unit No. 3, and was also made Disbursing Officer for both units. The party sailed from New York for Serbia, via Greece, on November 21, 1914.

He fully appreciated the risk that lay ahead of him and went into the work with his eyes open to the possibilities of sickness and death that faced him, but he faltered not in his going.

On arrival at Saloniki, Greece, whence the party was to

proceed by rail into Serbia, it was learned that a union could not be effected with Unit No. 1 at Belgrad, as that city was in the hands of the Austrians and all communication from the south had been interrupted. Thus the advantages of working within the well-constructed Military Hospital of that city were lost to Units 2 and 3. Instead, the Serbs urgently besought the party to proceed without delay to Gevgelia, a small town near the Serbo-Greek frontier, and there assume the charge of a hastily organized Reserve Hospital, already filled with patients but as yet unprovided with medical or surgical staff. After consideration this was done.

Inspection of the post showed the "Reserve Hospital" to be a large tobacco factory, with great bare lofts and unpartitioned space. Only by a stretch of imagination could it be called a hospital. As a matter of fact, there was only one hospital, worthy of the name, in all Serbia, the Military Hospital at Belgrad. Into this tobacco factory, capable of holding not more than 750 patients on a rational apportionment of floor space, had been huddled 1300 wretched beings, in filth indescribable. The majority of these were suffering from badly infected compound fractures, the result of shrapnel. By actual count there were 192 beds, many of which required propping to keep them on their legs. Of mattresses, blankets, sheets, there were too few. A little corner of the basement, about 25 feet square, filled chiefly by stairways, was serving as laundry, presided over by six very dirty peasant women. In another part of this basement was a huge pile of exceedingly filthy clothes from the wards above, and next this were stacked the supplies of food to be served later to patients and staff, after passage through the squalid little shed that was called kitchen. Water came from shallow surface wells. It was turbid and tasted and smelled badly. Subsequent examination showed evidence of sewage pollution in several of these wells. Excreta, sputum, and pus-soaked dressings were scattered everywhere within and without the building. Vermin, especially the body

louse, were omnipresent. The stench of the whole thing was overwhelming.

In addition to the compound fractures and other surgical conditions, with almost every case complicated by infection, there were cases of dysentery, smallpox, relapsing fever, tuberculosis, and sporadic cases of typhus. There had been from the start an effort on the part of the Serbian authorities to isolate these cases, but their endeavors were not crowned with any marked success. Rather, these Serbs displayed a profound ignorance of hygiene and sanitation, and a notable degree of inefficiency.

The town of Gevgelia was one of those wrested from Turkey in the First Balkan War. It was primitive, rather dirty, and much more likely to appeal to the explorer than to one in search of a suitable location for hospital headquarters. In the poor accommodations of some delapidated, Turkish-built hotels, the Units were quartered. The general discomfort and danger to health occasioned by lack of running water, very crude toilet arrangements, leaky roofs, overcrowded rooms, lack of heating facilities, and the necessity of locking up all personal belongings whenever the rooms were left, rendered necessary an early change to better quarters in commandeered buildings. The environs of the town were extremely pretty, but the work of the party did not lie in the environs.

Such were the conditions that faced Units 2 and 3 and their Directors upon arrival at Gevgelia, the scene of their labors. Of surgical and medical work to be done there was any amount, but of facilities under which to carry it out in safety to patient and physician there were none. The urgent need of the moment was for a suitable hospital, to be secured either in a commandeered building or in the "tobacco factory," cleaned and made over. On Dr. Magruder fell the burden of devising means for coping with the conditions within the "tobacco factory," and of searching for other buildings that could be converted into serviceable hospitals. In a remarkably short space of time he had the

reorganization of the "tobacco factory" well under way, and order and cleanliness were beginning to appear where chaos and filth had held undisputed sway. In a corner of the first floor there appeared an operating room and a dressing room. Cases that had lain for a week or more without a change of dressing began to receive daily care under his skilled supervision. Cases in very urgent need of operation received the benefit of his experience. Better yet, he located a building well adapted for hospital purposes, in which selected surgical cases could be cared for. Slowly, and in spite of obstacles that were sometimes hard to overcome, this building, the "Hotel Magazine," as it came to be known, was prepared for the reception of patients. It was no beautiful palace, but Magruder founded it on the basic principles of American surgery and it stood for things that had not obtained in Gevgelia prior to the arrival of the American party—asepsis, protection from avoidable diseases, rational feeding of patients, consideration for the individual. Here it was possible to do not only the operations urgently demanded as lifesaving measures, but also to undertake corrective work on the manifold deformities that were to be found among the sufferers. It was gratifying to note how eagerly these wretches came to seek the benefit of his skill.

In spite of the adverse conditions present in the "tobacco factory," in spite of the disheartening effect that they must naturally have exercised upon him, in spite of the miserable quarters in which the hours of rest were passed, Dr. Magruder preserved an optimism and a bright outlook on the future that helped immeasurably to keep up the morale and enthusiasm of the entire staff. In particular he was most considerate of the nurses, who, as a whole, behaved admirably under conditions which were really too revolting for American women to be subjected to. For his patients he was ever zealous, striving how to obtain the best results and the greatest comfort for them. I could well appreciate his mental attitude on these questions, for he and I roomed

together in that country and together mapped out the work and policies of the Units. Never did I know him to lose heart, though there were days when we both felt some misgivings on the future. And there were days when a severe bronchitis, fostered by the miserable winter of southern Serbia, would force him into bed. His calm rational manner of facing the numberless problems that arose and his clear-headed advice were of the greatest value in planning for the protection of the personnel of the Units and other executive work that we shared as the Directors of the party.

Typhus was present in sporadic cases even when Units 2 and 3 reached Gevgelia and caused some anxiety, but it was fully a month before the great epidemic that overwhelmed Serbia broke out. The two units were hard hit. Of the twelve nurses, nine had contracted the disease prior to the end of February. All recovered. Of the six surgeons, four had become infected, and of these, one, Dr. James F. Donnelly, had died. Dr. Magruder and myself had escaped the typhus. When the epidemic swept through the personnel of the Units, of necessity much of the hospital work came to a standstill, and attention was perforce centered upon the sick Americans. It was but natural that blood and racial ties should assert themselves and first heed be paid to fellow countrymen and women. Magruder was unremitting in his share of the care of the staff invalids, nor did he spare any efforts, regardless of the amount of exposure incurred thereby. For nearly two months the toil continued before the convalescents could be started on their way to America. Those who had escaped during that period seemed almost to have demonstrated a natural immunity to the scourge. We were almost ready to congratulate ourselves not only because we had not had typhus, but also because we were not going to get it.

Unit 1, at Belgrad, once more in full communication with the rest of Serbia, had been depleted by the return of some of its original members upon the expiration of their period of service. As soon as the convalescents of Units 2 and 3

had been safely established in Saloniki, Greece, whence they could start on their homeward voyage, the five survivors intended to change their location from Gevgelia, the "pest-hole of Europe," as one observer described it, to Belgrad, there to join with Unit No. 1, and also to secure the protection for themselves and improved working conditions that the really adequate Military Hospital would afford them.

With Dr. R. M. Kirby-Smith of Tennessee, who together with three nurses had come from the American Red Cross Units at Pau, France, in answer to the urgent call for volunteers to go to the assistance of Units 2 and 3, I left Gevgelia on Saturday, March 20, en route for Belgrad, to prepare the way for the other members and the property of the Units. Magruder was perfectly well when I left him. We reached Belgrad even as the staff-epidemic of typhus broke out in Unit 1. It was imperative to hasten the arrival of the Gevgelia survivors and the stores. That task fell on Magruder. The packing of the stores was hardly commenced before he developed the headache and high fever that characterizes the onset of typhus. The stores could have been left behind, secured by lock, and time saved in getting Magruder on to the hospital and proper care. He would not tolerate the idea. In his hands had been left those stores and he would not betray the trust imposed upon him, a trust representing not only the financial value of the materials but also their value as being the only stores available to the Americans to aid them in the furtherance of their work and their own protection. With a singleness of purpose, for two days he labored on, supervising himself the orderly packing of the chests and the loading of the freight cars. Not until that was all accomplished did he commence the fatiguing two days' journey from the old location to the new. He was in the fifth day of typhus when he reached Belgrad.

Fatigued as they were with the care of the other typhus cases, the three nurses who had come up with him from Gevgelia were only too eager to forego their well-earned

opportunity for rest, and devote their energies to his case. They appreciated fully the unselfish efforts that he had bestowed on their sick colleagues and wished to show their gratitude.

At first it seemed as though he would recover, but on the eleventh day of his illness the overwhelming toxemia began to show its full effects and it became apparent that we could not save him. At seven o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 8, 1915, he died, a real martyr to the work that he had undertaken and the organization to which he had given and maintained his allegiance.

So passed out Ernest Pendleton Magruder—to me a proved friend, always loyal, ready ever with counsel and advice—a surgeon, giving freely of his skill and sympathy to those who could never repay him for the efforts expended on their behalf—an American, honorably fulfilling the trust imposed upon him by the American Red Cross, and honorably upholding, in the foreign war zone, the ideals of one of the noblest institutions of his native land—a Christian, of the true type that feared not to face death that others might profit by his labors.

THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS. FACULTY AND ALUMNI

CHEMISTRY

Professor Remsen is spending some time in Chicago but will resume his lectures later in the year.

Professor Morse spent the summer in Maine, recuperating from his late illness. He has sufficiently recovered to allow him to continue his work in the laboratory.

Dr. Walter A. Patrick has been appointed to take charge of the work in Physical Chemistry. Dr. Patrick came to Baltimore early in June. He devoted most of his time during the summer to work in connection with the United States Bureau of Mines.

Drs. Frazer, Reid, Gilpin, and Lovelace spent a good portion of the summer in Government work.

Twenty-four graduate students are enrolled this year, taking chemistry as their principal subject. Routine teaching will be carried on as usual, but almost all research work will deal with problems of the war.

Among the twelve chemists employed here by the Government to carry on such work are Dr. R. S. Bochner, formerly professor of Organic Chemistry at Syracuse University; Dr. P. B. Davis, who was for four years Carnegie assistant to Professor Jones; Dr. Wm. M. Thornton, formerly with the DuPont Powder Company; Dr. T. H. Rogers, Mr. F. C. Hahn, and Mr. Anthony Frascati.

Congratulations are in order for Professors Lovelace and Reid, to whom sons were born during the summer.

Frederick H. Getman, Ph.D., 1903, has published in collaboration with Carl Herring, M.E., D.Sc., *A Standard Table of Electrochemical Equivalents and Their Derivatives*. Dr. Getman also has an article on *A Study of the Allotropy*

of Cadmium in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, Vol. xxxix, No. 9, September, 1917.

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART

Professor David M. Robinson has recently published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (1917, pp. 159-168) an article on "A Vase Fragment in the Style of Oltos Used in Restoring a Cylix with a Reminiscence of a Satyr-play." This vase is in the Museum of the Johns Hopkins University. In the August number of *Art and Archaeology*, of which he is Editor-in-Chief, he published a review of Tatlock's *Greek and Roman Mythology*, and in the October number a review of Babcock's "Greek Wayfarers and Other Poems." In the *Classical Weekly* for October 15, he published reviews of Stobart's *The Glory that was Greece* and of Fox's *Greek and Roman Mythology*.

Professor W. S. Fox, Ph.D., 1911, has resigned his position as assistant professor at Princeton to accept a professorship of Classics in Western University, London, Ontario. Professor Fox has an article in the *American Journal of Philology* on "The First Instalment of Greek Inscriptions in the Royal Ontario Museum."

Miss Emily L. Shields, Ph.D., 1915, now instructor in Latin at Smith College, has published her dissertation on "The Cults of Lesbos."

Miss Mary E. Armstrong, Ph.D., 1915, now professor of Latin at Goucher College, has published her dissertation on "The Significance of Certain Colors in Roman Ritual."

EDUCATION

Professor Edward F. Buchner delivered two series of lectures before the public school teachers of Prince George's County, at Hyattsville, Maryland, during their recent annual institute, September 3 to 14, in the fields of Educational Psychology and Educational Measurement.

Since the close of the Summer Courses, Miss Florence E.

Bamberger, Associate in Education, has delivered addresses before organizations of public school teachers at Johnstown and West Chester, Pa., and Westminster, Md.

Professor Bird T. Baldwin, Lecturer in Education since 1916, and member of the Faculty of the Summer Courses since 1915, has resigned to accept the call as Director of the Child Welfare Research Station of the State of Iowa, recently established by an enactment of the last legislature and maintained by a generous appropriation. The Station is organized in coöperation with the several professional departments of the University of Iowa, but will maintain its own staff of investigators, who will study the physical, mental, educational, and social conditions of the development of normal children. Professor Buchner has taken charge of the courses in Experimental Education which were to have been given by Professor Baldwin.

Dr. David E. Weglein, A.B., 1897, Ph.D., 1916, and Fellow by Courtesy 1916-1917 has been appointed Instructor in Education. Dr. Weglein is giving courses in Secondary Education and High School Organization and Class-Room Management. Dr. Weglein is a member of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Teachers' Association which is arranging the elaborate program of its fiftieth annual meeting which will be held in Baltimore, November 26-28, 1917, and will constitute "Maryland Educational Week."

Through the generosity of the National Headquarters of Girl Scouts, of New York, the Trustees of the University recently established a new fellowship in connection with the Department of Education. It is designated The Girl Scouts Fellowship, and has been awarded to Miss Dorris Soule Hough, of New Bedford Mass., A. B., Wellesley College, 1909. Miss Hough, who has been active in the development of the scout movement for girls, will devote her attention to the educational organization of the scouting program.

The University announces the establishment of a new publication entitled *The Johns Hopkins University Studies*

in Education. This publication will include monographs presenting the results of investigations conducted at the University or elsewhere which, because of their importance, should appear as separate units and at once. The *Studies in Education* are edited by Professor Edward F. Buchner, with the coöperation of Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, and published by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. "The Correlation of Abilities of High School Pupils" (100 pp.) by Dr. David Emrich Weglein, and "Experimental Study of Motor Abilities of Children in Primary Grades" (62 pp.) by Dr. Buford Jeannette Johnson, are Numbers 1 and 2, respectively, of the *Studies*, and have just appeared.

ENGLISH

Associate Professor French has published in mimeographed form a work entitled *Usage, Structure, and Style* for the use of students in English Composition 1.

Professor Bright has a review of *Creative Criticism: Essays on the Unity of Genius and Taste* by J. E. Spingarn in the current number of *Modern Language Notes*.

GEOLOGY

Professor H. F. Reid was working during the summer on problems for the National Research Council that grew out of his investigations of the work of scientific men behind the western front during his trip to Europe in the spring.

Professor E. B. Mathews was engaged in the preparation of a report on the Flint Clays of Western Maryland for the Maryland Geological Survey, in the examination of certain localities of interest to the War and Navy Departments including the sites of Camp Meade and the Proving Grounds, and in his duties as chairman of the committee on Highways and Natural Resources of the State Council of Defense and, since the death of Professor Clark, as chairman of the subcommittee on Road Materials of the National Research Council.

Professor C. K. Swartz was engaged in the preparation of a report on the coals of Western Maryland for the Maryland Geological Survey.

Professor E. W. Berry was at work on a report on the Underground Waters of Maryland for the Maryland Geological Survey, and in the examination of certain localities in Maryland for the War and Navy departments, including the sites of Camp Meade and the Proving Grounds.

Associate Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr. was engaged in the preparation of reports on the mineral resources of the state for the Maryland Geological Survey, investigating the deposits of feldspar, flint, chrome, and manganese.

GERMAN

Professor Wood has been elected president of the Johns Hopkins Philological Association for the year 1917-18. He also read the principal paper at the first meeting on October 19, entitled *Opitz and Ronsard: The Approach to Late Renaissance Epic*.

Associate Professor Roulston has become secretary of the Alumni Association during Dr. Magoffin's absence. He has also been appointed Managing Editor of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE to succeed Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth. Dr. Roulston has in press an edition of *Gustav Adolfs Page* by Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. The book is to be published by Henry Holt and Company of New York.

In the November number of *Modern Language Notes* J. L. Campion, Ph.D., 1917, has reviews of the following works: H. Peetz, *Der Monolog bei Hartmann von Aue. Mit einem Anhang: der Monolog bei Ulrich von Zatzikhoven und Wirnt von Gravenberg*; S. Singer, 'Lanzelet,' In: *Aufsätze und Vorträge*; A. Behre, *Die Kunst der Personenschilderung bei Ulrich von Zatzikhoven*; O. Hanninx, *Vorstudien zu einer Neuausgabe des Lanzelet von Ulrich von Zatzikhoven*. Dr. Campion also has a short communication on "Fortuna Vitrea."

E. H. Sehrt, Ph.D., 1915, has an article in the same number on "The Forms of 'don' in Old High German."

Dr. Alexander Green, Henry E. Johnston Scholar in German, has resigned his scholarship and has accepted a position with the Department of Justice in New York.

GREEK

Professor Gildersleeve was the recipient of many congratulations on the occasion of his eighty-sixth birthday, on October 23. The Editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE hope that it is not too late to add theirs to the list. Professor Gildersleeve has continued his usual Brief Mention in the current issue of the *American Journal of Philology*.

News has been received of the death of Dr. Arthur Sewall Haggett, professor of Greek at the University of Washington, Seattle, who had been a professor in that institution since receiving his degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University in 1897. Professor Haggett was a loyal alumnus of the University in general and of the Classical Department in particular. He was an enthusiastic scholar and had won an enviable position in the University in which he had taught for so many years.

HISTORY

On June 5 Professor Latané delivered the Commencement address at Richmond College. His subject was "America's Relation to the World War." During the first week of July he attended the Speakers' Training Camp at Chautauqua as the representative of the Maryland Council of Defense. He has since been made chairman of the Educational Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense. Two other Hopkins men are members of this committee: Professor Lovejoy, and Dr. Thomas S. Baker, A.B. '91, Ph.D. 1895. This committee has charge of the speaking campaign which is being carried on under the auspices of the Maryland Council throughout the State for the purpose of educating the people on the issues involved in the war.

The headquarters of the committee are in the office of the secretary, Mr. W. H. De Courcy Wright, 901 Maryland Trust Building.

During the summer Dr. Latané put through the press a *History of the United States* for high schools, which will be issued by Allyn and Bacon of Boston within the next few weeks. An address by Dr. Latané on "The Monroe Doctrine and the American Policy of Isolation in Relation to a Just and Durable Peace," delivered at the April meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, is published in the *Annals* for July, pages 100 to 109.

Professor Vincent prepared for the Baltimore committee for the celebration of Lafayette Day (September 6) a pamphlet entitled "Lafayette: Defender of Liberty." This pamphlet was used in the public schools of Maryland. Dr. Vincent spent the summer chiefly in Dorset, Vt.

Associate Professor Magoffin has sent to the press a volume entitled *Classical Projects of International Organization*, which is to be issued under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He has also in press a translation of Bynkershoek's *On the Sovereignty of the Sea*, one of the classics of International Law, published by the Carnegie Endowment. In September Dr. Magoffin received a commission as captain in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, and left for Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina. He is assistant to the quartermaster there. Dr. Magoffin has an article entitled "Giambattista Piranesi, Master Engraver," in the July, 1917, number of *Art and Archaeology*. He also furnished a report of the *Revue de Philologie* for the *American Journal of Philology*.

The department of history, like most other departments of the University, shows a marked falling off over last year, there being seven graduate students with history as their major subject as compared with sixteen of last year.

The department is fortunate in having in its possession a considerable body of maps which illustrate the progress of the present war. The most important is the topographical

map of France, published in some two hundred and seventy-five sheets. This was bought at the request of Professor Vincent some years ago, before there were any thoughts of war, so that investigations in economic and social conditions in France might be assisted by close study of the topography. This, however, is the official map which is used by all officers in the French army in their manoeuvres. The sheets of this map are printed on a scale of one inch to about a mile and a quarter, so that the details are given with great particularity. That portion of the collection which covers the present war line has been spread out by Dr. Vincent on large sheets of cardboard and the battle line indicated by tacks, connected with a cord. If the whole map were spread out it would cover the floor of the Donovan Room, and that part which shows the western frontier is so long that it requires over thirty feet of string to indicate the battle line. The towns and villages and in many instances the farms mentioned in the despatches are clearly seen. It is impossible to indicate exactly every rod contested for by the armies, but it is easy to see what is going on in the space of a mile, and the topographical indications show how easy or how difficult a certain task may be. The library also possesses the topographical atlas of Germany; but, unfortunately, at the time this was bought, no sheets touching the frontier were available. Whether this indicates anything respecting the German intentions of war is not clear. There are also maps of large size but of much smaller scale than that of France, showing the battle line from Russia to the Black Sea, also the line in the Balkan Peninsula now occupied by the contending forces in the vicinity of Saloniki. A large physical map of South Germany and the Alps shows how difficult a task has been laid upon the Italians. This collection of war material has attracted a good deal of attention from the students, and it will be examined still more closely when the American troops begin to occupy places along these battle lines.

Among the new subjects offered in the Teachers' Courses

is the course in American Diplomacy given by Professor Latané on Thursday nights from eight to ten o'clock. There are thirty-two persons enrolled in this course.

The Johns Hopkins Press has just issued the ninth volume of Shaw Lectures by Dr. Payson J. Treat, professor of Far Eastern History in Stanford University. It is entitled *The Early Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Japan, 1853-1865*.

The public lectures delivered by David Jayne Hill last spring on the Schouler Foundation have been issued in book form by the Century Company, under the title *The Rebuilding of Europe*.

Enoch Walter Sikes, Ph.D. 1897, formerly professor of History and Political Science and dean in Wake Forest College, has been made president of Coker College, Hartsville S. C.

James Miller Leake, Ph.D. 1914, formerly associate professor of History in Bryn Mawr College, is now professor of History in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Early Lee Fox, M.A. 1914, Ph.D. 1917, is professor of History in West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va.

H. Dorothy Welsh, M.A. 1917, is teaching History in the Milton, W. Va., High School.

LATIN

Professor K. F. Smith has reviewed in No. 151 of the *American Journal of Philology*: Cocchia, Romanzo e realtà nella vita e nell'attività letteraria di Lucio Apuleio; Vespucci Reprints, Texts and Studies, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7; Sister Marie José Byrne, Prolegomena to an edition of the works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius. He also furnished a report of two numbers of the *Rivista di Filologia*.

Professor W. P. Mustard has in press an edition of the *Eclogues of Publius Faustus Andrelinus and Ioannes Arnollettus Niuernensis*. This will form the third volume of his

Studies in the Renaissance Pastoral which are being published by the Johns Hopkins Press. Professor Mustard also gave a brief mention of Gnesotto's new edition of Franciscus Barbarus' *De Re Uxoribus Liber* in the current number of the *American Journal of Philology* which made its appearance toward the close of September.

Dr. Leslie C. Cox, Ph.D. 1917, has accepted the position of assistant professor of Latin in Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Thomas de C. Ruth, Ph.D. 1916, is now Headmaster of St. Paul's School for Boys, Baltimore.

MATHEMATICS

Professor Morley has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Professor Coble contributed to the July number of the *American Journal of Mathematics* an article, entitled "Point Sets and Allied Cremona Groups."

L. P. Eisenhart, Ph.D. 1900, and professor of Mathematics at Princeton University, delivered an address on "Darboux's Contributions to Geometry" at a joint meeting of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America at Cleveland, Ohio, in September.

Miss T. Cohen, A.M., 1915, had an article, entitled "A Comitant Curve of the Plane Quartic," in the July number of the *American Journal of Mathematics*.

H. Bateman, Ph.D. 1913, and Johnston Scholar, also lecturer in Mathematics at this University, has become professor of Aeronautical Research and Mathematical Physics at Throop College, Pasadena, Cal.

W. F. Shenton, Ph.D., 1914, and former instructor in Mathematics, and C. C. Bramble, Ph.D., 1917, have become instructors in Mathematics at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

H. C. Gossard, Ph.D. 1914, has also become an instructor in Mathematics at the same institution.

A. W. Hobbs, Ph.D. 1917, has gone to the University of North Carolina as instructor in Mathematics.

ORIENTAL SEMINARY

The following papers by Professor Haupt have just appeared in vol. xxxvi of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*: "Alcohol in the Bible;" "Crystal Gazing in the Old Testament;" "*Kir-Ur* of the Chaldees;" "Hebrew *mashâl*;" "Dolly and buck-tub in Ezekiel;" "*Měsukkân*, Acacia Nilotica;" "The Rose of Sharon;" "Hebrew *āmš*, yesterday = Assyrian *ina māši*, at night;" "The Septuagintal Addition to Haggai ii: 14." In the November issue of *Modern Language Notes* Professor Haupt has an article entitled "The Retained Object." At the October meeting of the Philological Association, Professor Haupt spoke on *masrêth bôvîth*, alkaline vat, Ezekiel xx: 37. In vol. i, no. 2 of the new *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research* Professor Haupt has two articles, one on "The Disease of King Teumman of Elam" and the second on "Syr. *siftâ*, life and *sáupâ*, end." At the end of the first article there are some remarks on the 'thorn in the flesh' of St. Paul, i.e. Jacksonian epilepsy from which the apostle suffered.

In no. 296 of the *University Circulars* the abstracts of thirteen papers presented by members of the Oriental Seminary at the University Philological Association during the session 1916-17 have been published.

Dr. S. N. Rabinovitz, Fellow by Courtesy, is occupied with an edition of the text of the *Midrash Haggadol* to Leviticus on the basis of a manuscript in the possession of the Jewish Theological Seminary. It will be published serially in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, edited by Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Dropsie College of Philadelphia. When completed, the work will be a distinct contribution to Rabbinic literature.

Dr. Israel Efros, a graduate of Columbia University and author of several works in English and Hebrew on mediaeval Jewish philosophy and history, is giving during the pres-

ent session courses in Jewish History, Modern Jewish Literature, and Mediaeval Jewish Philosophy.

Dr. Rubin Steinbach, Ph.D., 1916, has been appointed to the faculty of the Rabbinical College of America, New York.

The courses in the department of Oriental Languages are being attended by more than fifty students.

Associate Professor Ember was one of the contributors of articles at the last meeting of the University Philological Association.

PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy has now been included in the curriculum of the College Courses for Teachers and the Courses in Business Economics. Dr. Slonimsky, associate in Philosophy, is conducting classes in the History of Philosophy in the former and in Social Ethics in the latter. Both courses are being well attended.

Professor Lovejoy, in conjunction with Professor Albert B. Hart of Harvard University, has edited a *Handbook of the War for Public Speakers*, which is published by the National Security League in New York.

PHYSICS

Professor R. W. Wood is a Major in the Signal Service of the Army, assigned to special research work in France.

Dr. Donald MacKenzie, Ph.D., 1914, is an Ensign in the National Naval Volunteers, and is on leave of absence from the University for the duration of the War.

Dr. A. F. Gorton, Ph.D., 1915, formerly Instructor in Physics, has entered the laboratory of the Buckeye Clay Pot Company, Toledo, Ohio. His place in the laboratory has been assigned to Mr. Wm. P. Angel from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Preston H. Edwards, Ph.D., 1910, Professor of Physics in Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, India, is now working in the Department of Sound, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Charles F. Meyer, Ph.D., 1912, volunteered in the American Ambulance Corps for service in France, but on arriving there he found there was more need for his services in the Transport Service and so was transferred to that.

Dr. E. O. Hulburt, Ph.D., 1915, formerly in the Research Laboratory of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, Bloomfield, N. J., has been appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Research Section of the Division of Research and Inspection of the Signal Corps, for duty in France.

Dr. Vivian Voss, Ph.D., 1917, after training in the University of Toronto and at Camp Borden, Canada, has received "his wings" and is now a Cadet in the Royal Flying Corps in England.

Dr. William F. Meggers, Ph.D., 1917, Dr. F. L. Mohler, Ph.D., 1917, Dr. W. S. Gorton, Ph.D., 1914, Mr. S. M. Burka, M.A., 1916, Mr. R. A. Castleman, M.A., 1917, and Mr. E. H. Lange are all working in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Lucy Wilson, Ph.D., 1917, has been appointed Instructor in Psychology at Wellesley College; she is also assisting Dr. N. A. Kent in the Physical Department of Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Mr. F. L. Robeson, graduate student in Physics 1916-1917, has been appointed Professor of Physics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

Miss Marguerite D. Darkow, graduate student in Physics 1916-17, is teaching Mathematics and Physics at Rogers Hall, Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Janet Tucker Howell, Ph.D., 1913, was married on July 9, 1917 in Portland, Maine, to Dr. Admont H. Clark, Assistant in Pathology in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and is now living in Baltimore.

Dr. Daniel S. Elliott, Ph.D., 1914, Assistant Professor of Physics in the Georgia School of Technology, was married on June 11, 1917 to Miss Amanda Nora Nilson.

Mr. W. W. Steffey, graduate student in Physics 1915-1917, has accepted the position of Instructor in Physics in the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. L. O. Grondahl, Ph.D., 1908, Assistant Professor of Physics in the Carnegie Technical Schools is now connected with the Naval Consulting Board and working in the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. H. C. Rentschler, Ph.D., 1908, formerly of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. has accepted a position in the Research Department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. G. O. Squier, Ph.D., 1893, is Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer in the United States Army. He is also a member of the Airplane Production Committee.

Dr. C. E. Mendenhall, Ph.D., 1898, is a Major in the Signal Service, being in charge of the development of airplane instruments.

Dr. R. B. Owens, Special Student from 1887-1890, for some years past Secretary of the Franklin Institute, is now a Captain in the Signal Service Corps on special service in France.

Dr. L. G. Hoxton, Ph.D., 1916, Professor of Physics in the University of Virginia, spent the summer on special research work in connection with military matters at the Bureau of Standards.

Dr. E. F. Gallaudet, Ph.D., 1896 is now the President of the Gallaudet Aircraft Corporation of East Greenwich, R. I. and is making a large number of airplanes for the Government.

Dr. A. F. Zahm, Ph.D., 1898 is a technical adviser in the aviation section of the United States Navy, stationed at the Navy Yard, Washington.

Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, Ph.D., 1901, now at the Bureau of Standards, is associated with Dr. Mendenhall in the development of airplane instruments.

Dr. H. E. Ives, Ph.D., 1908, has been a member of the Physics Sub-committee of the National Research Council, working on the subject of visibility at sea.

Dr. H. A. Bumstead, '91, Professor of Physics at Yale University, has been one of a committee of eight physicists

working under the National Research Council on the problem of the detection of submarines.

Dr. J. A. Anderson, Ph.D., 1907, one of the physicists of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, has also been engaged on problems connected with the submarine at the San Pedro Laboratory, California.

Professor Ames was requested in April to become Chairman of a Committee of six to proceed to Europe and investigate the different ways in which science was being used in the War, and also to study methods of organization for scientific work. This Committee was formed under the direction of the National Research Council, and spent two months in Europe returning to America early in the summer.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Dr. Kemper Simpson has been appointed an examiner for the Federal Trade Commission.

Dr. G. M. Janes, instructor in Political Economy at the University of Washington, has been appointed assistant professor and Acting Head of the Department of Economics at the University of North Dakota.

Dr. Frank T. Stockton, assistant professor of Political Economy at the University of Indiana, has been appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of Economics at the University of South Dakota. Dr. Stockton has published in the Bulletin of the Extension Division, Indiana University, an article on "City Markets. How to Start and Operate a City Public Retail Market."

Dr. F. E. Wolfe, associate professor of Political Economy in Colby College, has been appointed professor of Political Economy at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Dr. Leo Wolman, associate in Insurance at the Johns Hopkins University, has been granted leave of absence from the University for service in the Statistical Division of the Council of National Defense.

Dr. Henry F. Holtzclaw, has been appointed Camp Educational Secretary, Y. M. C. A., of the Ninth National Guard at Greenville, S. C.

Dr. Jesse S. Robinson, has been appointed Camp Educational Secretary, Y. M. C. A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Professor W. W. Willoughby, who returned during the early summer from Peking, where he had spent a year as constitutional adviser to the Chinese government, has not resumed his work in the University this fall, as he had expected, on account of a call from Washington. He has obtained another year's leave of absence from the University in order to carry on special investigations for the Institute of Government Research. During his absence courses in political science are being given by Dr. A. C. Millsaugh, Ph.D. 1916.

PSYCHOLOGY

George Ross Wells, Ph.D., 1912, formerly associate professor of Psychology in Oberlin College, has accepted a call to Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. His present address is 31 Van Deman Avenue. Dr. Wells spent the past summer at the University doing research work in Psychology.

The work of the department of Psychology has been discontinued for the present year, as both Professors Watson and Dunlap are now engaged in work for the national government.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES

Professor D. S. Blondheim, '06, Ph.D., 1910, was married in New York on June 10 to Miss Jaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Jaine.

J. A. Graham, graduate student 1916-1917, is a lieutenant in the United States Reserve Corps.

W. S. Hastings, Ph.D., 1917, instructor in French, has been drafted into the National Army and is stationed at Camp Meade, Md.

G. R. Havens, Ph.D., 1917, has accepted an instructorship in Romance Languages at the University of Indiana. Dr. Havens was married in Los Angeles on July 18 to Miss Edith Louise Curtiss, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Edward J. Curtiss of Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Marguerite Magruder, graduate student 1915-1917, is an instructor in Romance Languages at Westhampton College, Richmond, Va.

W. T. Pierce, Ph.D., 1906, has obtained a leave of absence from the Ohio State University. Professor Pierce is engaged in army work in France.

F. C. Tarr, graduate student 1915-1917, was married in Philadelphia on September 22 to Miss Martha Louise Slocomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Slocomb. Mr. Tarr is a lieutenant in the National Army.

Hugo P. Thieme, Ph.D., 1898, has published in collaboration with W. A. McLaughlin a translation of Victor Giraud's essays: "The French Miracle" and "French Civilization."

Miss Jean C. Wilcox, M.A., 1917, is an instructor in Romance Languages in Goucher College.

R. C. Williams, Ph.D., 1917, has been drafted into the National Army and is stationed at Camp Meade, Md.

ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Jennings has been engaged in research work in the laboratory and in statistical work in Washington for the Food Conservation Bureau.

Professor Mast conducted experiments in comparative physiology during the past summer at Woods Holl, Mass. Professor Grave supervised the general centre in zoölogy at the same place.

Professor Andrews spent the summer in the laboratory at Homewood.

Professor Livingston worked most of the time in his laboratory at Homewood, spending the last part of the summer at the Desert Laboratory at Tucson, Arizona.

Dr. Enders conducted the courses in zoölogy at the summer session.

Dr. Root has entered the Training Camp for Officers.

Professor Johnson spent the summer in Portland, Me.

Some of the students of the department continued their work in the laboratory, others at the seaside laboratories.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professor Tilden was on active duty as Captain in the United States Officers Reserve Corps in the engineering section from May 8 to June 1, 1917. On being relieved from active duty Professor Tilden took up special engineering work in the general engineering section of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. He is at present secretary of that section.

Mr. Weaver is on active duty as 1st Lieutenant in the United States Officers Reserve Corps and is stationed in the engineering section at Camp Lee, Va.

Professor Thomas was during the past summer Chief of Section No. 2 of the United States Shipping Board Schools consisting of schools of navigation and marine engineering located at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Crisfield, Md., and Atlantic City. Professor Thomas resigned this position last month to take up duties as mechanical engineer for the American International Shipbuilding Corporation of Philadelphia. This company expects to build ways capable of handling fifty ships at one time. Professor Thomas was also one of the speakers at a recent conference held in Boston of officials connected with the recruiting service of the U. S. Shipping Board.

Mr. Smallwood was engaged during the summer in consulting work along the line of conserving steam and coal in the packing industry.

Professor Christie held a position as chief draughtsman with F. R. Weller, consulting engineer of Washington, D. C., who was designing power plants and submarine bases for the Bureau of Yards and Docks, U. S. Navy.

Mr. Bringhurst has been engaged in the engineering department of Smith, Hauser, and McIsaac at Camp Meade as assistant superintendent of buildings. Mr. Bringhurst conducted the regular course in surveying at the University in June.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By JOHN HENRY LEWIN

MILITARY TRAINING

The first assembly of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Johns Hopkins was held October 4 and 220 men reported. Captain Guild, a West Point Graduate, the new commandant, has fast rounded these men into a business-like unit. Three companies have been formed and they are officered by veterans of last year's battalion. Promotions henceforth will be on the West Point basis. J. E. Konze, '18, is major. Battalion drills are held on Monday and Thursday of each week, with drills for the companies in rotation on Tuesdays. The corps is to have a full calibre rifle range by spring, it is hoped.

A suitable distinguishing device for the battalion is to be worn on the campaign hats and swagger sticks are carried by the officers as an insignia of rank.

On October 24, the corps took part in a Liberty Loan Parade through Baltimore and, although the battalion contained many raw recruits, it was complimented for its showing by the chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee.

FOOTBALL

The football season started with a 20 to 0 defeat at the hands of Brown University, Saturday, October 6. Although a defeat, it was an early evidence of the splendid spirit which characterizes the young, light team which represents Hopkins this year.

The Gettysburg game which followed on October 13 ended in a tie. Wolfe and Purcell were the individual stars of Hopkins. One hundred rooters accompanied the team to Gettysburg where the game was played. Captain Woodward was in the game with all his old fight and pep. In

this game Hopkins' star quarterback, Purcell, was injured, and his absence has materially weakened the eleven.

Excessive fumbling of Hopkins in the game with Dickinson College cost her the game 14 to 0, and she was beaten again by the Carlisle Indians, 15 to 7, on October 27.

Despite these losses Coach Brennick is not discouraged. One can easily see that the eleven this year is especially young in years and has been outweighed so far in every contest. Its spirited playing gives every indication that we may look for the state championship.

TRACK

Over thirty men were present at the organization meeting of the track team held Thursday, October 18. Twenty-four men indicated their desire to become members of the squad. The team this year will be captained by Firor, a first year medical student, who has been connected with the team for several years.

Coach England is now busy getting a cross-country team ready for the S. A. A. meet Thanksgiving Day. In it Hopkins will probably compete with teams representing Virginia, Washington and Lee, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Catholic University of Washington.

Following this will occur the indoor meets with George Washington and Georgetown Universities. Also the big Hopkins-Fifth Regiment Armory meet will take place, in which every man on the squad has a chance of making good.

It is expected that the S. A. A. outdoor meet will be held on Homewood field the first Friday and Saturday in May. Trips will probably be made to Washington and Lee and to Haverford.

MUSICAL CLUBS

Manager Kellum has organized the Glee and Instrumental Clubs and with plans for some good engagements in view, they have been practicing since October 9. The fi-

nancial outlook is especially bright. A leader for the instrumental club has not been obtained yet, but Mr. E. M. Spieker will no doubt again direct the Glee Club. Tenors are needed especially.

DEBATING

December 14 has been set for the Senior-Junior Debate. The Adams prize will be awarded to the winning team. The secretary of the Debating Council has been instructed to get into communication with the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina to definitely find out whether they intend to resume the annual triangular debate. It is hoped that Virginia and North Carolina will decide to continue the system which has been heretofore so satisfactory.

SWIMMING

The Johns Hopkins Independent Swimming Team has been organized and arrangements are being made for the use of the Y. M. C. A. pool for practice. Charles P. McCormick, '19, was elected captain and S. D. Ginsberg, '19, manager. Of last year's team, Woodward, Kirk, Coulter, and Fenneman are back.

Meets are pending with Swarthmore, Haverford, Navy, University of Pennsylvania, Mercersburg, and City College of Baltimore.

ALUMNI NOTES¹

James Lee Bost, graduate student, 1901-1903, has been elected president of the District of Columbia Underwriters' Association.

L. J. Desha, Ph.D., 1909, is a captain in the Sanitary Corps of the regular army and is stationed at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Harry King Tootle, '03, is at the training camp for officers at Plattsburg, a member of the 4th Battery.

J. A. Addison, '03, has become General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Greensboro, N. C.

Among the Hopkins Alumni working for the Second Liberty Loan were Carlyle Barton, '06, Edward Duffy, '87, Dr. J. H. Lantané, Warren A. Stewart, '09, Calvin Chestnut, '92, Charles Morris Howard, '84, Charles Markell, '02, and Charles McH. Howard, '91.

Robert Edwin Miller, '11, is now Acting Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. He is at present on the Receiving Ship at Boston but expects soon to be assigned to some battleship.

Alexander Alan Steinbach, '17, is now Executive Secretary of

the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the U. S. Army and Navy.

Rush W. D. Smith, '15, is Quartermaster Sergeant, Battery F, Field Artillery, 112th Regiment, Camp McClennan, Anniston, Ala.

Alex. K. Barton is now in France as Lieutenant, 149th F. O. A. E. F.

Dr. J. W. Amessee has been promoted to Major, M. R. C., U. S. Army, and appointed Director of Base Hospital No. 29, organized under the auspices of the University of Colorado. This hospital has been certified for active service and will soon be ordered to France.

Roland Gminder, '14, is teaching English and Latin at the Baltimore City College.

Y. B. Mirza, M.A., 1914, is now a petty officer in the navy and has been assigned to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington.

Dr. Egerton Crispin, M.D., 1906, is now Lieutenant Commander, Naval Base Hospital, No. 3, Los Angeles.

Dr. Julian Mast Wolfsohn, M.D., 1911, is now serving with

¹ Owing to the sudden change in the Managing Editorship of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, it has been found impossible to communicate with the class secretaries in order to gather the general alumni news. It is hoped that all the alumni of the University will send in as many news items as possible for the next issue of the MAGAZINE, especially news of the activities of the Alumni in the Great War.

the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He is now in France.

The following deaths have been noted among the alumni of the University: H. T. Archibald, Ph.D., 1901; T. A. Berry, '82; W. W. Conn, Ph.D., 1884; J. A. Fink, graduate student, 1885-87; N. D. Graham, '97, M.D., 1901; C. C. Hall, Hon. A.M., 1902; G. W. Johnston, Ph.D., 1895; A. F. Kuersteiner, Ph.D., 1904; M. D. Learned, Ph.D., 1887; Isaac Ott, Fellow, 1878-79; F. H. Sykes, Ph.D., 1894; W. F. Gill, graduate student, 1894-98.

Announcements have been made of the following marriages:
July 7, 1917, N. Clyde Marvel,

'10, M.D., 1914, to Marguerite M. Hogg, of Baltimore.

July 9, 1917, Admont H. Clark, M.D., 1915, to Janet T. Howell, A.M., 1912, Ph.D., 1913.

June, 1917, J. Earl Moore, M.D., 1916, to Grace D. Barclay, of Baltimore.

July 14, 1917, H. Findlay French, '07, to Helen Clark, of Baltimore.

September 1, 1917, E. Raymond Turner, Ph.D., 1910, to Eleanor H. Bowie, of Baltimore.

October 2, 1917, John M. Booker, '01, to Nell Lewis Battle, of Montgomery, Ala.

October 6, 1917, John Curlett Martin, '13, to Edith Mills, of Roland Park, Md.

BOOK REVIEWS

Lindsey Rogers, Ph.D., 1915, has added to American war literature a concise, untechnical, convincing statement of *America's Case against Germany*, just published by E. P. Dutton and Company. Since the outbreak of the Great War Dr. Rogers has contributed to English reviews a number of articles explaining the policy and public opinion of the United States; and in, presenting finally to American readers this clarifying summary of the events which led to our declaration of war, he has performed a distinct patriotic service. Elihu Root has remarked that "the thing most necessary for the good of our country in the foreign relations which are growing every year more and more intricate and critical, is that there shall be intelligent leadership of opinion as to national rights and national obligations; and nobody can bring that about as the educators of America can bring it about." Dr. Rogers, of course, takes pains to point out that "there are grounds, other than the legal one, upon which our case against Germany may be rested. . . . Germany was guilty of a brutal invasion of human rights everywhere, and it was simply one phase of this—the callous assassination, not alone on the high seas, of noncombatant citizens

of both sexes and all ages—which so aroused the indignation of America that war was inevitable." The author brings into relief the surpassing patience of the President in the face of accumulating injuries, and concludes that, but for the culminating crime of unrestricted submarine warfare we would probably still be at peace, "in spite of the terrible set-back to our moral and political ideals and the dangerous menace to our safety which the defeat of the Allies would have indubitably meant." Moreover, most Americans will accept the judgment that "Woodrow Wilson waited wisely until the issue had been made translucently clear—until the liberalization of Russia removed the only anomaly and made the battle one of free nations against a would-be assassin of humanity, democracy, and the future peace of the world."

Party Organization and Machinery in Michigan since 1890, by Arthur C. Millspaugh (Ph.D.) 1915) is the third and last number of the 35th Series of Studies in Historical and Political Science for 1917 (pp. 189). One of the three numbers for the year is written as a dissertation towards a doctor's degree, by a graduate of each of the departments responsible for the Studies, viz.: History, Political Econ-

omy, and Political Science, and each monograph is a sound and valuable piece of work. The last one is of a peculiar interest to Johns Hopkins men from the fact that Dr. Millspaugh has recently accepted an appointment upon the University faculty, to assist Professor Wilmoughby in the teaching of politics. The date of beginning of this work is that of the introduction of the Australian ballot into Michigan, and the book unfortunately does not cover the presidential election of 1916, although it extends to the campaign for the presidential nomination of that year. Any one interested in the politics of any state will find the work of considerable value from the point of view of comparison. Michigan has been, most of the time, a Republican state and its history contains certain contrasts with that of a doubtful state, such as its Southern neighbor, Indiana. The introduction to this monograph is largely historical, and one who is not fully acquainted with the recent history of Michigan, regrets that it was not made fuller, so as to explain, more adequately, some points to the unlearned man in Michigan affairs. The chief sources of information used are the Statute book, the prominent daily newspapers of the state (especially those of Detroit and Grand Rapids), and conversations with prominent politicians in Michigan. In describing conditions as they exist and as they have developed,

Professor Millspaugh is full, clear, and impartial. One who is familiar with Maryland affairs finds the study of the constant tinkering with the statutes in Michigan a very interesting one and comes to the conclusion that Michigan is still very far indeed, from reaching the excellence of the Maryland laws, especially as to the participation of members of one party in the primaries of the other. Investigation of that evil institution known as the direct primary, confirms the belief that in Michigan, as elsewhere, it is a distinctly bad influence and the restiveness shown in reference to it there lends ground to the hope that at an early time this demoralizing attempt to follow the delusive will of the wisp—that the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy—will soon pass away. The treatment of campaign management and finance, of party committees, and of conventions is well worked out, and the only important omission noted is a failure to give space to the construction of party platforms.

The Organizability of Labor by William O. Weyforth, Ph.D. (1915) constitutes the second number of the University Studies in Historical and Political Science (Series xxxv, No. 2, pp. 277). In this monograph Dr. Weyforth covers a wider ground than the somewhat awkward title would show at the first reading and the work may be commended to any one interested in the working of labor unions. The study is

carefully made and there is a constant attempt to be judicial in statement. The unprejudiced reader will, however, perceive a persistent bias towards the side of the unions and a failure to condemn any of their unethical practices, such as the use of the boycott. There is some repetition in the argument and the writer's hope for the success of labor organizations colors somewhat the expectations which he sets forth in the conclusion. The style is clear and succinct and the reader finds himself continually kept interested in the subject. The author looks forward to a continued increase in the proportion of laboring men who are in organizations and to the continued diminution in the number of individual independent workers.

Among the particularly interesting features of the monograph may be named the discussion as to why certain kinds of laborers

may more easily be organized than others, the difficulty in maintaining trade unions, the management of such bodies, the relation of employers' associations to labor unions, and the importance of obtaining the support of public opinion for organizations of laboring men.

Bugles Calls of Liberty, Our National Reader of Patriotism, compiled by Gertrude Van Duyn Southworth and Paul Mayo Paine, and published by the Iroquois Publishing Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. (pp. 179) contains a well selected and well printed selection of poems, speeches, etc. with portraits of their authors. The Johns Hopkins University is represented through the extracts from the message of April 2, 1917 of President Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D. 1886. Two other selections have an especial interest for Marylanders: "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Barbara Frietchie."

NECROLOGY

THOMAS ALEXIS BERRY, '82

In consequence of a stroke of apoplexy, Thomas Alexis Berry died on September 3, 1917 at Warrenton, Va., where he was recuperating from an illness of the late spring. Berry was one of the Baltimore men identified with the early days of the University when circumstances permitted an expression of individuality hardly possible today. He was one of the most interesting characters in the group surrounding Herbert B. Adams, Richard T. Ely, and Henry C. Adams in the department of History. Entering the University from the school of Dr. Robert Atkinson, one of the high-grade preparatory institutions of Baltimore forty years ago, he became an enthusiastic follower of the lectures. If the notebooks which he filled in the course of two years could be gathered, they would measure a bushel. The minuteness and comprehensiveness of the memoranda that he made in ink did not, however, cramp the natural working of his mind. Inclined to reticence in the crowd, he was frank in his relations with his intimates and not infrequently in the classroom or during the give-and-take of the seminary he would utter a sage remark reflecting his gift of close observation and careful thought, or

flash a bit of comment as brilliant as it was original. Of independent means, he supplemented his University career, after being admitted to the degree of A.B. in June, 1882, by cultural travel in Europe for a year and subsequently by following lectures in the law school of the University of Maryland. Had opportunity come for the necessary training, Berry would undoubtedly have made his mark as a writer in the sphere of philosophy. Financial reverses, however, compelled him to enter fields of occupation toward which long-frequented paths of Academe seldom lead. For quite a while he was associated with Mr. Hiram Woods in the real estate business and, upon the death of Mr. Woods, he became connected with the Colonial Trust Company of Baltimore in the capacity of real estate expert and filled this position with ability until his death. He married Miss Lilla Fairfax Dashiell. His widow and a daughter, Margaret, survive him.

EDWARD INGLE, '82.

ALBERT FREDERICK KUERSTEINER, Ph.D. 1904

Albert Frederick Kuersteiner (graduate student, 1894-95, 1897-98, 1903-04; student assistant, 1897-98, and Ph.D., 1904)

died on the ninth of last June after a prolonged and painful illness, aged fifty-one years. Since 1898 Professor Kuersteiner had occupied the chair of Romance Languages at Indiana University, for which he was exceptionally equipped, having supplemented his graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University by three years of study abroad. He was a specialist in both Spanish and French, had prepared an edition of the Old Spanish *Rimado del Palacio* which is in the hands of foreign publishers and would have appeared before now but for the war, and had completed the manuscript of a grammar of French.

Professor Kuersteiner was a devoted and accurate scholar, and an excellent teacher. An American of Swiss ancestry, he wished to have a part in bringing to his country the best in the thought and life of the Old World, so that he took a keen interest in the Romance work not merely in his own institution but in the state of Indiana and throughout the country, and contributed materially to the advance of the past twenty years. To a warm heart he joined an expansive temperament that made him many friends. He was a man who will be widely regretted and widely missed.

E. C. ARMSTRONG.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Ralph Van D. Magoffin, Ph.D. 1908, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va., H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, president, New York City; Norvin R. Lindheim, '00, secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VI

JANUARY, 1918

No. 2

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Some information as to the sudden change in the Managing Editorship of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will no doubt be of interest to our readers. No one who read the last editorial of our former Managing Editor upon the Great War was surprised to learn that he himself had enlisted in order to take part in that great Crusade of which he had written so enthusiastically. Mr. Wroth entered the service during the summer and, as the members of the Board of Editors had left the city for the holidays, he found it impossible to communicate with them in order to have his successor appointed in due time for the November issue. When the members of the Board of Editors returned in October, they found that their Managing Editor had proved the sincerity of his own convictions, but that also a number of the MAGAZINE was due to appear in November. When the present Managing Editor was finally cornered and forced to surrender, the last week of October was upon us, and no copy was at hand. On November 15, three weeks after the present Managing Editor assumed his duties, the MAGAZINE was in press and appeared on the same day, December 14, as in the past year. How was this accomplished? Only through the loyal support of his colleagues at the University. It was but a proof of the fact that Mr. Wroth had succeeded in making the ALUMNI MAGAZINE a vital part of our life, and no one was willing to let Mr.

Wroth's good work be in vain by refusing to do his share in the hour of need. The Managing Editor wishes here to express again his most sincere thanks to his colleagues and all others connected with the University for their untiring interest in the success of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, and for their faithful support and coöperation in making the November number a possibility. We also owe a debt of thanks to our publishers, The Waverly Press of Baltimore, for their part in the good work. That this work has not been in vain, the goodly number of letters from all parts of the country expressing appreciation of the November number, and satisfaction that the MAGAZINE was to continue during Mr. Wroth's absence, has abundantly testified. All of which is but one more tribute to the success of our former Managing Editor, Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth. He has established the ALUMNI MAGAZINE and given it a place in the interest of our alumni, so that its sudden cessation would have created a pronounced void in that interest. It shall be our purpose to make this volume worthy of its predecessors. Owing to the conditions described above we shall have to ask our subscribers to be lenient with us if the MAGAZINE does not appear on time. We shall do our best, but that best will probably be that each number will appear in the middle of the month following the stated date of issue.

Death has exacted a heavy toll from the University during the past six months. Those of us who were present at the summer session of the University have not yet forgotten the shock at the news of the death of Professor William Bullock Clark. He had seemed to us a man full of youthful vigor, with the promise of many years of activity before him. In November, Professor Franklin Paine Mall passed from our midst. A cloistered student, an investigator who did not wish to be drawn from his laboratory by the pressure of other duties—he was less known to most of us than Professor Clark, whose personality permeated all the activities of the Universities. And now in December another

heavy blow falls upon the University. Professor Theodore C. Janeway was the youngest of the three, and seemed in a large measure to combine the more prominent characteristics of his two late colleagues. Still a young man, and in the prime of life, he had nevertheless achieved a greater portion of success than falls to the lot of most men, for he stood among the leaders of his chosen profession. We are fortunate in being able to give to our readers this month an almost complete account of the memorial meeting held in honor of Dr. Clark. The prominence of the man and his value to the University justify such an account in the somewhat limited space of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. We hope in the near future to present from their colleagues such tributes to the others as will be worthy of their subjects and of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

An important extension of the work of the University will be found noted under the news from the Department of Education in this number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. Time was when one had to leave Baltimore and the State of Maryland in order to appreciate the real value of the work done at the Johns Hopkins University. It did not come into vital contact with the citizens of the city or of the state. The average Baltimorean could not even tell a stranger where the University was located. This, fortunately, is a thing of the past. The people of the city and state know now that, under the present administration, the University considers it among its duties to administer to the intellectual as well as the physical needs of those in its immediate vicinity. Its doors are now open to all those who wish in any way to avail themselves of the opportunities it offers, and the larger the number into whose lives it can bring some new light, some greater ambition, some higher aspiration, the greater the University measures its success.

Subscribers! The time is past and gone when the ALUMNI MAGAZINE might eke out a precarious existence by relying

upon the good will of its subscribers, and assuming a somewhat carefree attitude towards their financial assistance. As a result of this perhaps benevolent and philanthropic, though mistaken, attitude, at least 75 per cent of those who are supposed to pay through the office of the Managing Editor are in arrears, and owe for subscriptions of from one to four years. Especially during the year 1915-1916 do the consciences of our subscribers seem to have been remiss in urging their possessors to pay their just dues. It has been decided this year to render bills to all those who have been careless in this respect in the past. Due credit will be given for the current year, with an earnest admonition to settle up the accounts of the past. This, of course, is a rather naïve business method,—crediting one for the future and charging him for the past, but that it will be successful has already been proved by the large number of subscribers who, on receipt of bills for arrears, have brought their accounts up to date. Pray, do not vent your wrath on the present Managing Editor, for it is no fault of his that your consciences have not been appealed to before. He is a sufferer with you for, owing to the present financial condition of the MAGAZINE, he will this year be compelled to do everything in connection with the MAGAZINE himself, from writing editorials to making out bills and conducting his own correspondence.

We would also urgently request our subscribers to inform us promptly of any change in their address. It causes satisfaction to no one when a copy of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE is mailed to China or Japan, while the supposed recipient is really engaged in research work in Washington, D. C. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that complaints are received by the Board of Editors that a certain copy of the MAGAZINE has failed to reach the subscriber, whereas we can be reasonably sure that that copy is reposing in the dead letter office of the United States Postal Service, through the failure of the complainant to forward his new address to the Managing Editor.

Another source of complaint has been the paucity of Alumni Notes. In this respect also, the subscribers can be of the greatest assistance to the Board of Editors. Please send us all news items, however insignificant they may appear. Lay aside false modesty and let us know in what line of work you yourself are engaged at present. This is a period of great events. What part, if any, are you playing in the great world-drama? The majority of those to whom the Managing Editor has put the question as to the most vital part of the MAGAZINE have pronounced the news of the University and the Alumni Notes as the most important features of the MAGAZINE upon its reception. The articles are read and appreciated during one's leisure hours. Through the coöperation of some of our friends among the subscribers we are able in this number to give quite a long list of alumni activities. May others follow their good example and send us some news items for the March issue.

A DORMITORY PLAN FOR HOMEWOOD

By W. J. A. BLISS

Collegiate Professor of Physics, Johns Hopkins University

WERE it not for the war the first Johns Hopkins men to enjoy real college life might now be in a dormitory at Homewood, or we should at least have the consolation of seeing it rising in preparation for another year. The Dormitory Committee, the architect and the Advisory Board were approaching agreement upon a floor plan, and data had been collected as to cost of construction and operation, ready for submission with the plans as soon as completed. The outbreak of the war with its accompanying uncertainty as to the immediate future of university life and the rapid rise in prices, rendered useless any further study of the question until the return of more settled conditions. In order that the time and labour spent might not be entirely lost, the Dormitory Committee submitted a report to President Goodnow in June, accompanied by the floor plan agreed upon, subject to slight changes in detail, and a statement of the probable cost of construction and maintenance, and of the scale of prices proposed. Since the plan is quite different from that of the typical dormitory at an American college, it is necessary to explain the idea which it embodies and its history.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PLAN AND ITS ORIGIN

The move to Homewood and the fact that there never had been dormitories and but little opportunity for college life, gave the University the rare chance of an entirely fresh start, untrammelled by existing buildings or by tradition. To make the most of this opportunity, President Remsen appointed a committee on "Student Life at Homewood," which met first on May 25, 1910 and presented its report be-

fore Commencement. Besides plans for a gymnasium and a new Levering Hall, to house not only the Y. M. C. A. but other student activities, such as the musical clubs and college papers, the report strongly recommended that all unmarried members of the University should live on the college grounds. Residence at the University is important not only for the sake of the college life and the memories and closer bond which it engenders, but that the degrees of the University may represent the highest type of college breeding. No man is truly college bred who lives at home and simply attends a day or night school.

In search of the best setting for college life they turned from the American system of several dormitories with a common dining-hall, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and recommended that our men should live in separate communities of about a hundred each, to include all the human elements that make up the college from freshmen to instructors. Each community should be self governing (subject to the paramount authority of the University), and each should have its own buildings, including a living room and dining-hall and small private grounds. The communities were to be distinctive and encouraged to develop each its own individuality and traditions, leading in time to pride in becoming a member, and loyalty in maintaining its good name and standards. Incoming students would thus be brought at once into small circles whose *esprit de corps* would assure their development. The plan differed from the English college in that no separate provision for instruction or for exercise was made, and from the American college in endeavoring to supersede class spirit by loyalty to a group of men of all stages of academic development; to set up, so to speak, a vertical in place of a horizontal division of the student body. At present the public sentiment, which has so strong an influence at that age, is too much that of the student's own entering class, which is only the average of men as undeveloped as the individual. In a way the idea was to extend to all, the advantages now en-

joyed by the members of the better college fraternities, but freed from the disadvantages of an undemocratic and elective organization. More recent evidence of the need of such extension may be drawn from a report of a committee of alumni and faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which, after careful investigation, highly commended the influence of fraternities on their own members and hoped that their numbers would multiply till a fraternity is available for every student.

The Freshmen Dormitories at Harvard, then under consideration and since completed, approach the idea of the Committee more nearly than those at any other American college for men, but this relates only to the buildings themselves. The purpose at Harvard is to bring the freshmen into closer relations with each other. Our plan on the contrary was to use the same physical means to throw the freshmen into contact with men more mature and more imbued with the spirit of the institution.

Lack of funds prevented any steps in carrying out the program of the Committee of 1910 until October 1915 when the imminence of the actual removal of the University to Homewood led President Goodnow to appoint a new "Dormitories Committee" to report on the cost of a suitable building, the rental that might be expected and the probable expenses, with a view to ascertaining whether interest at the rate of 4 per cent could be earned. In that case the University might be able to finance the plan. This Committee examined a number of modern dormitory systems and collected information as to plans, cost, rentals, and operation. Among these were the Freshmen Dormitories just opened at Harvard, the dormitories planned by Mr. Frank Miles Day, of the Advisory Board, for Princeton, Cornell, and Wellesley, and the much less expensive new building of the Maryland Agricultural College. They also reconsidered carefully the report of the Committee of 1910, with the result that within six weeks they reported to the President in favour of the fundamental plan of the

former committee, together with a program for the first building to house 100 men, and an estimate that there were 200 men in the University who might be looked upon as prospective tenants, and that an average rate of \$240 a year per man, to include board as well as the rental of a furnished room with heat, light and attendance, would pay all expenses and leave approximately \$5000 for interest on the contemplated price, which was estimated to be \$120,000 for building and furniture. Mr. Edward L. Palmer, Jr., of the class of 1899, was then selected as the architect and the Committee was instructed to prepare plans with his assistance. The main recommendations should be quoted from the report of the Committee of 1915 in order that the reader may know what they and Mr. Palmer have tried to accomplish.

Fundamental plan. The fundamental principle of the system proposed by the Committee of 1910 and again recommended by the present Committee is the division of the University, for the purpose of residence only, not of instruction, into a number of small communities, similar to the colleges of an English University, rather than to the dormitories of an American college, and each one comprising so far as possible all the elements found in the University body—undergraduates of all classes, graduate students, Fellows and unmarried instructors, rich and poor, fraternity and non-fraternity, "sports" and "grinds." Each community should be so far as possible both governed and managed by a committee of its own members, but it must not be permitted to control its membership. Incoming students should be assigned by the University in such manner as to preserve the representative character of every community. Each of these should be large enough to avoid the appearance of forcing intimacy between uncongenial members, but small enough to foster such intercourse among men of different antecedents and tastes as will lead at least to mutual knowledge and esteem, and also to secure the influence of the more mature in forming the tastes and characters of the younger. This is one of the chief objects of the system. It should also be housed so as to further this end and to arouse affection and loyalty in later life. The Committee considers from 100 to 125 persons to be the number best suited to fulfill the former condition, and to meet the latter it deems it essential that each community shall have its own

dining-hall and commons, both rooms to be of a dignified and attractive character. Each building should enclose three sides of a quadrangle, from which all entries open, with a fence or hedge on the fourth side, to give the idea of privacy and to furnish an outdoor center for the members. While the Committee recommends as much variety as possible in detail of buildings, differences in the scale of comfort or in cost of living, such as would lead to distinctions between the various communities arising from the pecuniary means of the occupants, should under no circumstances be tolerated. Present conditions at the University render strict attention to economy essential in planning and constructing the residences, and the Committee feels that wholesome, plain living is the ideal to be sought in any case, but it is equally convinced that economy must not be carried to the point of rendering life in the communities mean and unattractive. Not only would it be disastrous to have the well-to-do students avoid the residences, but the men who receive a degree from the University should take with them a high standard as to the decencies and amenities of life. For this reason, while avoiding private baths as luxuries, the Committee insists on a well kept lavatory with showers on each floor of each entry, that is, for every eight or ten students; on good care of rooms and clean and correct service of meals; on substantial, well-designed furniture; on students' rooms not only adequate as places to sleep and prepare lessons, but such as to encourage reading and the purchase of books.

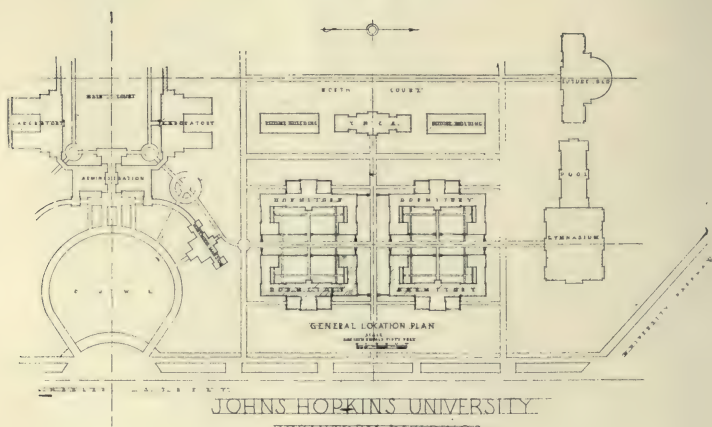
General Characteristics of Building:

- a. To enclose three sides of a quadrangle.
- b. Divided into a number of entries with entrance from quadrangle.
- c. Height three stories and basement.
- d. To include attractive commons room and dining-hall. The latter to be capable of seating at one time at small tables and in a dignified manner, the 100 residents, but under no circumstances to serve as a lunch room for non-residents.
- e. A lavatory on each floor of each entry with showers, closets and hand-basins in proportion to the number served. No plumbing or washing arrangements in rooms except the suites intended for instructors.

Actual work on plans in pursuance of this report was started in January, 1915. The work was delayed until the following November by difficulty in securing a decision as to the exact site and a group plan for the system of dormitories, of which the first was to be built. By January 1917,



VIEW OF COURT OF DORMITORY BUILDING FOR JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
EDWARD L. PALMER, JR. ARCHITECT
515 N. CHARLES ST. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
DECEMBER, 1917



JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
DORMITORY BUILDINGS
GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

a plan was reached which was satisfactory in the main, but successive modifications of this were made to secure greater economy of space, so that in all Mr. Palmer with great patience prepared at least a dozen plans, from Plan A to Plan O, the one which was accepted in April, subject to changes in details.

PLAN OF BUILDINGS

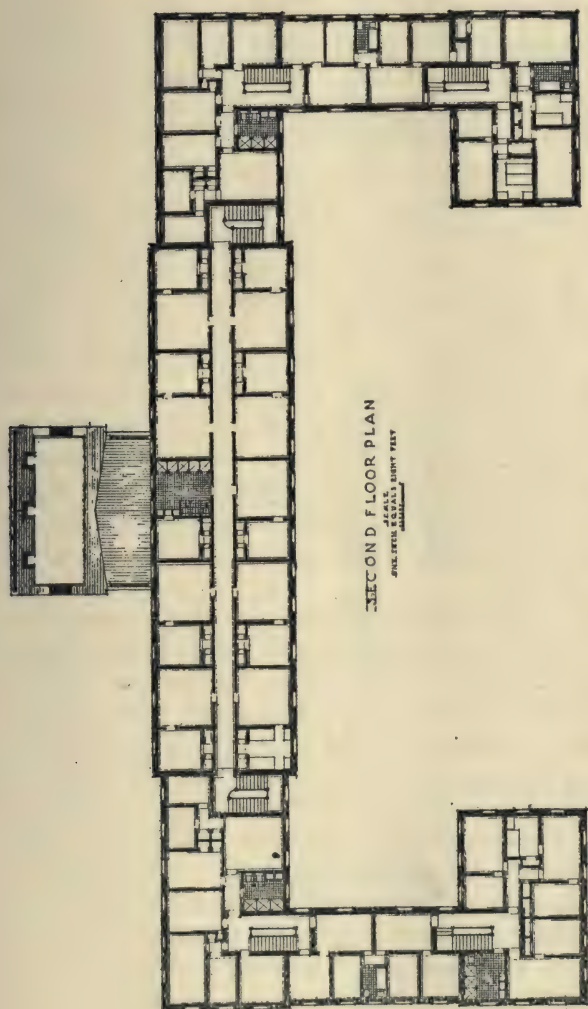
The first dormitory group is to occupy the field on the Charles Street front, back of the Carroll Mansion and extending nearly to the corner of University Parkway. A broad, tree-lined walk will be laid out parallel to Charles Street, in a line with the middle of the Mansion, the rear portico of which will thus form a pleasing termination to the vista through the trees, for the next generation. The buildings which we shall continue to call dormitories, following the precedent of Harvard, though as a matter of fact they are to be places to live in, not merely lodgings, are to face the walk, two on each side. Each partially surrounds a quadrangle, having a wide opening toward the walk, closed by a fence or hedge with a gate, which will be the sole entrance to the building and quadrangle, except one at the rear for service only. This enclosure cannot become a thoroughfare, but will afford the members of that particular community a small out-door center, having a certain amount of privacy. On the other hand the fact that the quadrangles of the four buildings of the University do not open on Charles Street or the general quadrangle, but on the walk, should make of this a center for the college life of all men resident at the University, out of the way of day scholars and the general public. The Johns Hopkins Club is at one end of this walk, with the site for the new Levering Hall nearby, and the Gymnasium and Athletic Fields at the other end, so that the residents may enjoy all the various phases of college life in close proximity. The building now planned is that at the south-east corner of the group, that is the one nearest to Charles Street and the

Carroll Mansion. To a person entering its quadrangle, it will resemble closely the picture facing page 90, though this sketch was actually prepared for an earlier plan, differing mainly in details of interior arrangement. The rear view, from Charles Street, is shown by the smaller illustration facing page 91. The plans of the first and second floors are also given.

The building, which will be fire-proof, is divided into five entirely separate sections, or "entries," having no communication except through the quadrangle. The central entrance leads to a broad hall-way with the dining-hall on the left and the Commons or Club Room on the right, each large and well lighted, with a fire-place and a ceiling higher than those of the private rooms. These should therefore be dignified and attractive centers for the life of the community.

At the end of the hall are stairs leading to students' rooms on the upper floors, and back of the stairs a coat-room and lavatory. The dining-hall is connected by a broad passage-way, which takes the place of a serving-room, with the kitchen, which is in a one-story addition with a store-room in the basement. Except for this passage there is no communication between the rest of the building and the service end, which has its separate entrance from Charles Street.

The two entries in each wing are devoted entirely to private rooms as are the upper floors of the central entry. Each of the side entries has a single entrance, on the quadrangle, and its own stairway, but no communication with other entries or the outside. The building provides for 122 men so that there are on the average 24 men to an entry or a group of 8 or 10 on each of its three floors. For each group there is a lavatory with showers, on their own floor. There are no private baths, except in a few "Fellows' Suites," and no stationary wash-stands in the rooms, though these are now quite common in dormitories. It is very doubtful whether students coöperate in keeping them clean enough to be sanitary, and, in view of the liberal distribution of

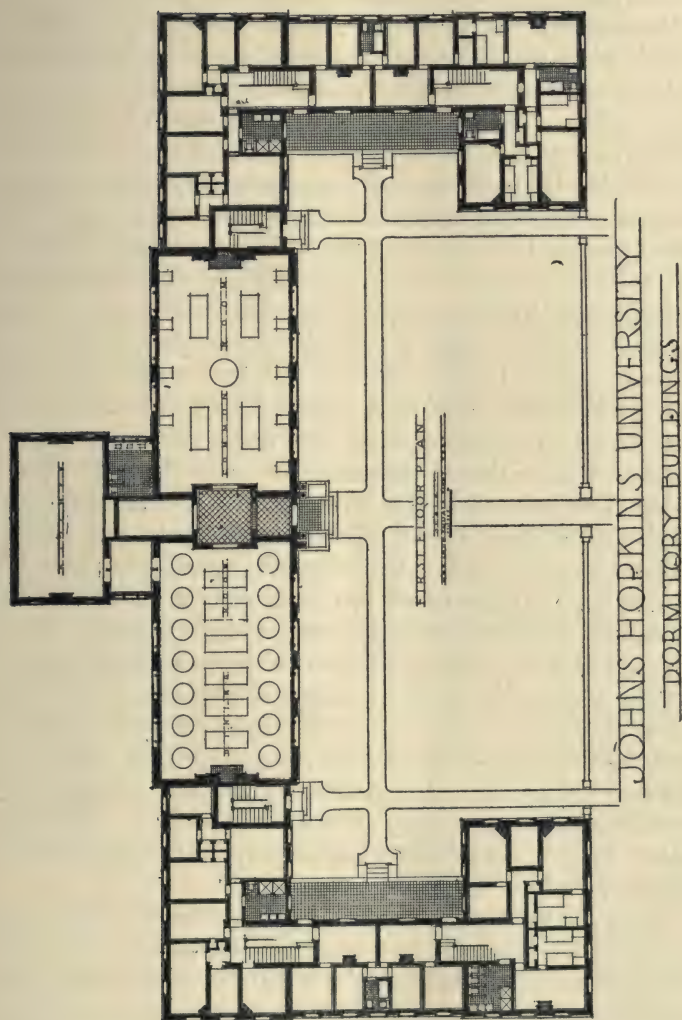


JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
DORMITORY BUILDINGS

lavatories, there seems to be no great necessity for them, particularly if each occupant is provided with a small locker in the lavatory for his tooth-brush, soap, and razor.

The Committee were possibly led to adopt the entry plan by the example of the English colleges, which was always before them, though it is also in general use in this country, both in the newest dormitories at Harvard, Princeton, Cornell and many other colleges, and in the older buildings. The alternative is to have a continuous corridor on each floor, usually with two stairways as a precaution in case of fire. The absence of this corridor is supposed to make the entry plan conducive to quiet and privacy, while on the other hand the single corridor facilitates supervision, and when accompanied by a single entrance gives better security against the presence of unauthorized persons in the building. For this reason the new Columbia dormitories are on the latter plan, which is also common in women's colleges, and at Dartmouth all but one of the fifteen dormitories are so arranged. They think a small group of students is more easily influenced to disorder by a few turbulent spirits.

Turning to the rooms themselves, the least expensive are those intended to serve both as bed-room and study for one man. These contain about 100 to 120 square feet, the larger ones being chiefly on the top floor. Some of these are arranged to communicate in pairs so that two men may use them jointly, the one as a study, the other as bed-room. Other suites, designed more particularly for this purpose, have a study which is somewhat larger and a much smaller bed-room for the two occupants. The Committee were at first strongly opposed to double bed-rooms, which are not found in dormitories in which economy is not such an important consideration. The Dartmouth records are, however, strongly in favor of them, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology suites of a study and double bed-room actually rent for more per man than similar suites of a study and a bed-room for one man alone. We



therefore reversed our judgment so that according to the plan presented, more men will live this way than any other.

Dartmouth, where there is a permanent organization, which plans, erects and also administers all buildings, has by experience arrived at very definite conclusions with regard to the most desirable dimensions for such bed-rooms, namely, about 8 feet 9 inches by 12 feet. The two beds are placed side by side, with an aisle between leading to two closets at the back of the room, and just wide enough to hold each bed in turn in cleaning. At the foot of each bed is a chair, and between these and the window, a bureau on one side and the door into the study on the other. At the Institute of Technology the plan is very similar except that the space which is 16 feet by 9 feet is divided into two equal portions by a glass partition with a door. The back part serves as a dressing-room and has a stationary washstand and a bureau, clothes-press and chair for each occupant. The front half has only the two beds, which are thus brought close to the window, a casement one, filling almost the entire end of the room and opening to the ceiling, so that the occupants can practically sleep out-doors if they like, and still have a warm room to dress in. The writer was very anxious to introduce some such modern arrangement in our bed-rooms, but unfortunately it would not conform to our style of architecture. We still hope to have windows of reasonable size, but even that is on the knees of the goddess of architecture, and our students will undoubtedly have to eke out their fresh air to a certain extent with a pure colonial atmosphere, according to the habits of some of their fore-fathers.

These are the least expensive rooms. There will also be a number of suites for two men with a separate bed-room for each, and four suites with a bed-room and a study for men who wish to live alone. The double suite with two bed-rooms is a particularly popular arrangement everywhere and leads to very attractive and convenient plans. One of the best is that shown by the suites in the middle

of the wings on the first and second floors, in which the study looks out on the life of the quadrangle, while the two bed-rooms face the other way, thus making them more quiet and giving a through draught. If, as is hoped, fire-places can be provided, these should be among the most attractive suites in the building and similar to the rooms in Holworthy Hall at Harvard, which were very popular when the writer was in college, and to the best suites for two in the Freshmen Dormitories. Our studies are, however, only about half the size of the Harvard ones, since the suites must rent for half the price.

The idea of "Fellows' Suites" was also adapted from the English colleges. It seemed that if the fellows and younger instructors were to be encouraged to live in the building, they ought to be treated with rather more ceremony than the students, thus surrounding the position with more dignity. These suites, open only to them and to instructors, have therefore been arranged in pairs with a small private hall and a bath-room in common, in the best locations in the building, the ends of the two wings. Each man has his own study and bed-room. They are necessarily also more expensive. They might be allotted to fellows who wished them, together with board for the college year and freedom from all University fees in lieu of the present payments. The fellowship would thus cover the board, lodging and all other University expenses of the holder, but leave nothing for any other purpose. There are only eight of them in the present plan and if there are not enough fellows to fill them, the rest will be open to instructors.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE

The fundamental idea is to provide for a group of men living together as one household. At the present time such of our men as do not live at home inhabit boarding-houses, where the rooms are rented furnished with heat, light, and attendance included. For both reasons in the dormitories

also one price is to cover rental of furnished room with heat, light and care, for the usual college year from the opening of the University in October to Commencement, and board for this period except the two long vacations, at Christmas and Easter. Any one wishing to occupy his room in summer, or to board during vacation will have to pay extra, except the holders of the Fellows' Suites, the rental of which includes board for the two vacations named, but not room rent in summer. Additional revenue can thus be derived from the summer school. The only exception from the items covered at a boarding-house, is that blankets and linen, and its washing, are not included. In other respects the rooms will be simply furnished, but adequately, and the estimates cover furniture good enough to command the respect and care of its temporary owners. In comparing the prices with those in a boarding-house, it should further be remembered that they include the use of the Commons, and of lavatory arrangements which are probably much more adequate. It should also be borne in mind that all the figures given below were compiled in the winter of 1916-1917, and in view of the rapid change in prices, are of value only for comparison, and all the estimates affecting cost and revenue will have to be revised when the building is erected.

The first table is a summary of the proposed schedule of prices for different rooms. It is arranged by groups according to the general type of accommodations, and shows the number of men provided for, and the total yearly income from the group, to the nearest \$100. The next column gives the average yearly rate per man for the group, except for the first in which actual prices are given to call attention to the minimum. After careful consideration the Committee decided that this minimum, \$225, was the least for which a room creditable to the University could be provided, with an allowance of \$5 per week for thirty-five weeks for board, which must obviously be the same for all, and good enough for those able to pay a fair price. This allowance was based on a study of rates at student boarding-

houses and the Y. M. C. A., and is expected to cover the cost of supplies, fuel preparation, service, and renewals, but not rental or original cost. The other columns give the approximate weekly rate and the yearly sum applicable to room rent after deducting board. These are based on thirty-eight weeks for the Fellows' Suites and thirty-five for the others, to allow for vacations, and are included solely for comparison and without any intention of actually dividing the charge in that way.

TABLE 1
Rentals including board, light, heat and care

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION	NUM- BER OF MEN	TOTAL RENTAL	YEARLY RATE	APPROXI- MATE WEEKLY RATE	ROOM ALONE PER YEAR
Single rooms.....	38	\$8,800	\$225-\$240	\$6.50	\$50-65
Double suites					
One bed-room.....	28	7,000	250	7.00	75
Same.....	20	5,600	280	8.00	105
Double suites					
Two bed-rooms.....	24	7,200	300	8.50	125
Single suites.....	4	1,300	325	9.25	150
Fellows' suites.....	8	2,800	350	9.25	160
Total.....	122	\$32,700	\$268	\$7.50	\$92

Thus more than half the occupants pay \$7 a week or less. While some of our men paid as low as \$4.50 for board and \$1 for room, last year, the majority paid \$6.50 or more, and taking car-fares into consideration, the proposed rates do not seem excessive, but on the other hand the Committee are convinced that they cannot be increased.

To show that they are very low compared to other institutions, table 2 was prepared from data at hand for a few leading eastern colleges. They refer to modern, fire-proof buildings only.

Thus our minimum is lower than any college but Harvard, which is unlike in every respect, while the very low average shows that we offer a much greater proportion of our rooms

TABLE 2

INSTITUTION	RANGE OF PRICES	AVERAGE
Johns Hopkins.....	\$50-\$160	\$92
Dartmouth, seven newest dormitories.....	60- 175	116
Mass. Institute of Technology.....	65- 165	140
Harvard, freshmen dormitories.....	35- 425	165
Princeton, freshmen dormitories.....		140

at the low prices. This brings out clearly the crux of our situation, which is not so much the presence of poor students, as the scarcity of those whose means are comparable with the average elsewhere. For example, students at Technology were living in city boarding-houses before their dormitory was built, just as ours are now, but statistics collected before planning their buildings showed that they were paying on the average \$8.54 a week for board and lodging, which is \$1.50 or \$2 more than our men were paying at that time.

The facts are even more striking than the table because our room rent covers more than that at any of the others named, for only at Harvard is a Commons Room and provision for meals included in the cost of construction while only at Technology is light included. Dartmouth, which is nearest in price, includes neither.

The lower average return is necessarily reflected in our rooms. They are generally smaller, there are few open fire-places, and hardly any private baths or stationary wash-stands, one or the other of which is provided for almost every suite elsewhere, except at Princeton, where there is no plumbing except in the basement. The fire-places are a serious loss. They not only help in ventilating small rooms, but the talk of friends around an open fire, while it may not add greatly to the accumulated wisdom of the world, is certainly an indoor sport of an altogether desirable nature. At least the hard-headed authorities of Dartmouth, who conduct their dormitories on strict business principles, and earn 6 per cent plus ample depreciation, look on them as dividend paying assets.

The very low minimum of \$35 at Harvard deserves notice. It is possible primarily because of the many expensive suites, which carry the cheaper ones, but it is also the result of ingenious planning. The dormitories are arranged entirely in suites, each having a study with an open fire-place, a bath-room and a very small bed-room for each tenant. There are no double bed-rooms. Most of these suites are for one or two men only, but a good many for three or more. The minimum prices are for seven men, each having only his bed-room to himself, but sharing the fine large study and a bath, not unlike one of our lavatories. As compared to our plan, the increased size, required for use for study as well as bed-rooms, is saved on the room of each occupant, and collected in a single study for the seven partners.

While our average rooms are possibly not so good as at these institutions, they will offer a great improvement on present conditions, in boarding-houses, and are certainly adequate. The least expensive rooms at Bryn Mawr College, for example, are very inferior to our poorest and rent for more than our best.

Can the University afford to operate dormitories for so low prices, or, as in the case of the houses for the faculty once proposed, must the plan be abandoned, because the tenants cannot pay interest and expenses for an edifice worthy of a place on the grounds? Table 3 answers this question, by data carefully collected by the Committee at the same time as those which served in fixing the scale of rentals, so that income and expenditure are comparable, being based on like conditions of price.

Since the proposed rentals only average \$92 per man, after deducting the price of board, there appears to be a deficit of about \$30 a man or \$3660 in all, so that the answer is apparently that not more than 2 per cent interest can be expected, and the scheme is impossible as an interest bearing undertaking. The plan, however, makes no use of the basement, which contains at least as much space as the third floor, from which a rental of \$2500 is derived. Dean Brush

TABLE 3

*Estimate of Cost**Plant:*

Cost of building.....	\$150,000
Cost of tunnel and grounds.....	15,000
Cost of furniture at \$100 per man.....	12,000
Cost of kitchen equipment, china, etc.....	3,000
	<hr/>
	\$180,000
Safety margin.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$190,000

Operation:

Interest 4 per cent on \$190,000.....	\$7,600
Depreciation or repairs of building and furniture.....	1,500
Insurance.....	250
Water.....	350
Heat.....	2,200
Light (winter).....	1,200
Light (summer).....	150
Service \$3,000 (Dartmouth) to \$3,500 (Y. M. C. A.) allow.....	3,000
	<hr/>
	\$16,250
Derivable from Summer School, 120 persons for 6 weeks at \$2 profit per week (\$7 charge less \$5 board)	1,440
	<hr/>
Leaving to be raised from 122 men.....	\$14,810
Average per man, without board.....	\$122

investigated and reported a number of uses to which this space could be put, such as a coöperative store, armory for the student battalion and offices for the military instructors and physical director. If the University needs the space for these activities, and can make a bookkeeping charge against them for its fair value, the dormitory as a separate operation would show a deficit of only \$1160 from 4 per cent interest. Moreover the estimates for heat and light, furnished by the engineers of the University, and the interest on the cost of extending the tunnel, exceed by about \$1800 the cost estimated from the experience of other colleges,

notably Dartmouth, Harvard, and Princeton. So that if the cost of heat and light could be brought down to that at other institutions, the remaining deficit would be eliminated. The engineers believe that this will be approached as the University erects more buildings, so that the loss of heat in the pipes and the cost of labor is distributed over a greater load. Meanwhile an individual heating plant and light from the Gas and Electric Company might be more economical both for the dormitory and the University at large, since it would avoid running the power house at night for a single building.

But even then we should only earn 4 per cent, while Dartmouth earns 6 per cent with a liberal sinking fund to write off the cost as the standards of living change. To earn as much we should have to increase our rates about \$40 a man, which would make them much higher than at Dartmouth. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that their dormitory system is strictly a business undertaking, operated on a large scale by able and experienced men, who have all phases of the matter under their direct control. They not only operate, but plan and build every college building, keeping a permanent organization for repairs and alterations, which is readily expanded into a force able to erect a building. A new dormitory is therefore designed by men with direct personal knowledge of the local demand and the best way to meet it. Luxuries like stationary wash-stands and fire-places are increased because students will pay more than their cost, so that buildings which have them pay better than those which do not. On the other hand useless expense on the exterior is avoided, because it does not count on the rental sheet. The trim is simple and the buildings are frankly dormitories, four to four and a half stories high, as dormitories generally are, and compactly built, so as to diminish the proportion of outside wall and roof, which affects both the original cost and the cost of heating. Nevertheless they are in every way dignified and presentable.

Our main buildings are two and a half stories architecturally, and the Advisory Board has been concerned lest the dormitories should look too large in proportion, or should dwarf the Carroll Mansion. For this reason they have insisted on the "dwelling-house scale," that is on breaking up the outline and the roof in such a way as to resemble a group of handsome dwellings with a limit of two stories and a half. This will unquestionably enhance the appearance of the University group, but its effect on economy is apparent by comparison with the ordinary apartment house for example. The additional cost cannot be charged to the dormitories as a business undertaking, but it rests on considerations, which are no less valuable because the return is not pecuniary.

ADVANCED DEGREES AND DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY: A SURVEY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY¹

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IN VIEW of the changes that have taken place recently in the Department of Romance Languages of the Johns Hopkins University, the writer of the present lines thinks the moment opportune to make an inventory of the doctoral dissertations that have been produced by that coterie of brilliant scholars. It was the first Department of Romance Languages in America to grant the degree, and today the number of its alumni is no doubt greater than that of any similar Department on this side of the Atlantic. Nor should it be inferred that quantity has been favored at the expense of quality, for on the contrary from its inception the Department set up a high standard of scholarly training and attainment, and that standard has always been maintained with rigor.

It not infrequently happens that a scholar of great productivity is inclined either to neglect his students or, on the other hand, to compel them to reproduce, often by rote, his own methods or even his own knowledge to such an extent that they become pale reflections of a not always desirable original. In such cases the pattern is almost invariably of inferior quality: the scholarship of these students is apt to be limited to high-sounding phrases borrowed from the class-room note-book. Any suppression of the individuality of the student is naturally detrimental to the

¹ Reprinted with the courtesy of the author from *The Romanic Review*, July-September, 1917, pp. 328-340.

spirit of original research. In this respect the Department of Romance Languages of the Johns Hopkins University was not culpable. When Professor Elliott first instituted the courses leading to the Ph.D. degree, he was fully conscious of the insufficiency of the equipment of the average teacher of modern languages in America. In order to obviate this defect he laid out the severest schemes of study, but, at the same time, unwilling that the individuality of the student should suffer as a consequence, he permitted the full independence of the candidate to assert itself in the preparation of the doctoral dissertation. It was thus that the pupil acquired a knowledge that was at once thorough and broad, original and vigorous. Thanks to this liberal method it was not impossible for him to attain to an erudition, if not superior, at least equal to that of the instructor. And in this manner Professor Elliott and his Department, by producing scholars of the highest rank, built a monument of enduring importance.

It was in 1881 that the Johns Hopkins University conferred its first Ph.D. degrees in Romance languages upon Edward Allen Fay and Samuel Garner. Since that date the degree has been granted to sixty-six men, of whom four are deceased. To give an indication of the broad influence exerted by this Department upon education in America it is important to note the positions occupied at present by the various recipients of the degree. The list includes one college president, one college vice-president, one college dean, one school superintendent, nine professional and business men, one school inspector, one professor of German, three professors of Romance philology, twenty-one professors of Romance languages (of whom nineteen are heads of Departments), two professors of Spanish, one librarian, one professor of Italian, five associate professors of Romance languages, eight assistant professors, one associate, and five instructors. In other words about fifty of the original sixty-six are actively engaged in teaching the Romance languages and literatures. The four deceased are Thomas

McCabe, instructor in Bryn Mawr College, in 1891; Louis Emil Menger, professor in Bryn Mawr College, in 1903; John E. Matzke, professor and head of the Department of Romance languages and literatures in Leland Stanford Junior University, in 1910; and A. F. Kuersteiner, professor and head of the Department of Romance languages and literatures in the University of Indiana, who recently passed away (June 9, 1917). The following institutions, extending over the whole country, are represented (the figure in parenthesis indicating the number of doctors of philosophy of the Johns Hopkins Romance Department on the teaching staff of each institution): Allegheny College (1); Amherst College (3); Bryn Mawr College (1); Colby College (1); Columbia University (1); Cornell University (1); Daughters College (1); Gallaudet College (1); Goucher College (1); Harvard University (1); Johns Hopkins University (4); Leland Stanford Junior University (1); Millsaps College (1); Oberlin College (1); Ohio State University (3); Princeton University (4); Randolph-Macon College (1); University of Alabama (1); University of California (1); University of Chicago (4); University of Cincinnati (1); University of Indiana (2); University of Michigan (2); University of Minnesota (1); University of North Carolina (1); University of Toronto (1); University of Virginia (1); University of Washington (1); University of Wisconsin (1); Washington and Jefferson College (1); Washington and Lee University (1); Western Maryland College (1); Yale University (3)—a total of thirty-three separate institutions.

Of the dissertations forty-five have been published—the largest number, in the opinion of the writer, to the credit of any Romance Department in the United States—five are in press, and sixteen remain unpublished, but MS. copies of these are deposited in the Library of the Johns Hopkins University. The average length of the published dissertations is 88 pages—the longest containing 237 pages and the shortest 32 pages. During the thirty years from the conferring of the first degree under Professor Elliott to his death

in 1910, fifty doctoral dissertations were accepted, thirteen of them in the first, nineteen in the second, and eighteen in the third decade; from 1911 to 1917, while the Department was under the direction of Professor Armstrong, sixteen. The record is strikingly uniform, varying from slightly under two per year in the earlier administration to slightly over two per year in the past seven years. To this latter period belong also the seven masters of arts in the appended list. The character and quality of the essays offered for this degree deserve special mention.

As an indication of the wide range of subjects exhibited by the doctoral dissertations, the following loose classification may be made: Fourteen dissertations deal with modern French literature; twelve with Old French literature; eleven with French syntax; eleven with French or Romance philology; two with folk-lore; two with Spanish literature; four with Spanish philology; three with Italian literature; and eight with Italian syntax or philology. A note regarding the publication of the dissertations may be of further interest: Twenty-nine were privately printed, while the remainder appeared in the following series or reviews (the figure in parenthesis representing the number of dissertations appearing in that publication): *Elliott Monographs* (5); *Modern Philology* (1); *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America* (6); *Revue Hispanique* (2); *Romania* (1); *Studi Medievali* (1); *Studies of the University of Cincinnati* (1); and *Studies of the University of Nebraska* (1). The first foreigner who had the honor of issuing a text in the series of the *Société des Anciens Textes* of Paris was Professor H. A. Todd, and the text he published was the doctoral dissertation that he had just presented at the Johns Hopkins University.

It is obvious, therefore, to even the casual reader that the Department of Romance Languages of the Johns Hopkins University blazed the trail which it has pleased departments in other institutions to follow more or less closely. As a great creative force the influence of this group of scholars

has made itself felt in practically all the important universities and colleges in the country.²

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

1881. FAY, EDWARD ALLEN, PH.D. On the Conditional Relations in the Romance Languages. (Unpublished.) Vice-President, Gallaudet College.
1881. GARNER, SAMUEL, PH.D. The Gerundial Construction in the Romance Languages. (Unpublished.) County School Superintendent, Annapolis, Md.
1883. O'CONNOR, BERNARD FRANCIS, PH.D. The Syntax of Villehardouin. (Unpublished.) New York City.
1884. JAGEMANN, HANS CARL G. VON, PH.D. Anglo-Norman Vowel System in its Relations to the Norman Words in English. (Unpublished.) Professor Germanic Philology, Harvard.
1885. TODD, HENRY ALFRED, PH.D. Le Dit de la Panthère d'Amours par Nicole de Margival. publié par —. Paris 1883, XXXIX, 117 pp. (SATFr.) Professor Romance Philology, Columbia.
1886. FONTAINE, JOSEPH AUGUSTE, PH.D. On the History of the Auxiliary Verbs in the Romance Languages. Studies of the University of Nebraska, Vol. 1, no. 1. 1888, 66 pp. Bué, France.
1887. WARREN, FREDERICK MORRIS, PH.D. The World of Corneille. A Study of Popular Movements and Notions as seen in his Works. (Unpublished.) Professor Modern Languages, Yale.
1888. BOWEN, BENJAMIN LESTER, PH.D. Contributions to Periphrasis in the Romance Languages. (Unpublished.) Professor Romance Languages, Ohio State University.

² In addition to the above statistics may be included the four professors, two instructors, and one fellow who have taken the M.A. degree, representing six different institutions of which only two are on the list given. In the statistics as above compiled, no note has been taken of graduate students in the Department who went into teaching without completing the work for an advanced degree. Among them are to be found ten professors, three assistant professors, and ten instructors now connected with universities or colleges, and a large number of teachers in preparatory or high schools.—The author of these lines desires to acknowledge the co-operation of the Johns Hopkins University and the assistance of Professor E. J. Fortier in the preparation of this list.

1888. *McCABE, THOMAS, PH.D. *The Morphology in Francesco Petrarca's Canzoniere*, accompanied by a general introduction and a critical glossary. (Unpublished.) Deceased.
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1888. WIGHTMAN, JOHN ROAF, PH.D. *The French Language in Canada*. (Unpublished.) Professor Romance Languages, Oberlin.
1890. LOGIE, THOMAS, PH.D. *Phonology of the Patois of Cachy (Somme)*. Baltimore, 1892, 73 pp. (Reprinted from the PMLA., Vol. VII, no. 4.) Inspector Schools for Cape Colony.
1890. SHEFLOE, JOSEPH SAMUEL, PH.D. *Observations on the Phonology and Inflections of the Jersey French dialect*. (Unpublished.) Professor Romance Languages, Goucher.
1892. LEWIS, EDWIN SEELYE, PH.D. *Guernsey: Its People and Dialect*. Baltimore, 1895, 82 pp. (Reprinted from the PMLA., Vol. X, no. 1.) Attorney at Law, New York City.
1893. *MENDER, LOUIS EMIL, PH.D. *The Historical Development of the Possessive Pronouns in Italian*. Baltimore, 1893, VI, 69 pp. (Reprinted from the PMLA., Vol. VIII, no. 2.)
1894. BRUNER, JAMES DOWDEN, PH.D. *The Phonology of the Pistoiese Dialect*. Baltimore, 1894, VI, 88 pp. (Reprinted from the PMLA., Vol. IX, no. 4.) President Daughters College, Kentucky.
1894. JENKINS, THOMAS ATKINSON, PH.D. *L'Espurgatoire Saint Patriz of Marie de France: An Old-French Poem of the Twelfth Century*. Published with an Introduction and a Study of the Language of the Author. Philadelphia, A. J. Ferris, 1894, 149 pp. Professor French Philology, Chicago.
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1897. ARMSTRONG, EDWARD COOKE, PH.D. *Le Chevalier à l'Épée—An Old-French Poem*. Baltimore, 1900, 72 pp. Professor French Language, Princeton.
1897. OGDEN, PHILIP, PH.D. *A Comparative Study of the Poem Guillaume d'Angleterre, with a Dialectic Treatment of the Manuscripts*. Baltimore, 1900, VII, 33 pp. Professor Romance Languages, Cincinnati.
1897. THIEME, HUGO PAUL, PH.D. *The Technique of the French Alexandrine. A Study of the Works of Leconte de Lisle, José-Maria de Heredia, François Coppée, Sully-Prudhomme, and Paul Verlaine*. Ann Arbor, 1897, 68 pp. Professor French, Michigan.
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1903. CRITCHLOW, F. L., PH.D. *On the Forms of Betrothal and Wedding Ceremonies in the Old-French Romans d'Aventure.* Chicago, 1905, 41 pp. (Reprinted from *Modern Philology*, Vol. 11.) Assistant Professor, Princeton.
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1905. EASTER, DE LA WARR BENJAMIN, PH.D. *A Study of the Magic Elements in the Romans d'Aventure and the Romans Bretons. Part I.* Baltimore, 1906, 56 pp. Professor Romance Languages, Washington and Lee.
1906. DARGAN, EDWIN ORESTON, PH.D. *The Aesthetic Doctrine of Montesquieu; its Application in his Writings.* Baltimore, 1907, 202 pp. Associate Professor, Chicago.

1906. PEIRCE, WALTER THOMSON, PH.D. *The Bourgeois from Molière to Beaumarchais. The Study of a Dramatic Type.* Columbus, 1907, 88 pp. Assistant Professor, Ohio State University.
1907. LANCASTER, HENRY CARHINGTON, PH.D. *The French Tragi-Comedy. Its Origin and Development from 1552 to 1628.* Baltimore, 1907, XXIV, 189 pp. Professor Romance Languages, Amherst.
1908. MATHEWS, CHARLES EUGLEY, PH.D. *Cist and Cil; A Syntactical Study.* Baltimore, 1907, X, 117 pp. Providence, Rhode Island.
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1909. LAUBSCHER, GUSTAV GEORGE, PH.D. *The Past Tenses in French.* Baltimore, 1909, 60 pp. Professor Romance Languages, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.
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1911. AUSTIN, HERBERT DOUGLAS, PH.D. *Accredited Citations in Ristoro d'Arezzo's Composizione del Mondo. A Study of Sources.* Torino, 1911, 51 pp. (Reprinted from *Studi Medievali*, Vol. IV.) Assistant Professor, Michigan.
1911. MASON, JAMES FREDERICK, PH.D. *The Melodrama in France from the Revolution to the Beginning of Romantic Drama, 1791-1830.* Baltimore, 1912, XV, 39 pp. Professor French, Cornell.
1912. FAY, PERCIVAL BRADSHAW, PH.D. *Elliptical Partitiv Usage in Affirmativ Clauses, in French Prose of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Centuries.* Paris, 1912, viii, 87 pp. Assistant Professor, California.
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1912. SMITH, HORATIO EDWIN, PH.D. *The Literary Criticism of Pierre Bayle.* Albany, 1912, 135 pp. Assistant Professor, Yale.

1912. TOWLES, OLIVER, PH.D. Prepositional Phrases of Asseveration and Adjuration. (In press.) Associate Professor, North Carolina.
1913. COLEMAN, A., PH.D. Flaubert's Literary Development in the Light of his *Mémoires d'un Fou*, Novembre, and *Education Sentimentale* (version of 1845). Baltimore, 1915, 41 pp. (Incomplete reprint; published in full in the Elliott Monographs, No. 1, XV, 154 pp.) Assistant Professor, Chicago.
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1914. SIRICH, EDWARD HINMAN, PH.D. A Study in the Syntax of Alexandre Hardy. Baltimore, 1915, 32 pp. Assistant Professor, Minnesota.
1915. MOSELEY, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, PH.D. The "Lady" in Comparisons from the Poetry of the "*Dolce Stil Nuovo*." Menasha, Wisconsin, 1916, 65 pp. Professor Romance Languages, Washington and Jefferson.
1916. BURTON, JOHN MARVIN, PH.D. Honoré de Balzac and his Figures of Speech. (To be published in the Elliott Monographs.) Professor Romance Languages, Millsaps.
1917. CHILD, JOHN ALLAN, PH.D. The Subjunctive in the Decameron: Primary and Concessive Clauses. (Unpublished.) Instructor, Chicago.
1917. HASTINGS, WALTER SCOTT, PH.D. The Drama of Honoré de Balzac. (Unpublished.) Instructor, Johns Hopkins.
1917. HAVENS, GEORGE REMINGTON, PH.D. The Abbé Prévost and English Literature. (To be published in the Elliott Monographs.) Instructor, Indiana.
1917. WILLIAMS, RALPH COPESTONE, PH.D. The Theory of the Heroic Epic in Italian Criticism of the Sixteenth Century. (Unpublished.) Instructor, Ohio State University.

ESSAYS OFFERED FOR THE M.A. DEGREE

1911. RIDDLE, LAWRENCE MELVILLE, M.A. "Baccalarius" in the Cartulary of St. Victor and in Cartularies of South France, Departments of the East and West. (Unpublished.) Professor Romance Languages, University of Southern California.
1911. WARE, JOHN NOTTINGHAM, M.A. Daudet and Dickens. (Unpublished.) Professor Romance Languages, Sewanee.
1911. WISEWELL, GEORGE ELIAS, M.A. Examples of "Bouvier," "Pâtre," and "Vacher" in old-French. (Unpublished.) Instructor, Beloit.
1916. HILL, HINDA TEAGUE, M.A. A Study of Rhyme Words in the Roman de la Rose. (Unpublished.) Professor French, North Carolina State Normal College.
1916. WITHERS, ALFRED MILES, M.A. The Influence of Seneca's Hippolytus on the Phèdre of Racine. (Unpublished.) Professor Modern Languages, Davidson.
1917. TARR, FREDERICK COURTNEY, M.A. Substantive Clauses Governed by a Preposition in the Novels of Benito Pérez Galdos. (Unpublished.) Procter Fellow, Princeton.
1917. WILCOX, JEAN CURLEY, M.A. L'Idéal domestique de J.-J. Rousseau, d'après la Nouvelle Héloïse. (Unpublished.) Instructor, Goucher.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS AT JOHNS HOPKINS

BY KIRBY FLOWER SMITH

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THE restrictive title of this paper was chosen for two reasons. The first and most obvious reason was that, other things being equal, one had best confine oneself to a theme upon which one has a right to speak with some semblance of authority. The second was that in any country and especially in our own the quantity and quality of attainment connoted by an university degree are inevitably affected by local conditions. This has been notably true of the Master's degree. The Master's degree has varied all the way from the real and definite meaning which it had, for example, in the University of Virginia to that of the honor which certain of our smaller colleges occasionally used to bestow on some man who had developed scholarly tastes or had betrayed more or less of an inclination to scholastic pursuits. In short, the degree might stand for anything from an authoritative statement of definite attainment to a mere pergamental compliment. No wonder its value and significance have been rather vague to the average man.

This condition, however, as everyone knows, has been steadily improving for a number of years. This is largely due to the fact that owing to the exigencies of modern life nearly everyone who carries his studies beyond the required sphere of undergraduate work has in mind a definite career, of which those studies are the foundation and to which that degree is a desirable letter of introduction. Such being the case, it was obvious that if the Master's degree was to have a real standing in modern education, it must meet the new demands made upon it. The process of meeting that

demand, which has been going on as fast as possible, brought with it a keener realization of the fact that it was desirable, not to say necessary, to pursue such study under skilled specialists and within reach of highly equipped libraries and laboratories.

Nevertheless, the connotation of the degree is still and must always be affected by local conditions. In Johns Hopkins, for example, to come now to the subject with which this paper is concerned, the candidate for the Master's degree enters an institution, the most notable feature of which is that it has always devoted itself particularly to the training of men as investigators and teachers, in other words to the training which, if the candidate is successful, entitles him to the degree of Ph.D. Hence the candidate also for the Master's degree is in the vast majority of cases a student who intends to become a teacher. His training, therefore, so far as it goes should be much the same.

Further it should be added that the University began as a training school for the Ph.D. The A.B. came later and last of all the M.A. Such being the case, in what relation should the M.A. stand to its predecessors? The relation to the Bachelor's degree is settled by the fact that the University makes a sharp distinction between graduate and undergraduate work. Usage may vary slightly in different departments—the Johns Hopkins professor is interfered with as little as possible—but in the Classical Department, for example, and in others of the same type, this rule is rigidly enforced. There is nothing to be gained and much to be lost in taking up with graduate methods the scant modicum of time allowed to immature undergraduate students of language. The Master's degree is distinctly a graduate degree, therefore the candidate for it should have gained the baccalaureate degree from a college of good standing.

Some institutions require only one year of study. Our requirement of two years of study instead of one was adopted for at least two important reasons. The first is that the degree is so strictly a graduate degree. The second springs

from the fact that in the vast majority of instances the candidate expects to become a teacher. For the candidate who expects to become a teacher one year of work is not sufficient even in quantity. Still more important is the factor of quality. It takes the candidate at least a year, especially if his subject is difficult, to get the attitude of mind which will enable him the next year perhaps to accomplish some work of real value. It is true of course that his degree is not an investigator's degree like that of the Doctor of Philosophy. Nevertheless, if he intends to become a teacher, he must acquire the graduate point of view towards his subject, he must learn how to command the literature of it and how to utilize and present the results. He is not an original investigator and has no idea of becoming one, but he will have acquired that minimum of knowledge and training which he must possess to become a competent teacher, and which the candidate for the Ph.D. must also possess before he can proceed to the final and most characteristic test of his fitness to receive the coveted degree. I mean the satisfactory completion of an original investigation.

In other words, candidates for the M.A. during their entire course and candidates for the Ph.D. until at least the completion of their second year do the same kind of work and in the same way. In the principal subject they also do the same amount of work. It will be seen from this that the only essential difference between the work of the M.A. for his entire course and the work of the Ph.D. for his first two years is quantitative and pertains only to the allied subjects. Candidates for the Doctor's degree are obliged to take two allied subjects, each for a definite minimum of time. Candidates for the Master's degree are under no such obligation. They may take two allied subjects, one allied subject, or none at all. This is settled by the professor in charge of the principal subject. His decision is likely to be affected by at least two practical considerations. The first and most important is the type and character of the principal subject as such. In a department, for ex-

ample, like Latin or Greek, at least one allied subject is eminently desirable. Again the advising professor may have good reason to believe that the candidate will eventually show sufficient promise to warrant him, if he changes his mind, in proceeding to the higher degree. If so, the fact that the would-be Master of Arts will have already absorbed the requirements of an allied subject will enable him to go forward to the Doctorate with considerably less loss of time than would otherwise be the case.

The remaining conditions attending the Master's degree as they are set forth in our University Register are that:

The student must be in attendance at the University during the year immediately preceding the final examinations, unless, for some extraordinary reason, special permission to the contrary is granted by the Board of University Studies. To be admitted as a candidate for this degree, the student must make application, according to a prescribed form, to the Board of University Studies at least one academic year before he expects to present himself for his final examinations. The essay must be on a subject approved by the professor in charge of the principal subject, and must be completed and submitted to the Board of University Studies at least four weeks before the time of the final examinations. Two referees will then be appointed to examine the essay and to present a written report on it to the Board. This essay shall be prepared for presentation to the Board in the manner prescribed for the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. If the report on the essay is satisfactory, the candidate will then be admitted to the examination.

The three conditions just mentioned also apply equally to the candidate for the Doctor's degree. In other respects, the conditions governing the two degrees differ as follows:

The Doctor's dissertation must be founded on an original investigation, and the dissertation must be printed within a specified time after the degree is conferred. The Master's essay is not founded on an original investigation. Of course it might be a piece of original work so far as it goes, but from the very nature of the case, such an essay would be too rare and exceptional to be either asked for or expected. Also it is not printed.

Again, there is a difference between the two in the matter of examinations. The Doctor must pass final written examinations in all three of his subjects, also, an oral examination before the Board of University Studies in his principal and first subordinate subjects. The Master is given no oral examination, passes a final written examination only on his principal subject, and on the subject followed during any academic year he is permitted to take examinations at the end of that year or at the beginning of the next, and, provided these examinations are satisfactory, he will not be examined again in the same courses.

Finally, the rule is that courses on certain subjects in the Summer School, provided they are approved by the Board of University Studies, are, in accordance with specified provisions, accepted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master's degree.

I have already called attention to the fact that, so far as the Johns Hopkins is concerned, both the Master and the Doctor in the vast majority of cases are fitting themselves for the profession of teaching. This is brought out and emphasized by the extent to which the preliminary training of both, so far as it goes, is identically the same. On the other hand, the divergences in the training of the two bring out the fact that the Master's degree is a teacher's, not an investigator's degree, whereas the Doctor, although he too expects to teach, must also vindicate his right to the title of an original investigator.

Now, of course, all first class teachers are not necessarily original investigators, nor, on the other hand, is every original investigator bound thereby to be a good teacher. At the same time a real investigator is practically certain in nearly every case of being even in his own despite, an inspiring teacher, at all events, in the higher ranges of the profession. And in most cases it is also true that, other things being equal, the Master expresses himself to the best advantage in the vastly important business of training students who are less advanced.

From what precedes it may be gathered that so far as we are concerned, the Master's degree occupies a definite position in the path leading directly from the Bachelor of Arts to the Doctor of Philosophy. As such it has a distinctly practical value of its own. Sometimes it happens for example that a candidate for the Doctor's degree does not or cannot proceed to the end but is impelled by choice or necessity to take up his profession of teaching without further delay. To such a man the Master's degree is peculiarly helpful in securing a place. It is the formal official recognition and sanction of the fact that he has the ability and training of a desirable candidate. In short, it meets the more or less pathological craving created by what Professor Calvin Thomas has termed "pergamental psychosis." that peculiar affliction which at the present time appears to be epidemic among all classes of the American people.

Occasionally such a student is one who entered as a candidate for the Doctor's degree and did full and satisfactory work but did not develop the taste or the talent of an investigator. He deserves the degree of M.A. but probably would not be successful in winning the Ph.D., at least with distinction. It is best therefore for him to be satisfied with the Master's degree. But this type is extremely rare, quite too rare to affect, as it sometimes seems to do, the definition of what is represented by the Master's degree. Whatever it is, the Master's degree is not a consolation prize. To be sure it is not an investigator's degree but it does not follow by any means that the possessor of it lacks either the ability or the inclination to become an investigator.

The above is a brief exposition of the theory and practice of Johns Hopkins University as regards the degree of Master of Arts. It will be seen that the following points are emphasized:

1. The Master's degree is a graduate degree.
 2. The Master's degree is not an investigator's degree.
- But nevertheless it is meant that the possessor of it should

have both the training so far as it goes and the point of view of an investigator.

3. Therefore the period of study required of the candidate is not less than two years.

It has been said that this position of the Master's degree directly on the path leading from the Baccalaureate to the Doctorate exposes it unduly to the attentions of the collector of degrees. This type of man however is rare and can easily be dealt with in the individual case. It will also be seen that if he complies with the conditions mentioned above, the candidate for the degree of Master of Arts is practically driven to pursue his studies only in certain favorite localities. In other words assuming as we do that the degree is a graduate degree, the candidate for it naturally selects an institution large enough to furnish the necessary equipment for graduate work. Such equipment is special and very expensive. The smaller colleges do not possess it and therefore ought not to attempt to do graduate work to any extent. This is a general rule which is in no way invalidated by the undoubted fact that in individual instances the smaller colleges have done well to give this degree.

The usage of Johns Hopkins, however, is presented here merely as such, not as something unique nor as a model to be followed by other institutions. Local conditions must always have their weight in the solution of this problem, and local conditions are rarely identical. The value of uniformity is undoubted and the most striking characteristic of this country is lack of uniformity, lack of a common standard by which to estimate the value of many important things. We have improved in this respect as in many other and doubtless we shall continue to do so. But it is not likely that we shall ever be distinguished for our uniformity. We Americans are united but we are not standardized. And when I reflect that the wealth, the variety and the glory of Greek life, Greek thought, Greek art, Greek poetry are due in no small degree to the fact that Greece was and always remained a bundle of local interests, traditions and

developments, that she too was not standardized and to the very last was successful in resisting the process, I am not at all disturbed by the fact that we, also, are in no danger of being standardized overmuch. Certainly at our present rate of progress we shall never become too efficient for our own good.

NEWS FROM THE SIAMESE MEDICAL SCHOOL

THE Alumni of Johns Hopkins University and their official publication, THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE, have always taken a deep interest in the work of the medical missionaries in Siam. One of our own graduates, Dr. E. C. Cort, M.D., 1907, is the link which binds us to this work. Siam has also recently become our ally in the Great War. The work of the missionary hospital has become of such importance that the institution was visited by a member of the Rockefeller Commission.

The country of Siam, lying east of British Burma and west of French Indo-China, and extending southward contiguous to the Straits Settlements, contains about eight million people of the Tai race or Free People, as Tai is interpreted. In the south they are called Siamese, while in the north they are known as Laos. There is also a large and growing body of Chinese. It is one of the three independent countries of Asia: Japan and China being the other two. Its government is that of a despotic monarchy, the king possessing the most absolute and arbitrary power of any living monarch. He is, however, a graduate of Oxford and has traveled widely in Europe.

The king has shown himself a friend to the mission work of the Presbyterian Church of the United States as it is carried on in Siam by American missionaries, and has been interested in the medical work, especially in the Leper Asylum in the north at Chieng Mai.

Largely because of the missionaries' work in hygiene and sanitation, particularly in Nan and Chieng Mai stations, the Siamese government last year extended an invitation to the Rockefeller International Health Commission to investigate and to develop the work already begun by missionary medical men. On June 25, 1917, Dr. J. P. Norris of this

Commission visited Chieng Mai. He was accompanied by Captain Luang Sakda, the physician in charge of the new Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital in Bangkok, who had studied eleven years in London, and by a member of the Department of the Interior. Dr. Norris was much interested in the Asylum and considered the results of the treatment as very satisfactory. We quote from his own words written in the Asylum Visitors' Book:

I am very glad to have been able to visit this institution which is a monument of true religious service. The institution is much more than an asylum. It is an excellent hospital, well planned and built and under skilled and kind medical direction affording treatment on modern lines to those afflicted with leprosy. Many of the cases examined are responding satisfactorily to treatment, and in some cases their condition warrants a belief that they will be cured. It is to be hoped that the Hospital will be largely subsidized so that its usefulness may be increased and the segregation of lepers in Siam will be extended and as a consequence leprosy be eradicated from the country within a reasonable time.

Siam is spotted with leprosy. It is estimated that there are 10,000 of these sufferers in the kingdom. They are feared, hated, and cursed, and turned out from their homes by their families who do not know how to take care of them. They wander up and down the roads, begging and utterly hopeless in their dire misery.

The King of Siam has given to the Chieng Mai station of the Northern Siam Mission an island of 160 acres, and here in neat brick houses are living some 200 lepers. Dr. J. W. McKean, superintendent of the Asylum, says:

The lepers receive about 40 cents each a week for subsistence. The entire colony has become Christian and recently gave out of their savings from their allowance money a sum equal to \$12 in gold, to be sent to lepers in some other lands who are less fortunate than themselves.

According to Dr. Cort the work has been a most interesting one this past year (1916) as it has included the beginning of the hypodermic treatment with chaulmoogra oil. The

new treatment is expensive. The improvement in health due to the treatment improves very markedly the appetite of the sufferers. The tabulated results of the experiment with the chaulmoogra oil is as follows:

Patients under treatment.....	145
Died from other causes.....	4
Discontinued treatment.....	5
Still under treatment.....	136
Not benefited.....	6
Improved.....	53
Much improved.....	50
Very much improved.....	16
Cured.....	4
Free from all symptoms except slight stain.....	2

No patient has been classed as "much improved" unless tubercles have practically disappeared and sensation and perspiration returned.

The third week in June was an eventful one at the Leper Hospital, for the location was staked out for the new women's building. The plan is to use the present women's building as a sort of convalescent home where those who are cured by the new treatment or so much improved as to be no longer infectious will be put to avoid the danger of reinfection. This building is interesting as it is the first of the hospital buildings to be built with funds raised in Siam.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY

By G. L. P. RADCLIFFE

President of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association

IN THE January, 1917, number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE a statement appeared under the authority of the Alumni Association, outlining generally the plan for a campaign among our alumni for endowment funds. The alumni of the University are so widely scattered that the difficulties of effecting an organization for such a purpose are unusually great. We had succeeded, however, in making arrangements which seemed to insure a good working organization. The outbreak of the war, however, has caused so many changes, that the Alumni Association and members of the Alumni Council have thought it wise to canvass the situation very closely before attempting to carry out our plan for the raising of an alumni endowment fund. We eventually came to the conclusion that the time was not suitable for such a purpose, and with very great reluctance decided to postpone for a while our efforts to raise such a fund.

Every one knows that war conditions have added to the financial problems of universities and colleges, and that these institutions face not only higher prices but also reduced income from tuition, etc. The University then, of course, in 1914 was paying the unusual expenses involved in moving to Homewood, and meanwhile in maintaining to a limited extent double establishments. The University met this situation in a rigid spirit of economy and with a high degree of efficiency, but its income was not sufficient to meet all the necessary operating expenses. A short time ago, a number of generous citizens of Baltimore contributed a sum of money towards the deficiency. We as alumni

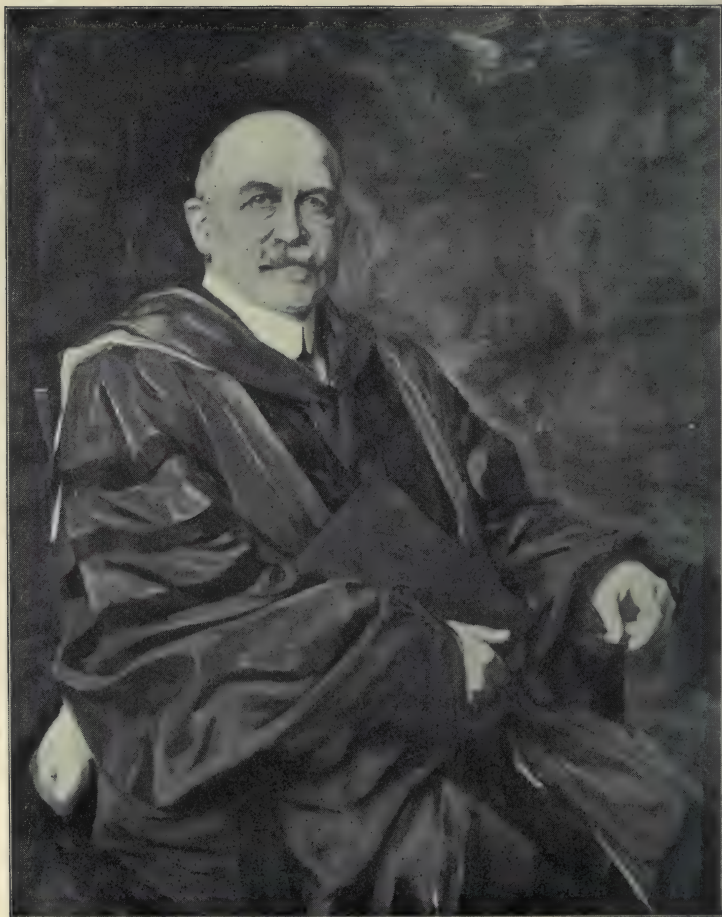
were not called upon then, as we were planning to raise a permanent alumni endowment fund. Since such a campaign has been indefinitely postponed, it is now our privilege and our duty to do our share towards helping to defray the increased expenses of the University resulting from the war, moving to Homewood, etc. We know that the University through its President, professors and students, and through its various laboratories, etc., is doing creditable and most valuable work for our country. At a more suitable time an attempt will be made to inform the alumni specifically what is being done by Johns Hopkins men and women on behalf of our country during the war.

Meanwhile every alumnus can show his or her devotion to our Alma Mater and his desire to further her interests by contributing something towards the operating expenses. Every alumnus or alumna is asked to send a check for as much as he or she feels can be spared at this time, and also to give us assurance that this check will be followed up next year and other years by remittances.

The difficulties of reaching alumni by personal solicitation are unusually difficult at this time. Do not wait for such a call, but upon reading this statement, will you not communicate with us immediately, sending us a check, or at least advising us what you can do, and when we can hope to hear from you further?

Checks may be sent to Horace E. Flack, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., or if preferred, to the University direct.

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WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK

WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK: IN MEMORIAM

AN audience representing the University, the state, and the country gathered in the Civil Engineering Building on Sunday, November 4, to pay tribute to the memory of William Bullock Clark, Professor of Geology in this University, who died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy on July 27, 1917. The many-sidedness of Professor Clark's character and the variety of his interests found expression in the addresses of those who told effectively and with feeling of his work within and without the University.

President Goodnow presided at the memorial exercises and introduced the speakers, prefacing the more formal addresses by a few remarks on his relations with Dr. Clark.

"Friends of the University, Colleagues, and Friends of Dr. William Bullock Clark, who are here to honor his memory! He was not only a most useful and honored member of the University but as a result of the many sides of his character, he was also a very valuable member of the community.

Personally I never had the opportunity of knowing him at all, although we were from the same institution of learning, until I was summoned down here to this University. But I was more than ordinarily closely associated with him and during the time I had to know him I learned to respect and admire him greatly.

I was, this summer, sitting in my library in the country when I received a letter from him telling me that he hoped to be in Baltimore the next Monday and laying out plans, in his letter, for the work he intended to do. Twenty-four hours later I had a telegram stating that he had died and instead of coming down to meet him, I came down to attend his funeral. I can not tell you how much of a personal

loss his death was to me although I had known him only three years.

I have said that Professor Clark was a many-sided man and we have here with us friends to testify to the many sides of his character and to tell of his work."

Professor Harry Fielding Reid, Professor of Dynamic Geology and Geography, then gave a biographical sketch of Dr. Clark's life.

"We have met to commemorate the life and work of our colleague, Dr. William Bullock Clark, who has been connected with this University for thirty years.

Dr. Clark was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, December 15, 1860. He came of sterling ancestry, whose worth continued to live vitally in their descendants. His early education was pursued first under private tutors, then at the Brattleboro High School where he was graduated in 1879. Entering Amherst College in 1880, he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1884. He immediately went to Germany and pursued geological studies at Munich until 1887, when he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Before leaving Munich, he was appointed instructor in the Johns Hopkins University.

When this University opened its doors in 1876, no provision had been made for geology, and instruction in this subject was only begun in 1883 under Dr. George Huntington Williams. Dr. Clark joined him in 1887, and succeeded him as head of the department in 1894. It is interesting to note that both Williams and Clark attended Amherst College and had their interest in geology aroused by that eminent teacher, Professor B. K. Emerson. They both continued their studies in Germany and then came home to be associated with the youngest of American Universities.

Geology is a large subject and has many sides. Williams devoted his attention principally to mineralogy and petrography; Clark turned more to paleontology, historical and systematic geology. Together they made a strong team.

It is impossible not to specialize in so varied a subject as geology; but it has been Clark's aim to train his students, so far as possible, in the various branches of the subject, keeping always in view the bearing of these branches on the subject in general; and leaving more intensive specialization until later; a system which has been most successful.

When Clark first came to Baltimore, he took up energetically the study of the general geology of this region. He made many excursions with his students, more especially into coastal portions of the State, and became an authority on what is known as the Atlantic Coastal Plain; later he became a member of the United States Geological Survey and directed the work of that Survey along this line.

His studies in Maryland geology led to the organization of the Maryland Geological Survey, which has done so much for the industrial development of the state. But the publications of this Survey are not merely industrial reports; Clark was always concerned with the purely scientific aspects of the subject; and by this I mean the more fundamental facts and principles upon which all the practical applications finally depend, although the relation between them may not always be self-evident. In the middle of the last century, James Hall, the famous State Geologist of New York, had determined the order of succession of the formations of his state, had described and named them, and had thus established a standard to which the formations in adjoining regions could be referred, and their relative age and their position in the geological column determined. This has been of incalculable value to American geology. It was Clark's ambition to carry out a similar work in Maryland, to establish a type section through the Coastal Plain and the older rocks to the west, which would be the standard for the Middle Atlantic Slope. This work has been successful; several volumes have been published on the subject; others are in preparation. Their value will be permanent. This work may be looked upon, I think, as Clark's most important scientific achievement.

Another problem which greatly interested Clark was the proper interpretation of the series of pleistocene terraces which run along the Atlantic Coast from New Jersey to the Gulf. There was a lively discussion of this subject among the Coastal Plain geologists. The work of the Maryland Geological Survey under Clark's direction showed that Magee's suggestion was correct, that they are due to the oscillation of the land in very recent geological time, a conclusion that is now generally accepted.

But there was a very practical side to Clark. It was his insight into the practical value to the state of a geological survey, and his power to make this value felt by men not familiar with such matters, that enabled him to obtain the proper appropriations from the state to carry on the survey. I imagine that few of the appropriations of the legislature have been so fruitful.

Clark had great initiative, as witness the various scientific bureaus of the state which he organized and directed. The Maryland State Weather Service was founded in 1892; the Maryland Geological Survey in 1896; the Highway Division was added in 1898. This last grew to great proportions and in 1910 was placed under the newly organized State Roads Commission, of which Clark became an important member. He identified himself so thoroughly with the interests of the state and his peculiar abilities were so valuable that he was asked to serve on many important commissions. He was commissioner for the resurvey of the Mason and Dixon line, a member of the State Conservation Commission, and he had charge of the exhibits of Maryland's mineral resources at the Buffalo, Charleston, St. Louis, Jamestown, and San Francisco expositions. He was one of the advisors to the Governor of Maryland at the White House Conference on Conservation in 1908.

Clark was always keen to have the work under his charge done on the broadest plan and in the most scientific way. The magnetic survey of the state, described in the first and fifth volumes of the Maryland Geological Survey Reports, is

one of the most complete and detailed magnetic surveys that have ever been made. Maryland was the first state of the Union to be surveyed in this detailed way.

The highway work of the Survey was the inauguration of the improvement of the roads of the state. A glance at the third volume of the Survey Reports published in 1899 will show that this was not merely good roads propaganda. The relation of the geology, topography, and climate of Maryland to highway construction; the history of road legislation in Maryland since colonial times; the condition of the roads of the state at the time of the report; the resources of the state in road material, and its location; the most modern methods of testing road materials; the methods of highway engineering and other matters; are all thoroughly treated. They have laid a splendid foundation for the subsequent work on the state roads.

It was at Clark's suggestion that a seismograph was installed in the University in 1901, the first modern instrument of its kind in this country.

Clark's services to the city of Baltimore are also notable. He was a member of the Emergency Committee after the great fire of 1904 and was vice-chairman of the sub-committee on Streets, Parks, and Docks. In 1909 the mayor made him a member of a committee to devise plans for a civic center in Baltimore.

The charitable work of the city also called him. He was president of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, and was a delegate to the White House Conference on the dependent child in 1909. Later he became a member of the executive committee of the State Tuberculosis Association and a vice-president of the Federated Charities of Baltimore.

At the outbreak of the war Clark was appointed a member of the Council of National Defense, was made chairman of the sub-committee on Road Materials, and a member of the committee on Camp Sites and Water Supply.

Clark was a member of many scientific societies to which it is an honor to belong: The National Academy of Sciences,

of which he was chairman of the geology section; the American Philosophical Society; the Geological Society of America, of which he was councillor and treasurer; the Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft; and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He was Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London. He was president of the Association of State Geologists. In 1908 Amherst College honored him with the degree of LL.D.

Clark will be sorely missed by the Department of Geology. He had the important faculty of a great executive of selecting the right man for the right place; and was most generous in his appreciation of the work done by his colleagues. Many of his former students will look back with gratitude to the help they have received from him.

This is a brief and incomplete review of the life and work of my colleague and friend. A great source of strength has gone from the University. I know of no man more definite as to the objects he wished to attain, or more strong to accomplish that which he had visioned—a very great executive, indeed, and a deservedly honored man.”

Mr. R. Brent Keyser, President of the Board of Trustees of the University, spoke of Dr. Clark's in his relations to the University.

“In approaching the subject on which I have the privilege of speaking—William Bullock Clark's Relations to the University—I am impressed by how much my own relations to the University are due to our personal friendship, for we were close friends long before I had any connection, official or otherwise, and I take advantage of this opportunity to express the debt that I owe to the four men whose influence first led to my interest. It was the friendship of Dr. Gilman, Dr. Remsen, Dr. Ames, and Dr. Clark, and my association with them that unconsciously turned my mind towards the University and its opportunities. This association has

brought to me one of the greatest pleasures that has come into my life, and it seems proper on this occasion that I should express my personal gratitude for Dr. Clark's share in bringing this to me.

Others here this afternoon will bring out in detail the professional side of Dr. Clark's work for and through the University, and I shall confine myself to those characteristics which came more particularly under my knowledge, as the President of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Clark was an intimate friend of President Gilman, and was consulted by him about many of the methods and policies of the University; he occupied this same confidential relation to President Remsen. He was an active member of the Administrative Committee while it was charged with the University's welfare, and I know that President Goodnow will bear testimony to the loyal support and assistance he received. In all matters connected with the wider policies and ideals, as well as with the minor matters of raising funds, planning buildings, or other projects, both connected with the University directly, or with its influence and usefulness throughout the state, Dr. Clark threw himself heart and soul into the work.

He had the highest professional ideals, and a broad vision of the real meaning of science. But in addition, although he always denied it, he had an eminently practical view of the application of science to humanity. After having stated a proposition in an idealistic manner, he came at once to the practical methods of carrying it out, and his judgment on this practical side was very sane. It was this unusual ability of combining the ideal and the practical that made him so helpful an advisor. While we worked together for so many years, and I relied so largely upon his advice, he was never entirely satisfied with my attitude towards the higher ideals of the Institution, and he constantly labored to instil in me a proper conception of the University's real aim. The last effort of this kind was on his last visit to Baltimore.

I find it hard to express clearly the impression he made upon me, because he combined two such radically opposite sides—the idealist and the hardheaded man of affairs. While holding strongly the idealistic, he always thought out the practical methods of putting his schemes through with great definiteness and thoroughness, appreciating fully all the spectacular points. He appreciated fully what may be called the social values, and used them legitimately, understanding and maintaining his friendly relations with men of all stations. In his work he belonged to the class who work with their hands only when necessary, realizing that his real work was with his head. This is the attitude which obtains with most leaders. They do not feel called upon to make an exhibition of their industry by being busy. They aim only at results, using the labor of others wherever possible. As an example of his combination of the idealistic and the practical and also of his loyalty to the University, I will give two out of many examples which came immediately under my own eye.

Some six or seven years ago, the position of Professor of Geology at Harvard was vacant. President Lowell, after examining the field, was told, I understand, that the Geological Department at the Johns Hopkins was the most effective and best organized in the country, and he offered Dr. Clark the position of Professor of Geology at Harvard, with all that it meant in the way of opportunity, financial resources, and reputation. Dr. Clark talked to me frankly about the offer and I urged him, as I have always tried to do, to consider the matter impersonally and do whatever was his duty. It was a most flattering offer, and I felt that he would, like most men, be carried away with the glamour. After much thought, he came and made this proposition: If he accepted the position at Harvard, he could take with him many of his colleagues here and be able to give them the increased salaries to which he felt they were entitled; that if the Hopkins would increase the salaries of certain of his colleagues, he would feel satisfied as to his duty towards

them, and he would, therefore, decline the offer. He made no stipulation or suggestion as to himself, merely saying that the University had always treated him with the utmost consideration and that for himself, he was satisfied with the position. This to me shows again the combination of the idealistic and the practical that I have tried to make clear.

Again, when President Remsen resigned, Dr. Clark was among the first mentioned to fill the vacant position. In view of my relations with him and my reliance upon him for advice and assistance in all University matters, this promised to be an embarrassing situation. I, therefore, went to him and asked him frankly as to his attitude in regard to the Presidency; did he want the position? was he a candidate? It was necessary that I should know where he stood. He laughed that genial laugh of his and said that he had naturally considered the matter, that he appreciated fully the opportunities and the dignity and honor of the position, but that he was convinced that the good of the University required that a man outside the Faculty should be chosen for the Presidency, and that I, therefore, need not consider him; and at once he threw himself wholeheartedly into the search for the outside man, and so far as I could see, the personal advantage that would have come to him through the position never again entered his mind.

In the early days, when Homewood was a rough, unkempt tract of farmland, with surroundings which we cannot today call clearly to mind, he was one of the group that gave the problem close and intelligent study, and one of those whose efforts led ultimately to the appointment of the Advisory Board, and of our Homewood Committee, which worked out the results we see around us. Whether he was on a committee or not never seemed to disturb him. If he could be of assistance, he was always ready with suggestions and ideas, and he seemed to feel a personal responsibility for the ultimate success of all the University's affairs. While he was not a member of the final Homewood

Committee, his influence was strongly felt during all the development; in fact, in this, as in all matters, he was a loyal member of the family, and the interest of the University was always his own interest.

Again, in his relations to the state and the community, he was always keenly alive to the advantage of a close touch between the University and the community, and he had an unerring sense of what should be done to bring the University into closer touch with the community at large. At Annapolis, and in the city he was untiring in his efforts. Few people realize how much of the present friendly attitude in the legislature and in the state as a whole is due to the foundations laid by him many years ago, when he first became connected with the development of its geological resources. At that time the Johns Hopkins was little more than a name to many people in the counties. With his good qualities as a mixer he brought home to many people for the first time a comprehension that the University was engaged in practical work for the benefit of the individual citizen. He brought the University's name prominently to the front in all the early struggles for good roads, and when, after many years of discouragement, the state undertook a good roads system, the authorities found ready-to-hand a complete and carefully studied plan. A man with a vision, he was for years far ahead of those with whom he came in contact, but his persistent missionary work throughout the state laid the foundations which were afterwards used in making the vision a reality, and, unlike many missionaries, he had the satisfaction of being one of those to carry out and put into reality his dreams of the preceding years. It is difficult at this date, when the University is so generally accepted by the people as a tower of strength in time of trouble, to appreciate those early days, when the University was looked upon as a highbrow institution, to be treated with indifference, and always open to suspicion. Dr. Clark was one of the most aggressive representatives that the University had in its early struggles for recognition by the

powers that were. To the average man, it would have been a hopeless task, but the difficulties only made Dr. Clark the more persistent, seeing, as he always did, the vision of what the University could do for the state.

In the School of Engineering he used his influence to the best of his ability to secure the grant, and after the act was passed, he did his utmost to see that the University's ideals in this new school should be maintained. In fact, in all matters of this kind, in which the University was involved, he occupied the dual position of the man keen after its material prosperity, but even keener to guard its spiritual ideals as he saw them.

Dr. Clark is a loss to the University in so many ways. He represented both the early traditions and the modern conditions. He was always ready to help, gladly and cheerfully. One never had to ask him to help; it was only necessary to explain the situation, and you could count upon his doing all that lay in his power.

It has been a great satisfaction to me that he was with me for three or four days when he was last in Baltimore, dropping at once, naturally, into the position of colleague in the work I was engaged in, and when he left early in July, the last thing he said was that he would be back the first of August and help me again.

When a man with whom one has been closely associated in active affairs passes on, in the full vigor of life, with keen interest in work, it brings a curious sense of reality to the Hereafter. It is impossible to conceive of the ceasing of all this mental and spiritual virility, activity, and interest. When a man has run the appointed course and reached a ripe old age where the long strain begins to tell, it is possible to connect him with the idea of rest; it is possible to conceive of his lying down, "like one who wraps the draperies of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." But Dr. Clark was too full of interest, too mentally alive; he belonged too much to that class of men who enjoy the struggle and the contest. He was eminently one of those who could utter the prayer that ends with the lines:

And in this strife, which men call life,
Grant me the strength to fight.

I like to think of him as one who went forward with all his faculties, with his trained mind, trained peculiarly to appreciate and understand the Realm of Space as we, with our finite minds, can grasp it, and as having gone from the Laboratory of the University, with its speculations, its theories, its inferences and deductions, to that Greater Laboratory, where "faith is lost in sight"—the Great Laboratory of the Universe, where Worlds are in the making, and where "The Master of all good workmen shall set us to work anew."

Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Professor of Physics at the University, was called upon to speak of Professor Clark as an associate.

"Perhaps of all those in this room today I may claim the longest acquaintance and friendship with Professor Clark. We first met in Berlin in the spring of 1887. He had just completed his residence at the University of Munich where he had won his Doctor's degree, and was spending the winter in Berlin with his mother. He had recently been asked by Professor George Williams, then the professor of Geology at Johns Hopkins University, to come to Baltimore as instructor in geology; and he was therefore deeply interested in learning all he could about the University, its spirit, its men, and the opportunities for work. We met in Baltimore in the fall of that year, and I remember well our many pleasant evenings in his rooms on Howard Street in the old University building which had seen the construction of Rowland's first ruling engine and first concave grating spectroscope, and which was torn down long ago to make room for the present cage, attached to the gymnasium.

The spirit he manifested in that his first year, his attitude towards his work and toward the ideals of the University, his sympathy with the growth of the University into

the being of the city and state, were as marked then as on the last day of his life; they never changed.

As I look back upon our intimacy—for it was that—of thirty years, I think I may in justice say that the controlling principle in his life towards the University was a firm realization of its duty to foster and encourage individual endeavors in all forms of research and investigation. Although he was associated with that department of the University to which temptations come most strongly to engage in work bringing large money rewards, he always maintained a just balance, and his ideals never suffered. This feeling of devotion to the purely scientific side of geology, as distinct from that which may be called its commercial side, he inspired in his colleagues and students. It happened repeatedly that the latter were invited to associate themselves with mining or development companies, and not infrequently they would accept these positions, and responsible ones they were. But Professor Clark was never distinctly proud of such incidents, although feeling glad that men trained in his department should be considered able and capable; and he always watched their careers with pleasure. What did make him proud, however, was that in so many cases these men returned to the University to continue their scientific work, or that, while retaining their business connections, they were able to make contributions to their science. Few men in the University had as true a realization as he that the basis of all progress in material welfare lies in purely scientific investigations, and that there is no discovery in science, either in fact or method, which does not have an important bearing upon daily life. He was at my home the last day he was in Baltimore to welcome me on my return from Europe, and his delight and enthusiasm when I told him of the all-important rôle geology was playing in the War were what I fully expected. To him geology and in fact all sciences were interesting, first because their study contributed to knowledge; but what was equally important to him was the fact that they also helped on all human endeavor.

This recognition of the two-fold aspect of scientific work, in fact of all the activity of a University, is not a common quality in the minds of most people; the balance is not held so even. It is for this reason that in speaking of Dr. Clark as an Associate I have chosen to emphasize it.

It was surely that quality which made itself felt among us all most strongly. For it and for many others he is sadly missed by us all, and will be as long as we live."

Dr. C. D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, told of Dr. Clark's Achievements as a Geologist.

"To estimate Dr. Clark's achievements as a geologist we must consider the field of his special work in the state of Maryland where he began his activities in 1888 and in 1896 organized the State Geological Survey, and again, twenty-one years later, when his participation in the work was suddenly brought to a close through the tremendous strain thrown upon him by the war demands of his State and Nation for the organization on a war footing of geologic information of military value.

Geologic work in Maryland prior to 1888 was confined to small local areas and reconnaissance. There were almost no accurate topographic base maps, and very little geologic work had been done in detail.

In 1888 Dr. Clark began a detailed study of the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of the Atlantic Coastal Plain and in 1889 continued that investigation and also studied in the field the Eocene deposits of the Great Plains of the West. How well he did this work and how favorably he impressed his superior officers and associates is evidenced by his promotion from the rank of an assistant to that of geologist in the United States Geological Survey in 1894 and by his appointment as State Geologist in 1896. From the moment he became State Geologist Maryland began to grow steadily in the geological scale and soon ranked with Pennsylvania and New York as one of the progressive states of

the Atlantic Province. Year by year Dr. Clark put his best efforts into the state work, and as other demands were made on his time and energy he drew about him well-trained, active, capable young men whom he had trained in classroom and field. He shared credit most liberally with his assistants as successive volumes issued under joint authorship abundantly testify. As a member of the United States Geological Survey from 1888 to 1907 and as coöperating geologist during the past ten years he contributed to the efficiency of that great national organization and always held himself ready to render public service.

Dr. Clark laid deep and strong foundations for the scientific and economic survey of Maryland for generations to come. When he began, information as to the state's possible mineral resources, including water, was scattered, uncoördinated, and largely inaccessible; the maps and reports of the State Survey are of the greatest value to all classes of intelligent citizens and to the great economic interests of the State and Nation. The work is necessarily not complete, for the unrecognized and neglected resources of one generation may be the valued assets of the next.

Dr. Clark made many contributions to geologic literature, and these published records are available to all. One of his monuments is the series of reports of the State Survey which compare favorably with those of any state in the Union. Another less conspicuous achievement, but far-reaching in its results, is the bringing together of a group of men inspired by his enthusiasm and trained to labor with him and to carry on the work after he had laid it down. His insight into the character and ability of the young men who studied under him at Johns Hopkins enabled him invariably to select from among them the right men for the many pieces of research work which, when combined, make up the great series of volumes on the paleontology and stratigraphy of Maryland. In the few cases where his own classes failed to furnish a graduate student specially fitted for the task in hand, he was enabled by the same appreciation of his fellow-

workers to select elsewhere the best man for bringing the work to a successful conclusion.

His achievements as a geologist were fundamental and far-reaching. Believing that a knowledge of underlying principles and causes was as essential as the immediate economic results, he did not hesitate to fearlessly explain to legislative committees how and why he expended public money. They may not have fully understood all that he was doing but they had confidence in him and supported the Survey generously to the credit of the legislative body and the state.

His last labors in the study of problems of national defense and economic preparedness called for all his ability as a geologist, business man, humanitarian, and statesman. Here, as throughout his life, he rose to the occasion and realizing that mineral resources, good roads, and the organization of industry were essential factors, he threw himself into the breach and as a geologist and public officer worked and died in his country's service."

The exercises were brought to a close by Judge T. J. C. Williams, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Baltimore City, who spoke of Dr. Clark's relations to the state and city. Judge Williams emphasized the varied interests of Dr. Clark, not only in opening the eyes of the people of the state to its resources and in thus contributing to the material welfare of Maryland but in other things than geology. He was able in a remarkable way to impress his views practically on quite other lines of work. In 1893 he had a bill put through the legislature to improve the state highway; he was president of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society; a member of the executive committee of the State Tuberculosis Association, and a vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Federated Charities of Baltimore. "With all the accomplishments of a gentleman he combined the virtues of a martyr and the piety of a Christian."

TO FRANKLIN PAINE MALL

By A. W. MEYER

Ave Magister!

BROAD, fertile fields with you, alas, so lately tilled, in ever widening waves of ripening grain before us lie. Their many sheaves of harvest now by other hands in lonelier hours, perforce, must garnered be. Less skillful, they anon shall seek, but seek in vain, your sage advice when they shall reap where you have sown and thresh the golden grain. Full many a day when wearying hands in lengthening hours must winnow chaff from wheat, the spirit of your labors here will nerve them in the unfinished task at which, too soon, your hands were stilled. As eagerly in realms unknown for truth we seek, glad strivings which your fruitful presence a joy unending fain had made, shall thus in memory hallowed be.

Steadfast, serene, with high resolve and vision clear, you e'er led on to sun-crowned heights in lands untrod, where Nature yields her secrets infinite. For what you were we offer thanks; for what you wrought our praises flow; for what undone in your short span relentless Fate did bid you leave, we e'er shall rue the day that dwarfed life's plan.

THE UNIVERSITY

President Goodnow delivered the Lowell lectures in Boston this year, at the Lowell Institute. His subject was "China in the Twentieth Century." The lectures were given as follows: November 8, Physical Conditions; November 10, Economic China; November 15, Intellectual China; November 17, Philosophical China; November 22, Social China; November 24, Political China; November 30, Modern China; December 1, The Future. On December 1, following the closing lecture, an informal reception and smoker was given to President Goodnow by the Johns Hopkins University Club at the St. Botolph Club in Boston. Professor Sedgwick, Curator of the Institute, provided reserved seats at the lecture for such members as desired to attend and escort President Goodnow to the Club afterward. President Goodnow spoke informally of some of the changes at the University due to the war. Those who were present were: H. Charles Woods, F.R.G.S., P. W. Ayres, Ph.D. 1887, R. P. Bigelow, Ph.D. 1892, E. H. Hall, Ph.D. 1880, Reid Hunt, Ph.D. 1896, C. R. Lanman, University Fellow 1876, E. L. Mellus, G. P. Morris, S. Rushmore, M.D. 1902, and W. T. Sedgwick, Ph.D. 1881.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Professor David M. Robinson published in the November number of *Art and Archaeology* an article on "Portraits by Van Dyck which have Recently Come to America." He attended during the Christmas holidays the meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America and of the American Philological Association which were held in Philadelphia, and read a paper on "A Cylix in the Style of Duris." In the recent *Bulletin of the College Art Association* he has published a report on "Reproductions for the College Museum and Art Gallery" and a resume of a paper on "Caricature in Ancient Art."

EDUCATION

At the seventieth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Pittsburgh, December 28 to January 2, Professor Edward F. Buchner served as vice-president and chairman of Section L, Education.

Professor Buchner is chairman of the state-wide committee of Maryland which is in charge of the campaign launched at the recent annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association to secure an increase in the salaries of the public school teachers of the state. The program calls for an increase of \$1,000,000 in the biennial budget for 1918-1920 and a special emergency fund of about \$500,000 to be made available and distributed to teachers in service within the present academic year.

Dr. Buford Jennette Johnson, Ph.D. 1916, has resigned her position as assistant psychologist in the Laboratory of Social Hygiene, Bedford Hills, N. Y., and has accepted the appointment as research assistant in the Bureau of Educational Experiments, New York City.

Miss Dorris S. Hough, Girl Scout Fellow, is conducting an experimental course for training captains in scouting for girls, the class meeting weekly at the Y. W. C. A. building.

Professor Buchner and Miss Bamberger, Associate in Education, are conducting courses this year at Salisbury, Md., the former on Principles of Teaching and Special Methods in High School Management, and the latter on Elementary Education.

GREEK

The current number of the *American Journal of Philology* contains the following contributions from present and past members of the University: "An Oxford Scholar," by B. L. Gildersleeve; "Greek Inscriptions in the Royal Ontario Museum," by Sherwood Fox; "Reduplication in Tagalog," by Frank R. Blake; reviews of Quackenbos, "The Sanskrit Poems of Mayūra," by Franklin Edgerton; of Dottin, "Les

Anciens Peuples de l'Europe," by R. V. D. Magoffin; of the "Arden Shakespeare," by J. C. French; and of "Gummere's Seneca," by W. P. Mustard; reports of *Hermes* by H. L. Ebeling and of the *Rivista di Filologia* by Kirby Flower Smith; brief mentions by B. L. Gildersleeve and C. W. E. Miller.

Dr. C. W. Peppler, Ph.D. 1898, Professor of Greek at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., visited the University during the Christmas holidays.

Dr. E. B. Lease, Ph.D. 1894, has recently been made assistant professor of Classics in the College of the City of New York.

HISTORY

Professor Latané recently attended the all-day meeting of the State Council of Defense at the Merchants Club of Baltimore. Professor Latané also addressed the Council at this conference. He also delivered two lectures to the student battalion, December 13 and 20, on "The War Policy of the United States."

LATIN

Professor W. P. Mustard has a review of the new Loeb Library translation of "Seneca's Letters" in the December number of the *American Journal of Philology*. He also attended the annual meeting of the American Philological Association in Philadelphia, December 27-29.

MATHEMATICS

At the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society, held in New York City, December 27-28, papers were read by Professor Morley and W. B. Carver, Ph.D. 1904.

At the fall meeting of the Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia section of the Mathematical Association of America, held at Annapolis, Md., December 15, papers were read

by Dr. Coble and W. F. Shenton, Ph.D. 1914. As president of the section, Dr. Cohen presided at the meeting.

Friends of J. M. Willard, Fellow in Mathematics 1891-92, will be pleased to know that he has resumed his duties as Head of the Department of Mathematics at Pennsylvania State College after a lengthy but successful stay at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

ORIENTAL SEMINARY

The following papers by members of the Oriental Seminary were presented at the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, which was held in Philadelphia, December 27-28: Professor Haupt: (a) "The Harmony of the Spheres;" (b) "The Coronation of Zerubbabel;" (c) "Maccabean Elegies;" (d) "Mossera;" Dr. Albright: "Historical and Mythical Elements in the Story of Joseph;" Mr. J. Edward Snyder: "Their Worm Dieth Not."

Mr. P. F. Bloomhardt, Fellow in the Oriental Seminary has been appointed chaplain in the United States Navy, with the rank of first lieutenant. He has fortunately succeeded in completing his thesis and in absolving most of his examinations.

At the November meeting of the Philological Association Professor Haupt discussed Assyr. *maršu*, "soiled" = Arab. *asmar*, "fuscous." Dr. Albright read a paper on "A New Sumerian Epic of Creation." At the December meeting Professor Haupt explained the original meaning of *Gē-hinnōm* (Gehenna).

At the 200th meeting of the Oriental Club of Philadelphia Professor Haupt spoke on the development of Assyriology. Professor Haupt is one of the charter members of the Club.

PHILOSOPHY

Dr. Arthur O. Lovejoy has been named a member of the National Patriotic Education Faculty, composed of university and college professors, to aid the National Security

League's campaign of patriotism through education. In addition to Dr. Lovejoy the membership will include Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University; Dr. Walter P. Hall, of Princeton; Dr. Rufus D. Smith, of New York University; Dr. Davenport, of Hamilton College; and Dr. A. H. Morton, of Williams College.

PHYSICS

Professor Joseph S. Ames has since his return from Europe been actively engaged in attempting to put before the American people the magnitude of the task which they have undertaken. To this end Dr. Ames contributed two articles to *The Sun* of Baltimore on "America's Army in Europe" and "People Want All War Facts." Dr. Ames' interest in aviation is well known. He has planned a school for aviators at the University in order to provide for the needs of those who have all the necessary qualities to become good aviators but who might fail to meet all the requirements of the mental examinations. We shall be able to present more details about this school in our next issue.

R. W. Dickey, Ph.D. 1916, has entered the Signal Service Corps, Inspection Section. His work will consist in inspecting all aeronautic instruments.

R. H. Galt, Ph.D. 1910, is in the Infirmary of the 347th Field Artillery, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

D. S. Elliott, Ph.D. 1914, associate professor of Physics at the Georgia School of Technology, has charge of the Departments of Signalling and Aids to Flight in the United States Army School of Military Aeronautics at the Georgia Tech. He was a delegate to the Signal Corps Conference, held in Washington, December 29.

Joseph Lee Jayne, U. S. N., former graduate student in Physics, and until recently captain in the Navy, was made Rear-Admiral on December 23.

Captain William R. Shoemaker, U. S. N., former graduate student in Physics and for some time past a member of the General Board, Navy Department, was made Rear-Admiral on December 23.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Professor George E. Barnett contributed an article to *The Johns Hopkins News-Letter* of December 27 on "Saving in War Time." This was one of a series of articles contributed by members of the faculty on various phases of the war.

ZOOLOGY

Late in December unexpected and very serious changes in the conduct of both graduate and undergraduate work were induced by the national needs. Professor Caswell Grave having volunteered to conduct biological research in connection with experiments at the Aberdeen proving grounds, his advanced course has been suspended, while his course in comparative anatomy will be carried on through the year by Mr. Hopkins and Professor Andrews. Mr. John Paul Visscher having volunteered in the expectation of aiding in similar work at Aberdeen, his position as assistant in the first course in Biology will be divided among other assistants. Mr. W. H. Talliaferro, the Adam T. Bruce Fellow in Zoölogy, has also relinquished his research work to enter upon investigation work at Aberdeen.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professor John B. Whitehead has been commissioned Major, Engineers, United States Reserve, and is engaged in special experimental work for the Naval Consulting Board. Professor Whitehead also read a paper on December 15 on "The Electric Strength of Air and the Measurement of High Voltage." The investigations upon which this paper was based were made in the laboratories of the University. On December 14, Professor Whitehead attended a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York City.

The Shipping Board Schools in Navigation, both day and night, and the Marine Engineering School, conducted for

the United States Shipping Board, are now under the direction of Mr. J. W. Lindau, who has succeeded Professor Thomas. They still continue to have a satisfactory attendance and will be continued into 1918.

Professors Christie and Smallwood attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, December 4-7. Professor Carl C. Thomas read a paper at one of the sessions on "The Cooling of Water for Power Plant Purposes."

The Mechanical Engineering Department has been coöperating with the engineers of Baltimore in plans looking to increased economy in the consumption of fuel throughout the industries of the city. These plans are well under way now and will begin to show results in January, 1918.

The Department of Electrical Engineering has instituted, at the request of the War Department, a course in Military Signal Engineering, which will be conducted by Major Guild, U. S. A., and Captain Kouwenhoven, R. O. T. C., in conjunction.

Professor Tilden has inaugurated a course in Military Engineering.

LECTURE BEFORE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Professor Victor Horta, Director of the School of Fine Arts in Brussels, lectured before the University on November 1 on "The Cathedrals and Public Buildings of Belgium and Northern France as Affected by the War." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Baltimore Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS CLOSED DURING THE HOLIDAYS

On December 19, President Goodnow announced that on account of the present fuel shortage the Christmas vacation would be extended to Monday, January 7. The University buildings were also partly closed during this period.

A GIFT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

By the will of the late Mr. William H. Collins Vickers of Baltimore, the University has been bequeathed a sum of money, the income from which is to be used in founding the "W. H. Collins Vickers Chair in Archaeology." The details of the bequest have not yet been made known.

UNIVERSITY AGAIN ASKS AID FROM STATE

A number of members of the University appeared before Governor Harrington at Annapolis on December 19, in order to ask the same appropriation from the state as has been granted during the past two years.

HOPKINS REPRESENTATIVES AT VARIOUS GATHERINGS

Dean Brush attended the 31st annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, which was held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., November 30 to December 1. Among the Hopkins alumni taking part in the proceedings were T. S. Baker, '91, Ph.D. 1895, of the Tome School for Boys; Charles Downer Hazen, Ph.D. 1893, of Columbia University, member of the National Board for Historical Service; Henry A. Todd, Ph.D. 1885, of Columbia University; and former students Dr. Clyde Furst, Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation, and President John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York, graduate student, 1887-1889. Professor Charles J. Tilden of this University is a member of the executive Committee of the Association.

Dean Brush also attended the meeting of the College Entrance Examination Board at Columbia University on November 3.

Associate Professor Roulston represented the University at the fourth annual meeting of the Association of Urban Universities, which was held at Pittsburgh, November 15 to 17.

Professor G. E. Barnett and Dr. M. L. Raney were delegates from the University to the convention of the Association of American Universities, held at Iowa City, Iowa, November 8 to 10. Professor Barnett read a paper for Professor Theodore C. Janeway before the convention on "Outside Professional Engagements by Members of Professional Faculties."

The Modern Language Association held its annual session at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., December 27 to 29. Johns Hopkins was represented on the program by the following alumni and members of the University: James

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F. Mason, Ph.D. 1911: Henry James as a Critic of the French Novel; Albert Bernhard Faust, '89, Ph.D. 1892: Synoptic Courses in the History of German Literature; Professor Col-litz: The Identity of the Gothic with the Early Germanic Vocalism; Dr. Alexander Green, Henry E. Johnston Scholar: The Geats in Beowulf. Oliver Martin Johnston, Ph.D. 1896, is a vice-president and T. Atkinson Jenkins, Ph.D. 1894, a member of the executive council of the Association.

Professor Kirby Flower Smith attended the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, which was held at Atlanta, Ga., November 15 to 17. Professor Smith read a paper on The Degree of Master of Arts at Johns Hopkins which appears in this number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

At the twenty-third annual meeting of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association held at Madison, Wisconsin, December 27 to 29, papers were presented by the following Hopkins men: R. H. Griffith, Professor at the University of Texas, "An Eighteenth-Century Literary Fad;" R. L. Ramsay, Ph.D. 1905, Johnston Scholar 1909-1911, "Moralities Themes in Milton's Poetry;" C. M. Lotspeich, graduate student 1899-1900, "Accent-Mixture and Sound-Changes;" H. M. Belden, Ph.D. 1895, "Decameron IV, v and the Sicilian Basil Song;" B. J. Vos, Ph.D. 1892, "Standardization of Editions of German Texts;" Killis Campbell, Ph.D. 1898, "The Poe-Griswold Controversy;" T. A. Jenkins, Ph.D. 1894, "The Authority of O in Reconstituting the Text of the Chanson de Roland;" M. Callaway, Jr., Ph.D. 1889, "Two Notes on Germanic Syntax." C. M. Lotspeich, graduate student 1899-1900, was chairman of the Germanic Languages section and A. Coleman, Ph.D. 1913, chairman of that of Romance Languages. Dr. Coleman was also a member of the French committee and E. H. Wilkins, graduate student 1904-1905, a member of the Italian Committee to "prepare and submit at the meeting in 1917 standard courses for first-year college classes in French, Italian, and Spanish."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

"To German-Americans" is the title of an article by Johannes Mattern, assistant librarian, in *The New Republic*, October 6, 1917. Mr. Mattern also had an article on "The Political Theories of Bertrand Russell," in *Zeitgeist: Spirit of the Age*, December 1917, vol. 1, nos. 3-7.

The Nation, vol. cv, no. 2729, October 18, 1917, contains an article by Youel B. Mirza, M.A. 1914, "Why I Enlisted."

Modern Philology, vol. xv, no. 7, November, 1917, has two articles by Hopkins alumni. "Corneille's Conception of Character and the *Cortegiano*," by William A. Nitze, '94, Ph.D. 1899, and "The Ultimate Source of Rotron's *Venceslas* and of Rojas Zorrilla's *No hay ser padre siendo rey*," by H. Carrington Lancaster, Ph.D. 1907.

In *Bibliotheca Sacra* for October, 1917, vol. lxxxiv, no. 296, is an article by Herbert W. Magoun, Ph.D. 1890, "A Lacuna in Scholarship (iv)."

"The Princeton Head of Athena," by G. W. Elderkin, Ph.D. 1906, appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, vol. xxi, no. 3, July-September, 1917.

Edward Raymond Turner, Ph.D. 1910, has an article on "Some Books About the War," in *The Sewanee Review*, vol. xxv, no. 4, October, 1917.

Herbert P. Houghton, Ph.D. 1907, President of Waynesburg College, had an article on "The War and the College Student," in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* of September 30.

Charles E. Brooks, '00, Ph.D. 1904, has issued a pamphlet entitled "Insurance for Salaried Workers. Standards of Life and Pension Insurance, with Special Reference to the Problems of the Teacher." The article first appeared in the *University of California Chronicle*, vol. xix, no. 2.

"The Immediate Causes of the Great War," by O. P. Chitwood, Ph.D. 1905, has been published by Thomas Y. Crowell and Co., New York City.

Charles E. Weakley, Jr., former graduate student, has published with Horace Atwood "Certain Characteristics of Hen Eggs" as Tech. Bull. 166, West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station, September, 1917.

The West Virginia Geological Survey Report, Braxton and Clay Counties, for November, 1917, contains two articles by W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913: "Winifrede Limestone Fossils at Palmer, Braxton County, W. Va." (pp. 803-806) and "The Uffington Shale of Northern West Virginia" (pp. 807-816). Dr. Price also has an article in *Science*, new ser., vol. xlv, pp. 540-542, November 30, 1917, on "The Uffington Shale of West Virginia and its Supposed Marine Fauna."

"Flat-Sphere Geometry," by John A. Eiesland, Ph.D. 1898, appeared in the *American Journal of Mathematics* for October, 1917.

G. P. Grimsley, Ph.D. 1894, has a "Report on the History, Physiography and Climate, Geology and Mineral Resources of Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan Counties, West Virginia," in the West Virginia Geological Survey, 1917, 644 pages, 38 plates, 20 figures, and atlas containing 3 maps.

Modern Language Notes for December, 1917, contains the following articles by Hopkins men: Professor Collitz, "Zu den mhd. kurzen Präterita (Fortsetzung);" Associate Professor Kurrelmeyer, Review of O. H. Werner: "The Unmarried Mother in German Literature, with Special Reference to the Period 1700-1800;" Taylor Starck, '11, Ph.D. 1916, Review of E. M. Vogel: "Beliefs and Superstitions of the Pennsylvania Germans;" Professor Bright, E. A. Greening Lamborn: "The Rudiments of Criticism;" Dean Brush, Wilkins, Coleman, and Huse: "First Lessons in Spoken French for Men in Military Service," and Coleman and La Meslée: "Le Soldat Américain en France;" K. J. Grimm, Ph.D. 1899, G. C. L. Riemer, "Freytag, Doktor Luther."

A. L. Taylor Starck, '11, Ph.D. 1916, has published his dissertation on "Der Alraun. Ein Beitrag zur Pflanzen-sagenkunde."

Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, has an article in *The Romanic Review* for July-September, 1917, on "Lope de Vega and the Praise of the Simple Life."

The *Virginia Law Review* for October, 1917, contained a review by Raleigh C. Minor of "America's Case Against Germany," by Lindsay Rogers, '12, Ph.D. 1915. The review also appeared in the December issue of the *Virginia Alumni Bulletin*. Dr. Rogers also had an article in the *New York Times Magazine* of Sunday, December 16, on the important rôle which University men are playing in the war.

"From Montreal to Vimy Ridge and Beyond—The Correspondence of Lieutenant Clifford Almon Wells ('14) of the 8th Battalion Canadians, B.E.F., November, 1915 to April, 1917. Edited by O. C. S. Wallace, D.D., LL.D." has just been published by the George H. Doran Company of New York.

Knight Dunlap, Professor of Experimental Psychology, had an article in *The Baltimore Sun* of Sunday, December 16, on the relative unimportance of the study of German in the curriculum.

Horatio E. Smith, Ph.D. 1912, has an article entitled "The Development of Brief Narrative in Modern French Literature: A Statement of the Problem," in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association* for December.

A review by H. Carrington Lancaster, Ph.D. 1907, of "Avec une batterie de 75. Ma Pièce, Souvenirs d'un canonnier, par Paul Lintier," appeared in *The Modern Language Journal* for December. Dr. Lancaster also has an article in the *Revue d'Histoire littéraire de la France*, Juillet-Septembre, 1917, on "Alexandre Hardy et ses rivaux."

Gustav Adolfs Page, von C. F. Meyer, edited by Associate Professor Roulston, has been published by Henry Holt and Company.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. William H. Welch has recently returned from one of a number of trips to the army concentration camps. He has an appointment as Major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and is assigned to special duty in the Surgeon General's Office.

Dr. Winford H. Smith, Major, M. O. R. C., is assigned to special duty in the Surgeon General's Office and is in the bureau directly concerned with the organization of base hospitals.

Dr. J. M. T. Finney has been detached from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit, and has been appointed as consulting surgeon for all the base hospitals in France.

Dr. W. S. Thayer, Major, M. O. R. C., returned to Baltimore on January 10 from his trip to Russia as head of the Red Cross Relief Board.

Dr. H. H. Young, Major, M. O. R. C., is in charge of civilian relief work in France and is engaged in arranging his section of the country in districts under a visiting physician and a nurse, so that there will be adequate medical attention for the civilian population.

Dr. T. B. Futeher is doing relief duty for six months in a Canadian base hospital, Orpington, Kent, England.

Dr. F. H. Baetjer is training army radiographers for the gov-

ernment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Charles Bagley, Captain, M. O. R. C., is in charge of neurological research work for the army, and is connected with the Surgeon General's Office.

Dr. J. Staige Davis, Captain, M. O. R. C., is examining physician for the army medical reserve corps for the district of Baltimore.

Dr. Edward Park and Dr. J. H. M. Knox are doing children's relief work in France under the Red Cross.

Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Captain, M. O. R. C., is in Italy, where he was recently sent from France with the Eleventh Sherwood Foresters.

The following members of the Hospital and Dispensary Staff have resigned during the past year to take up active military duty: Dr. Everett D. Plass, Dr. Daniel Davis, Dr. Aubery T. Mussen, Dr. John C. Lyman, Dr. Raymond S. Hussey, Dr. Virgil P. W. Sydenstricker, Dr. H. N. Shaw, Dr. L. R. Wharton, Dr. Charles L. McCarthy, Dr. Howard E. Ashbury, Dr. Ernest S. du Bray, Dr. George R. Dunn, Dr. J. P. Edison, Dr. R. W. Hall, Dr. W. D. Jack, Dr. U. R. Mason, Dr. A. C. Sutton, Dr. C. E. Sevier, Dr. D. G. Smith, Dr. H. C. Schmeisser, Dr. D. C. W. Smith, Dr. H. W. Reid, Dr. J.

E. Moore, Dr. M. K. Miller, Dr. P. F. McGuire, Dr. L. K. McCafferty, Dr. W. B. Martin, Dr. I. K. Lovett, Dr. J. A. Etheridge, Dr. H. C. Bean, Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, Dr. G. A. Stewart, Dr. Rhoades Fayerweather, Dr. L. C. Spencer, Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon, Dr. H. L. Cecil, Dr. N. M. Keith, Dr. G. H. Preston, Dr. N. Worth Brown.

Dr. Dana W. Atchley is Instructor in Medicine and Instructor in Clinical Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City; and Assistant Physician, Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Frank C. Beall is Surgeon-in-Charge, the Johnson-Beall Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. Barney Brooks is Associate in Surgery, Washington University Medical School, and Visiting Surgeon, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. S. W. Budd is Associate Professor of Pathology and Associate in Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Dr. Walter C. Burket is First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps. He is at present with Field Hospital No. 19, which is stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dr. Montrose T. Burrows is Associate Professor of Pathology and Acting Professor of Pathology, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. C. N. B. Camac is a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps, and Medical Chief of the Base

Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga. He is also Instructor in the School of Gas Defense, United States Army.

Dr. John R. Caulk is Associate in Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery, Washington University; Assistant Surgeon to Barnes Hospital; Chief of Clinic, Genito-Urinary Department, Washington University Dispensary; Genito-Urinary Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. John W. Churchman is Professor of Surgery, Yale University; Visiting Surgeon, New Haven Hospital; Acting Head of the Department of Surgery; Acting Chief Surgeon, New Haven Hospital and New Haven Dispensary.

Dr. S. W. Clausen is Resident Physician, Children's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Henry Wireman Cook is Assistant in Medicine, the University of Minnesota.

Dr. C. D. Cowles, Jr., is Major in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Dr. Arthur W. Elting is Major in the Medical Reserve Corps and Director of Base Hospital No. 33.

Dr. Clarence B. Farrar is Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and is connected with the Psychiatric Military Hospital, Ottawa, Canada.

Dr. L. W. Gorham is Instructor in Medicine, Albany Medical College, and Assistant Attending Physician, Albany Hospital.

He is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps and is Chief of Medical Service, Base Hospital No. 33.

Dr. R. L. Haden is Director of Laboratories, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. C. W. Hennington is Major in the Medical Reserve Corps, and Assistant Director and Chief of the Surgical Service, Base Hospital No. 19.

Dr. James M. Hitzrot is Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. August Hoch is editor of the *Psychiatric Bulletin*. Address: Montecito, Cal.

Dr. Samuel H. Hurwitz is Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine, Medical Department, University of California.

Dr. Clarence B. Ingraham is Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, the University of Colorado. He is Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and is stationed at present at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dr. Henry L. Langnecker is Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F. He is Orthopedist to the Naval Base Hospital Unit No. 2.

Dr. D. Slater Lewis is with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, B. E. F., France.

Dr. Irving P. Lyon is Assistant Professor of Medicine, University of Buffalo, and Attending Physician, Buffalo General Hospital.

Dr. W. G. MacCallum is Pro-

fessor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Johns Hopkins University, and Pathologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. R. H. Major is Professor of Pathology, University of Kansas, Rosedale, Kansas.

Dr. Kenneth F. Maxcy is a member of the Medical Staff, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. William B. McClure, is Fellow in the Otho A. Sprague Memorial Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Carl R. Meloy is Director of Laboratories, the Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. George R. Minot is Assistant in Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Assistant in Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, and holder of the Dalton Research Fellowship, Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dr. Charles F. Nassau is Assistant Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Chief Surgeon, Frankford Hospital; Surgeon, St. Joseph's Hospital; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Medical College Hospital; and Consulting Surgeon, Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, Pa.

Dr. C. D. Parfitt is Special Adviser in Tuberculosis, Toronto General Hospital.

Dr. H. W. Plaggemeyer is Instructor in Surgery, Detroit Medical College, Chief of Staff, Department of Urological Surgery, Grace Hospital, and Junior Attending Surgeon, Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. J. P. Pratt is Assistant

Surgeon, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. D. Maxwell Ross is in charge of mental wards, 52d General Hospital, B. E. M. F., Salonika.

Dr. Peyton Rous is Associate Member, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City.

Dr. Lewis A. Sexton is Superintendent, the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

Dr. W. F. Shallenberger is Associate Professor of Gynecology, Emory University (Atlanta Medical College); Visiting Gynecologist, Georgia Baptist Hospital, and Assistant Visiting Gynecologist, Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. William Sharpe is Attending Neurologist to the Beth Israel Hospital, New York City.

Dr. R. R. Snowden is a First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. He is on duty in France with Base Hospital Unit No. 27.

Dr. A. R. Stevens is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps and is with the New York Presbyterian Base Hospital Unit in France.

Dr. Solomon Strouse is Assistant Professor of Medicine, Northwestern University School of Medicine.

Dr. Martin B. Tinker is a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps. He is stationed at present at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dr. Donald V. Trueblood is a First Lieutenant in the Medical

Reserve Corps, and has been assigned to duty with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Dr. P. S. Tucker is First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and is stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Dr. H. J. H. Upham is Professor of Medicine and Acting Head of the Department, Ohio State University School of Medicine, and President of the Ohio State Medical Board.

Dr. K. H. Van Norman is Assistant to Assistant Director Medical Services (A. D. M. S.) Military District No. 2; headquarters, Toronto.

Dr. L. M. Warfield is Assistant Superintendent, Milwaukee County Hospital, Wauwatosa, Wis., and Professor of Clinical Medicine at Marquette Medical School, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Ernest M. Watson is Assistant Visiting Urologist to the Municipal Hospital and to the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Charles H. Watt is Surgical Director of the Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass.

Dr. Jerome P. Webster is First Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, and is stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Dr. William H. Welch is Director of the School of Hygiene to be established in connection with the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Milton C. Winternitz is Professor of Bacteriology and

Pathology, Yale University School of Medicine, and Pathologist to the New Haven Hospital.

Dr. Paul G. Woolley is Mary M. Emery Professor of Pathology, University of Cincinnati. He is a Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Dr. J. Kent Worthington is Assistant in Urology, Indiana University School of Medicine;

Assistant and Attending Urologist, City Hospital; and Attending Urologist, City and Babbs Dispensary. He is a Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is stationed at present at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Dr. Charles B. Wright is Chief of the Gastro-Intestinal Clinic, University Dispensary, and Assistant Visiting Physician, University Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

GROWING SPIRIT

With the close of the year 1917 the undergraduate department can look back over three months of progress of which it may very well be proud. This progress has shown itself in nearly all activities and has been the direct result of a slowly but steadily growing college spirit. Since the removal to Homewood the men are realizing more than ever that if Hopkins is to forge to the front and hold its own with other universities in all departments, the right kind of spirit, and plenty of it, is a vital necessity. Now that a start has been made which is bringing results, it is up to the alumni to encourage and back up the undergraduates in every possible way, even more so than in the past. The latter having but recently begun a new life are just finding themselves, and the need for coöperation by all interested in the university cannot be overestimated.

STUDENT COUNCIL

This body has awakened to its responsibility as head of undergraduate affairs, is asserting its position, and is taking the leadership it should. It drew up the freshman regulations and saw that they were properly enforced by a sophomore "pep" committee. In November it decided to draw up a constitution correlating all the activities of the undergraduate department. A special committee is working on the finishing touches at present. This ought to meet one of the most outstanding needs and aid materially in bringing all organizations into closer harmony.

FOOTBALL

Hopkins did not win the state championship. But in reviewing the games of the season and in looking closely at the

team, there is forced upon one the realization that Hopkins won as great and important a victory as the championship. When one knows that the average age of the team was only nineteen, that three of the regulars were freshmen, that one of the ends had never played the game before, while three more had to learn entirely new positions, and learns that this comparatively inexperienced group held to low scores and often outplayed such heavy, older, and much more experienced teams as Brown, Carlisle, Swarthmore, Western Maryland, St. John's, and State, there is no longer any doubt about a victory.

The schedule was the hardest Hopkins has had in years, and the team showed of what stuff it was made by entering body and soul into the game, by forgetting self and thinking only of Hopkins. The season's work was a fine exhibition of what can be done under a disadvantage and with the odds against one.

Western Maryland was defeated 9-0 in a hard fought game. The feature of the game was a 40-yard goal from placement by Ollie Winslow. Carey, a freshman back, took the ball across for the only touchdown.

Two weeks later Hopkins went down to defeat, fighting fiercely before the aggressive and speedy team from St. John's. This was one of the closest and most evenly contested games ever staged on Homewood field. One touchdown early in the first quarter was the lone score. By costly fumbles Hopkins lost two excellent chances to score, but St. John's also failed in three attempts at field goals. The feature of the contest was the brilliant playing of Jones, Sheffey, and Stanley.

On Thanksgiving Day, Hopkins playing its best game of the season held the heavy and confident State team to one touchdown. Sadtler at quarter starred as a gritty and capable pilot, and the hard playing of Jones, Sheffey, and Stanley was again the feature.

It was decided that medical men would be allowed to play during the past season only if they practiced hard and regu-

larly. No running after them was done, and the result was an almost entire undergraduate team full of real fighting spirit and determination. Captain Dick Woodward can always look back upon this year with pride and the knowledge that football has taken a new start at Hopkins.

An item of interest is the selection of Stanley, Jones, and Hecht for positions on the all-Maryland team.

The schedule and scores of the season follow:

October	6	Hopkins, 0	Brown University, 20
October	13	Hopkins, 6	Gettysburg, 6
October	20	Hopkins, 0	Dickinson, 14
October	27	Hopkins, 7	Carlisle, 15
November	3	Hopkins, 7	Swarthmore, 28
November	10	Hopkins, 9	Western Maryland, 0
November	17	Hopkins, 0	Haverford, 0
November	24	Hopkins, 0	St. John's, 6
November	29	Hopkins, 0	State College, 7

Those who played on the team are: Backfield, Carey, Cashell, Jones, Sheffey, Purcell, Winslow, Sadtler, Gould; Line, Captain Woodward, Schmidt, Katencamp, Hecht, Stanley, McKeithen, Wolfe, Calkins, Montgomery, Morley, Hearn, and Rouse.

LACROSSE

The organization meeting of the Lacrosse team was held on December 12, 1917, in the Civil Engineering building. A fair-sized crowd was present, among them many from the football squad, and although very few "H" men are back, the outlook for a good season appears bright.

Captain Alex Wolfe presided and opened the meeting by telling of the position Lacrosse holds at Hopkins, and of the position Hopkins holds in the Lacrosse world. He then introduced Manager Thomsen, who spoke about the schedule. Gerhardt Schmeisser spoke next, representing the coaching staff, for Reaney Wolfe, coach for the coming season, was called out of town at the last moment.

"Dutch" Schmidt, one of the veterans of the team was

called on next. Stanley Clark, ex-manager of the team, who is stationed at Allentown with the Hopkins unit of the Ambulance Corps, followed him. Dr. Abercrombie spoke on the physical side and urged every man to keep himself in the best shape possible.

"Father Bill" Schmeisser concluded the meeting by tracing the history of Hopkins lacrosse teams, and explaining the coaching system and general attitude toward the game. He urged the men to carry on the traditions of the past and bring another championship back to the university.

Practices are being held regularly several times a week at the cage.

BASKETBALL

At an organization meeting held on December 5, 1917, it was decided to put an independent basketball team on the floor again this season. There is strong agitation for basketball to become a recognized sport by the Athletic Association, and the men at the meeting seemed to feel the necessity of showing the A. A., by the seriousness with which they are starting the season, that only good can and will result from such recognition. Love, one of the forwards last year, was elected captain, *pro tempore*. Mr. Kistler told the men that he was heart and soul with the team (although unable to express his opinion on the question of recognition by the A. A.) and that he would do anything possible to help them along. It was decided to play more games at home this year and to arrange for contests with all the other Maryland college teams. Edgar Pfitsch, captain of the Independents last year, has offered a silver cup to the champion college team of Maryland. Some of those out for the team are: forwards, Love, Nelson, Neuberger, Hurwitz, L. Cattanach, and Bloomsburg; centers, Taylor, G. S. Cattanach, Williams, Kennedy, Calkins, and Rouse; guards, Cox, Littman, Cashell, Brennan, Frisch, Golder, Moriarty, Tignor, and Rush.

TRACK

The outdoor season came to an end on Thanksgiving Day with the fourth annual championship run of the South Atlantic Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The run was held over the six-mile course at Homewood. Washington and Lee University won the meet in 37 minutes 9 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds. Two of their men took first and second places, while Beverly Smith of Hopkins was third. The University of Virginia was fourth. Washington and Lee took the next three and Hopkins the eighth and ninth places. St. John's won no points. The University of Virginia holds second place; Hopkins, third; and St. John's, fourth.

On December 12, the indoor season opened with only twenty-five men present. It is expected that many more will be out within the next week. Captain Firor announced that plans are practically complete for meets with Swarthmore, Lafayette and the Navy (indoor and outdoor), in addition to the Penn Relays and the S. A. I. A. A. championships. There will be two indoor and five outdoor meets, the exact dates of which have not as yet been definitely decided upon.

SWIMMING

Like basketball, swimming is a sport unrecognized by the athletic association. However, the men keenly interested in it have formed an independent team, and judging by their abilities, it appears at present that they will be able to hold their own with any other team in this section of the country. Captain McCormick, an all around swimmer, was a brilliant performer in 1915-1916, and now that he is back again a greater interest is being shown by the men. Manager Ginsberg has arranged for practice meets with Marston's, City College, and Polytechnic Institute.

HULLABALOO

After a good bit of deliberation the senior class has decided to publish the *Hullabaloo* as usual, though it will be somewhat smaller this year than formerly. At the first organization meeting of the board Dale W. Burbage was elected editor-in-chief of the year book; J. J. Miller, business manager; and Frank Morley, art editor. It is the aim of the editors to include in the book as many articles as possible by distinguished Hopkins alumni on subjects relating to the war, one of which will be by a member of President Wilson's present war cabinet. The *Hullabaloo* will be in the hands of the students by May 25, 1918.

MILITARY TRAINING

The most prominent side of Hopkins life this year is the military side. At present the battalion of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps consists of three companies and over 250 men. Practically every phase of infantry work is taught and great enthusiasm and interest is being shown by all engaged in it. The men have fitted themselves out with fleece lined overcoats which have kept them very comfortable during the cold weather this winter. A neat silver seal of the university is worn on the front of the service hat, and one in bronze on each side of the collar distinguishes the J. H. U. battalion from those of other universities and the regular army.

Major G. R. Guild, the commandant, has created a battalion staff, and several branches of engineering and signalling are being thoroughly studied. The staff is as follows:

Captain C. J. Tilden, Reserve Corps, U. S. A., assistant commandant and professor of Military Field Engineering.

Captain B. W. Kouwenhoven, R. O. T. C., assistant instructor; in charge of Signal Engineering.

Captain J. H. Bringhurst, R. O. T. C., assistant instructor; in charge of Surveying and Map Making.

Captain J. C. Konze, R. O. T. C., assistant instructor.

Corporal G. S. Cattnach, R. O. T. C., assistant instructor; in charge of Visual Signalling.

Corporal W. M. Driver, R. O. T. C., assistant instructor; in charge of Visual Signalling.

The officers of the line are as follows:

Major, commanding battalion, Theodore Chisholm.

Battalion Adjutant, First Lieutenant H. H. Startzman.

Captains, Company A, C. H. Baxley; Company B, K. O. Bitter; Company C, G. H. Harris.

First Lieutenants, Company A, L. H. Kellum; Company B, J. H. Lampe; Company C, C. A. Bryan.

Second Lieutenants, Company A, B. Eby; Company B, O. P. Winslow; Company C, T. H. Spiers.

Major Guild has announced that he will present a trophy to the best-drilled and most efficient company in June. This competitive work has aroused great interest and will no doubt aid materially in turning out one of the best R. O. T. C. units in the United States.

A demerit system similar to that at West Point has been also adopted.

On December 14, Lieutenant Bruno Roselli, of the Italian Army, formerly professor of Art at Adelphi College in Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke before the Johns Hopkins Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In one of the most brilliant addresses ever delivered to the students of the University, he outlined the aims and ideals of Italy in the present war and the proper relations of that nation and the United States for bringing the conflict to a successful conclusion.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Ralph Van D. Magoffin, Ph.D. 1908, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va., H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, president, New York City; Norvin R. Lindheim, '00, secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION

A call meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Thursday, December 13, 1917, in President Radcliffe's office, 615 Fidelity Building. Those present at the meeting were President Radcliffe and Messrs. Barnett, Flack, Gittings, and Roulston.

Messrs. Flack, Gittings, and Roulston were appointed a committee to make nominations for the Executive Committee. Messrs. Barnett, T. R. Brown, and R. C. Hoffman were appointed to make nominations for the Alumni Council: Dr. Barnett for the Ph.D.'s; Dr. Brown for the M.D.'s, and Mr. Hoffman for the A.B.'s, and the committee as a whole for the delegates-at-large. It was decided to eliminate the nomination ballot.

President Radcliffe reported on the work of the Alumni Council. Mr. Allan McLane has resigned as chairman and Dr. J. Hall Pleasants has been elected in his place. An executive committee is to be appointed and the Council is to be reorganized. President Radcliffe also reported that the endowment fund, which was started in the spring, would now be changed into a deficit fund. The organization of an association of class secretaries for raising the fund was considered. The President will write an article on the subject in the January number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

The resignations of J. B. Whitehead, J. L. Bennett, and J. A. Chatard as editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE were accepted. Dr. A. H. Clark and Dr. J. C. French were appointed editors.

Dr. Roulston reported that President Goodnow had agreed to finance the plan of sending out postals to all the alumni with a questionnaire as to their present activities, especially their participation in the Great War.

Dr. Roulston was appointed secretary pro tem. during the absence of Dr. Magoffin, pending the February elections. His appointment as Managing Editor of the ALUMNI

MAGAZINE was also confirmed. The committee then adjourned until Thursday, December 20, 1917.

A meeting of the executive committee was held on Thursday, December 20, 1917, in President Radcliffe's office at 4.30 p.m. In the absence of the president Dr. Barnett presided. Those present were Dr. Barnett, and Messrs. Burrough, Flack, Gittings, and Roulston. Dr. Barnett reported for the committee on nominations for the Alumni Council. Dr. Roulston reported for the committee on nominations for the executive committee. The names submitted by the committees were ratified by the executive committee.

The question of the annual banquet was discussed and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the president for final decision.

R. B. Roulston, A.B. 1900, Ph.D. 1906, was nominated for secretary, and H. E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, for treasurer. The committee then adjourned *sine die*.

It has been decided to hold no formal banquet this year, but a smoker will probably be given in February at the Johns Hopkins Club.

ALUMNI NOTES

"Dick" McCabe, '11, former Hopkins football captain, played left guard on the Camp Grant team which defeated Camp Custer 14 to 13 on December 1 at Chicago.

Rev. William P. Shriver, '01, of New York, associate secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, recently occupied the pulpit of the Catonsville Presbyterian Church at Catonsville, Md.

A. M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, served during the summer as Field Assistant to the Biological Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. He was engaged in a national campaign to exterminate rodent pests and conducted local campaigns and surveys in a number of cities and towns.

Captain J. N. Simpson, M.D. 1902, United States Medical Reserve, has been engaged for some time in examining physicians and surgeons for army service. He is at present detailed at Morgantown, West Va., and is continuing his duties as dean of the medical school of West Virginia University.

B. H. Hite, Fellow in Chemistry 1893-95, recently addressed the West Virginia University Scientific Society upon the subject: "The Sudden Relief of High Pressures."

In addition to the valuable col-

lection of specimens of rocks, ores, and fossils illustrating the geology of the "Eastern Pan-Handle" area of West Virginia made during his recent survey of that region and sent by him to the museum of the Department of Geology of West Virginia University, Dr. G. P. Grimsley, Ph.D. 1894, has presented the department with a collection of minerals, ores, and other specimens from his private collections. He has also presented the University library with about one hundred volumes on geological subjects. Dr. Grimsley has removed to Baltimore and is now geologist for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

George M. Gillet, '13, is now a captain in the regular army and is on duty in France as an aide-de-camp to Major-General Sibert.

E. P. Wightman, Ph.D. 1911, has enlisted as a chemist in the 30th Engineers, Gas and Flame Division, 1st Canal Company, U. S. A., and is stationed at the American University, Washington, D. C.

Allan K. Chalmers, ex '18, was one of the first Y. M. C. A. men stationed at Camp Meade, Md. Although younger than the draft age, "Hank," as he was known to his fellow students, attempted to enlist in Battery A, Maryland Field Artillery but was rejected

on account of his poor eyesight. He was formerly secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at the University and was also manager of the baseball team. In July, Mr. Chalmers took charge of a tent at Camp Meade which was established for the workmen when they first arrived. He has now been ordered to France as a general field secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and sailed from New York about the middle of December.

Nathan Winslow, '00, M.D., University of Maryland 1901, has been appointed a major in the United States Army. Dr. Winslow was formerly a lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps and a member of the Medical Reserve Corps. He was one of two Baltimore physicians called into service during the trouble with Mexico and was with the army during its stay on the border and on the expedition into Mexico. Dr. Winslow has been with the army since that time. He also saw active service during the war with Spain in 1898.

G. F. Ludington, '16, has been elected an associate editor of *The Harvard Law Review*.

The Hopkins colony at Camp Meade now includes E. L. Warner, C. R. Earp, J. W. Corbett, E. G. Stapleton, and J. Kauffman.

R. T. Holmes, ex '21, has gone to France with the 117th Trench Mortar Battery.

Among those who received

commissions in the second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Myer were S. S. Janney, '95, Paul Wilkinson, former graduate student, Robert G. Lowndes, '09, Carl J. Weber, '14, and J. S. Short, '15.

"Tommy" Troxell, '15, is now a lieutenant in the United States Army and is stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

Page Nelson, ex '18, has been commissioned second lieutenant in the Field Artillery at Anniston, Ala.

J. V. Brooks, '17, has applied for a commission in the Aviation Corps.

R. France, '17, is attending an Officers' Training Camp "somewhere in France."

At the next Officers' Training Camp which begins January 5, 1918, Johns Hopkins will be represented by the following alumni: J. Bailey, F. R. Calkins, J. C. Branham, C. L. Schaeffer, R. H. Woodward, W. F. Cromwell, W. S. Hastings, H. E. Holland, J. W. Mowbray, G. S. Pitt, E. L. R. Smith, E. L. Warner, and R. C. Williams.

J. Hamilton Owens, '09, is executive secretary of the Mayor's Committee for National Defense of New York City.

Fred. Collins Lee, '12, is chemist with the DuPont Powder Co. of Philadelphia.

F. Morris Miller, '08, has left Detroit and is now with J. B. McConnell & Co., 100 William St., New York City.

A. A. Hardy, '16, is second

lieutenant at Camp Dixon, Wrightston, N. J.

C. J. Morrison, student in applied electricity 1897-99, of Meyer and Morrison, New York, has been assigned to the Baltimore district and is located in Room 1201 of the Consolidated Gas and Electric Co. Building.

Guy E. Snavelly, '01, Ph.D. 1908, has obtained an indefinite leave of absence from Allegheny College, where he is professor of Romance Languages, and is now actively engaged in Red Cross Work as Director of the Bureau of Development, Southern Division, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Snavelly has prepared a manual on the work of the Red Cross. He has organized since May 1, 1917 some 450 Chapters in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee. Dr. Snavelly has also given a number of addresses at Red Cross Conferences.

Edmund B. Clary, '11, is president of the Transatlantic Chemical Corporation, which is engaged in the manufacture of dye-stuffs and chemicals. The works are located at Linden, N. J., the offices at 80 Wall St., New York.

Harry C. Schmeisser, '08, M.D. 1912, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps and has been stationed at the Rockefeller Institute in New York.

George M. Clarke, '98, is a member of the firm of Everett, Clarke, and Benedict, Attorneys at law, of 37 Wall St., New York.

Frederick C. Howe, Ph.D. 1892, is Commissioner of Immigration for the port of New York.

Michael A. Mikkelsen, Ph.D. 1892, is now editor of the *Architectural Record*, New York.

Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, has retired as assistant editor of the *New York Evening Post*.

Milton S. Erlanger, '07, is now in business in New York.

Richard N. Mullikin, '12, is with the British-American Chemical Co. of College Point, L. I. as research chemist.

Hall Headington, ex '11, has been made a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

T. Brooke Price, '12, who has been practicing law with the firm of Winthrop and Stimson, New York City, has enlisted in the navy.

Benjamin F. Weems, '09, M.D. 1913, is practicing medicine at 216 West 71st St., New York City.

Warren B. Hunting, '07, Ph.D. 1913, who has been associated with the law firm of Beekman, Menken, and Griscom, New York City, is now in France as a second lieutenant of the Infantry.

Edward McP. Armstrong, M.D. 1910, is now practicing medicine at 44 West 44th St., New York City.

J. R. C. Armstrong, '99, is manager of the street railways of New York City.

Newton D. Baker, Ph.D. 1892, Secretary of War, was the principal speaker at the banquet of the convention of the Phi

Gamma Delta Fraternity which was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Thursday, December 27.

Fred. C. Blanck, '03, Ph.D. 1907, of the Food Division, United States Department of Agriculture, has been elected by the State Board of Health as Food and Drug Commissioner of Maryland.

Ernest J. Pieper, '13, is with the Armstrong Cork Co. of Lancaster, Pa.

The following members of the St. Louis Chapter of the Alumni Association have gone into the national service; M. B. Clopton, R. F. Fisher, D. W. Luten, Hugh McCulloch, W. H. Olmstead, E. L. Opie, M. H. Post, Jr., Lawrence Post, and W. S. Thomas.

A number of Hopkins men are taking part in a School of Neurological, Oral, and Plastic Surgery in St. Louis. They are: J. Erlanger, Barney Brooks, A. O. Fisher, M. T. Burrows, and Ernest Sachs.

John R. Caulk, M.D. 1906, is giving instructions in Genito-Urinary diseases to a number of officers stationed in St. Louis.

Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, is a member of the Consulting Board of the Brain Section of Surgery of the Head, a Department of the Surgeon General's Office.

Samuel H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, is assistant clinical professor of Medicine at the University of California. His address is the University of California Hospital, San Francisco.

Maurice C. Pincoffs, Jr., M.D. 1912, is now in France as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps.

J. Hamilton Owens, '09, and Mrs. Owens have recently been receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

"Rusty" Madren, ex '09, is practicing medicine in New York.

Frank Kimball Leland, '14, is teaching English literature at the Allen-Stevenson School, New York City, and doing graduate work at Columbia University.

Duffield & Co. have just published *Campfire Verse*, an anthology of hunting verse compiled by N. Williams Haynes, ex '12, and Joseph LeRoy Harrison. A companion volume *Fishermen's Verse* is announced for spring publication. Mr. Haynes has also recently written two plays, "General Washington's Headquarters" and "Her Menfolks," which have been produced at "little theatres."

The following letter from one of our boys in the Ambulance Service will no doubt be of interest to our readers.

Section 520, U. S. Army Ambulance Service, Allentown, Pa., January 7, 1918.

DEAR DR. ROULSTON:

The following is a list of the Hopkins men in our section: Sergeant First Class, Stanley I. Clark, '18; Sergeant, Harry F. W. Frank, '17; Sergeant, Edwin O. Shaw, '17; Privates, N. M. Beck, '16, O. H. Lambert, '18,

L. G. Lederer, '15, W. A. McKewen, '17, H. K. Smith, Grad., J. H. Swartz, '15, W. H. Swartz, '18, H. C. Thurman, '17, C. S. Weech, '15, J. Dewitt, '15.

You probably know that Courtney Tarr, who came up with us as First Sergeant, received his commission as First Lieutenant in the Army Ambulance Service last October, and is now in command of a section here.

Three of the Hopkins boys who came up with us left last Saturday for the Officers' Training Camp (Third Series) at Camp Meade—McKewen, W. Swartz, and B. Conn. The last named was not in our section but received his appointment through the University.

Everything is running along smoothly here and the boys are all well-clothed and well-housed to withstand the cold weather we have been having. It is very difficult to tell just when we will receive sailing orders but all hope it will not be long hence.

Yours truly,

HARRY F. W. FRANK.

Hyland P. Stewart, Jr., '12,

has been appointed a first lieutenant in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, at San Antonio, Texas.

The name of Dr. Harvey E. Cushing, now of Harvard University and formerly on the faculty of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, appeared on a list of persons deserving special mention for their services on the western front, which was recently forwarded to London by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

H. L. Stiebel, '14, is attending the Artillery School at Fort Myer.

M. H. Lauchheimer, '14, is now stationed at Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

Karl Melamet, '16, who has been instructor in German at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., has entered the Officers Training Corps (Third Series) at Camp Meade, Md. His brother, Otto, who is in the Aviation Corps, is now "somewhere in France."

Richard Claggett Williams, Ph.D. 1912, is now a consulting geologist with offices in Baltimore.

MARRIAGES

Arthur W. Machen, '96, was married on December 1, to Miss Helen Chase Woods of Baltimore.

Arthur H. Baxter, '94, Ph.D. 1898, was married on August 21 to Miss Mary Reid Paton in San Francisco, California.

Andrew D. Jones, '04, was married on November 17 to Miss

Julia Montgomery Woods at Jamestown, R. I.

Samuel H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, was married on December 19 to Miss Anne H. Keatinge of San Francisco.

Robert M. Burns, M.D. 1902, was married on December 26 to Miss Louisa D. McNally of Baltimore.

DEATHS

The following deaths have been noted among the alumni of the University:

C. M. Faris, M.D. 1905, on November 16, 1916.

N. D. Graham, '97, M.D. 1901, on August 25, 1916.

H. D. Long, M.D. 1903, on October 23, 1916.

D. H. Morse, M.D. 1910, on May 8, 1917.

W. C. Eliason, undergraduate, 1905-06, on December 30, 1917.

J. Curlander, '06, on December 30, 1917.

G. S. Ely, Ph.D. 1883, on December 14, 1917.

The addresses of the following alumni and subscribers will be gladly received by the Managing Editor:

W. W. Ammen, '03 (last address), Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. W. Baer (last address), 404 Forest Road, Roland Park, Md.

A. E. Brooks, '15 (last address), McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.

J. E. Downim, (last address), 1109 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md.

A. P. Gorton (last address), 209 S. Neville St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. W. Hayes, Ph.D. 1887 (last address), Apartado 150, Tampico, Mexico.

C. B. Ingraham, M.D. 1906 (last address), 1405 Glenarm Place, Denver, Col.

A. W. McDougall (last address), 13 Central Ave., Orange, N. J.

K. E. Miller, M.D. 1912 (last address), U. S. Coast Guard, Norfolk, Va.

H. M. Moore, M.D. 1899 (last address), Oxford, Ohio.

J. C. Neel, M.D. 1910 (last address), Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

C. Ricksher, M.D. 1905 (last address), Lake Geneva, Sanitarium, Lake Geneva, Wis.

H. T. Salzer (last address), 2 Dynamite Ave., City Point, Va.

F. J. Sladen, M.D. 1906 (last address), The Addison Apartment, Detroit, Mich.

H. G. Sloan, M.D. 1906 (last address), 222 Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

V. E. Smith, '98 (last address), 135 W. 45th St., New York City.

A. Strauss, M.D. 1912 (last address), Lowell, Mass.

Rev. E. S. Towson (last address), Zillah, Wash.

B. F. Wallis, '10 (last address), 420 Cherokee St., S. Bethlehem, Pa.

G. Ware (last address), 2742 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

C. L. Warner, '11, M.D. 1915 (last address), Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

NECROLOGY

ROLAND B. HARVEY, '95

Roland B. Harvey, '95, died at his home in Roland Park, near Baltimore, on November 14, 1917. The following account of Mr. Harvey's life and work appeared in *The Sun* of Baltimore on November 15:

Roland B. Harvey, a prominent member of the diplomatic service and at one time second secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, died yesterday afternoon at the summer home of his father, William P. Harvey, Roland and Lehr Avenues, Roland Park. He had been in poor health for a long time, but death was due primarily to an accident last July, shortly after his return from Buenos Aires, where he was secretary to the American Embassy. He fell at his father's home and sustained a fracture of the hip at the joint, and for several weeks was a patient at the Union Protestant Infirmary.

Mr. Harvey was 46 years old and unmarried. He was a talented man and owed his appointment to the diplomatic service by President Taft in the summer of 1909 to his general knowledge of international law and to his high social attainments. At the same time he was one of the best known of the younger members of the Balti-

more bar, having been Assistant State's Attorney under Albert S. J. Owens.

He resigned to travel, and in August, 1909, was sent to Vienna as third secretary of the American Embassy. From Vienna, where he remained but a short while, he went to Roumania as secretary of the American Legation, later being given the post of secretary of legation and sent to Roumania and Serbia as Consul-General and as secretary of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria. He filled this post with such satisfaction that he was promoted secretary to the legation at Peru.

He was later appointed second secretary of the embassy at Berlin and served with Ambassador Gerard until he was promoted to the secretaryship of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, one of the most important posts in Latin America. He also served his country in France and at Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile.

Mr. Harvey suffered a nervous breakdown last spring and returned to Baltimore in the hope of recovering his health, but had not been home long before he met with the accident that gave him a setback and really resulted in his death. He was born in Baltimore in 1870 and after attending private schools in

the city was sent to Germany, Switzerland and France for study and travel. Returning to Baltimore, he entered the Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated with honors, then taking the law course at the University of Maryland.

He practiced law in New York from 1896 to 1899, being in the office of Elihu Root. While Assistant State's Attorney Mr. Harvey made such a strong record for efficiency that he was urged to enter local politics, but declined, and decided to enter the diplomatic service, taking the consular examination and later accepting the post as secretary of the legation at Roumania and Serbia.

He was in Berlin with Ambassador Gerard, having been sent there in 1914 to assist in handling the difficult problems arising out of the war. His brilliant record there resulted in his being sent to Buenos Aires as secretary of the legation.

Besides his parents, he is survived by three brothers, O. Howard and W. Ewing Harvey of this city, and Wallace P. Harvey of New York, and one sister, Mrs. Harvey Inglis of this city.

WALTER CLARK HAUPT, PH.D.
1908, M.D. 1914

Walter Clark Haupt was born in Baltimore, Md., on December 25, 1886, the eldest son of Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of the Semitic Languages and Director

of the Oriental Seminary in the Johns Hopkins University. He received his primary education in Baltimore. In 1896 he entered his father's alma mater, the Gymnasium Augustum of Görnitz, Silesia, where, after having completed the full curriculum of that ancient institution, he was graduated in 1905.

In the fall of 1905 he entered the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and devoted himself to the study of modern languages, especially German, French, and Italian. He received the degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University in June, 1908. His dissertation on the poetic form of Goethe's *Faust* (*Die poetische Form von Goethes Faust*) was published at Leipsic in 1909. During the sessions 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 he was Fellow in German at the Johns Hopkins University. He supplemented his work at the Johns Hopkins University by two summer semesters, in 1906 and 1907, at the University of Heidelberg.

In the winter of 1908-1909 he was German Master at the Gilman Country School in Baltimore, and in 1909-10 he was assistant in Germanic Philology at the University of Michigan, where he also worked in the Physical, Chemical, and Biological Laboratories, especially during the summer of 1910, for the purpose of entering the Johns Hopkins Medical School in the fall of 1910. After having re-

ceived the degree of M.D. from that institution in June, 1914, he accepted an appointment on the staff of the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I. In 1915 he settled in New York to specialize in nervous and mental diseases. He was on the staff of the First Division of the Neurological Institute, 148 E. 67th St., New York.

He died in New York on June 3, 1917, survived by his wife, Mary Alden Morgan, to whom he had been married in Chicago on April 17, 1915, and one son, Alden Morgan Haupt, who was born on January 18, 1917.

Those who knew him well realize the loss of the staunchest

friend: his loyalty to such knew no limit and was one of the most striking elements of his character. During the last year and a half of his life, with the prospect of the end always before him, his spirit never yielded and he went finally, as we had always known him, with his head up.

No member of his medical class possessed so broad an academic foundation as he. In his death the class of 1914 realizes the loss to the medical profession of one of our finest scholars and most promising minds.

JOHN T. KING, JR.

*For the Class of 1914,
Johns Hopkins Medical School.*

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VI

MARCH, 1918

No. 3

EDITORIAL NOTE

The last number of the present volume of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will be devoted to the *University and the War*. The articles will all deal with some phase of the great struggle in which we have now been engaged for almost a year, and a list of the faculty, alumni, and students in the service will also be published. To make this last a success we shall need the coöperation of the alumni themselves. A considerable number among them have not as yet answered the postal-card questionnaire which was sent out by the University. Without this aid we shall be utterly unable to make our list as complete as we would wish. Articles by the alumni on the war and all news items concerning the participation of the same in the war will be heartily welcomed. We have determined that the June number shall be such not merely in name but also in date of appearance; all copy, therefore, intended for the same must be in the hands of the Managing Editor not later than May 1, 1918.

SPECIAL EDITORIALS

The attention of the Alumni has been drawn in this MAGAZINE, from time to time, to the project of establishing a Medical School in Chieng Mai, Siam. When E. C. Cort, M.D., 1907, who is stationed there as a medical missionary, was home on furlough a few years ago, he caused a number of Johns Hopkins men to become interested in the project and a Committee was formed to farther the enterprise, in the hope that, as there is a Yale in China, there might be a Johns Hopkins in Siam. Drs. Kelley, Hurd, and Welch were among those who accepted membership upon the Committee, and the visit to Baltimore, in 1916, of Dr. J. W. McKean, with whom Dr. Cort is associated at Chieng Mai, increased the interest in the enterprise. It was hoped that a graduate of the Medical School might accompany Dr. McKean on his return to Siam last year and that our alumni might give a considerable support to the carrying out of the plan. However, the Great War caused a postponement of this, as of so many other hopes, and the Committee does not feel that at present it should make any general appeal to the Alumni for aid. The organization of the Committee will, however, be kept intact, with Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D., 1891, as Chairman and George L. Radcliffe, A.B. '97, Ph.D., 1900, as Treasurer. They will gladly receive any contributions which an Alumnus may feel disposed to make and use them toward the equipment of the Hospital and Dispensary at Chieng Mai. Upon the return of peace, the Committee expects to resume vigorous efforts toward the accomplishment of this important object of providing modern medical training for some ten million people who are now destitute of the aid of skilled physicians and who could avail themselves of the men to be trained at Chieng Mai. A report of Dr. Cort's recent work appeared in the last number of the MAGAZINE and similar reports from him and Dr. McKean, may be expected to appear occasionally, so that the Alumni may not lose sight of this hopeful opportunity which is presented to us.

The last General Catalogue of the Graduates and Fellows of the University appeared in April, 1914, and ended its record with the graduating class of 1913. It is the custom of many other Universities to reissue such General Catalogues at the end of each triennial or quinquennial period. Much water has flowed under the bridges during the last five years, and it is to be hoped that we may see next autumn the appearance of such a volume for Johns Hopkins, covering the years 1876-1918. When the University authorities publish this new catalogue, we hope that they will prefix to the list of Graduates and Fellows a similar list of Trustees, Officers, and members of the Faculty. We often feel the need of such a list, and, surely, it is a reproach to the University, whose renown was so quickly achieved through the eminence of its professors, that there is nowhere to be found a list of those who have been officers of instruction at the Johns Hopkins. Such an article as that of Professor Kirby F. Smith causes one to wish to look up the record of past Faculty members, and the information is frequently difficult to obtain. A list of those who taught at the University, published from time to time, would tend to keep such men in remembrance.

THACKERAY IN BALTIMORE

By CHILTON LATHAM POWELL

Instructor in English, Johns Hopkins University


THACKERAY'S two lecture tours in "the never-resting locomotive country," as his friend Carlyle called the United States, were undertaken for the purpose of obtaining enough money to make his family financially independent; in order that he might, as he put it, "sing the *Nunc Demittis* without faltering" before he went to "*nox et domus exilis Plutonia*." "I must and will go," he wrote his daughter in 1852, "not because I like it, but because it is right I should secure money against my death for your mother and you two girls." To this end, both trips were very successful; but although, like Dickens, Thackeray went back to England with more "sacks full of shekels" than he had expected, it is fair to believe that the financial return brought him no greater satisfaction than did the hospitality he everywhere enjoyed and the friendships he made with all the leading American men of letters in that golden age of our literature. The first visit took place between November, 1852, and April, 1853, when Thackeray appeared in New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, N. Y., Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, and Albany, N. Y., giving in all of these cities one or more of his six lectures *The English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century*, and occasionally an additional discourse entitled "Charity and Humor," the latter composed for his American audiences in a single day at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, and containing the well-known eulogy on Dickens, which its author later described as "a dish of soft soap." Thackeray's second tour in this country was made between October, 1855, and April, 1856, when he gave one or more of his four

lectures *The Four Georges*, written especially, as he said, "for the great North American Republic," in Boston, Providence, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Mobile, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Buffalo. Both of Thackeray's visits to this country have been pleasantly written up: his secretary, Eyre Crowe, in *With Thackeray in America*, gives a reminiscent account of the first trip; and James Grant Wilson, in *Thackeray in the United States*, has presented a delightful and somewhat scholarly book, replete with anecdotes and valuable Thackerayana, not only tracing both tours through this country but giving also the letters written afterwards by Thackeray to American friends. Neither of these works, however, deals with any thoroughness and accuracy with Thackeray in the South; and of all the cities he visited, Baltimore, considering its importance in his literary career, suffers the greatest neglect. The present article aims to correct this omission; the information concerning Thackeray in Baltimore here presented is taken, except where otherwise noted, from the newspapers and miscellaneous manuscripts in the Maryland Historical Society, the Peabody Institute, and the Library of Congress.

I

The first visit of Thackeray to Baltimore, in February, 1853, was announced by the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Sun* on January 29, and later in the *Daily Argus* and the *American and Commercial Advertiser*, and ran daily until the course was well under way:

THACKERAY'S LECTURES

 The Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Thackeray will deliver, before the Association, his course of SIX LECTURES on the "English Humourists of the 18th Century," at the *Universalist Church*, North Calvert Street, on the following Monday and Friday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock:

SUBJECTS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY	7th—"Swift"
FRIDAY, "	11th—"Congreve and Addison"
MONDAY, "	14th—"Steele and the Times of Queen Anne"
FRIDAY, "	18th—"Prior, Gay and Pope"
MONDAY, "	21st—"Hogarth, Smollett and Fielding"
FRIDAY, "	24th—"Sterne and Goldsmith"

Course tickets for a Lady and Gentleman, \$4: do.
for one person \$3. Single admission 75 cents. To be
had at the Book Stores, at the Rooms of the Associa-
tion and at the Door of the Church.

Active members of the Association can obtain their
Tickets at the Library.

By order,

A. C. RHODES, Cha'm,
Lecture Com.

An advance notice of the course appeared in the *American* of February 4, which is the fullest treatment Thackeray received on this visit from the Baltimore press:

MR. THACKERAY.—We understand that Mr. Thackeray will deliver the first of his proposed course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association on Monday evening next, the 7th instant. These lectures have been eminently successful in London, and in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in which latter place Mr. T. has just concluded his course. The *Philadelphia Gazette* thus speaks of the first of the series, the discourse upon "Swift:"

With one thing no one could fail to be struck—the skill, the careless, and therefore graceful skill, with which in a brief hour he succeeded in bringing Swift, and such of his contemporaries as he pleased to put on canvas, before our eyes, hardly pursuing the narrative form, and jumping from one period to another in those eighty years of volcanic life. It was literally exposing the buried city, showing how the dead once lived, as well as all the horrid signs and pictures they hung about them. No one could fail to realize the Dean. It was better than a picture. It was a statue in the dress of the times.

On February 7 the day of Thackeray's first appearance in the city, the *Sun* and the *American* printed shorter and

more perfunctory announcements of the lecture on Swift, and on February 11 the *American* discussed this lecture in a paragraph which is perhaps worth quoting as the only newspaper account of any lecture of the series:

MR. THACKERAY.—This gentleman delivered the first of his lectures before the Mercantile Library Association on Monday evening to a very numerous audience, whose close attention and expression of applause evidenced their very high appreciation of both the manner and the matter of the lecturer. The subject was "Dean Swift," and the style in which he discussed it was masterly, showing up the faults, the foibles, the virtues and the talent of the great Satirist, and suggesting thoughts to his hearers which had perhaps never before occurred to them.

The second lecture of the course will be delivered tonight, its subject being Congreve and Addison.

The concluding sentence above was the only notice the second lecture received. The third and fifth were announced by brief paragraphs in the *Sun* and attention was similarly called to the last by the *Sun* and the *Daily Argus*; the fourth lecture went altogether unnoticed. The *Sun* of February 21 in announcing "Hogarth, Smollett, and Sterne" stated that "in the Northern cities this lecture proved the most attractive of the series," and urged "those who have not been so fortunate in hearing these highly popular lectures" not to miss "the rare intellectual treat" of that night; and on February 25 the same paper made a like plea for the last lecture as "the best of the series and the one which has invariably drawn together the largest audiences."

Despite the tone of these two appeals from the pen of some cub reporter, and the fact that General Thomas Francis Meagher, "that gifted and patriotic son of the Emerald Isle," whom Thackeray afterwards met in New York, as well as Professor Whitney, famous for "poetical recitals" and "oratorical assumptions," were surpassing Thackeray in the attention received from the press, he himself states that "the Baltimoreans flock to the stale old lectures" and that he did "a good business" in this city. The lectures

were given, as the advertisement announced, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, which stood sponsor for him in a number of cities, at the Universalist Church, now St. Francis Xavier's Church, still standing on the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. Describing his appearance in Baltimore, Thackeray writes: "In another hour that dreary business of 'In speaking of the English Humourous writers of the last etc.' will begin—and the wonder to me is that the speaker once in the desk (today it is to be a downright pulpit in a Universalist Church and no mistake) gets interested in the works, thrills with emotion and indignation at the right place, and has a little sensation whilst the work is going on; but I can't go on much longer, my conscience revolts at the quackery." For a real description of Thackeray as he appeared in America, we must go to some of the New Yorkers who knew him both on and off the lecture platform. "Thackeray looked," says T. C. Evans, "like a gentleman laid out by Nature on broad and generous lines: his head large, and thrown slightly back from his broad, erect shoulders: he had a fresh, clean-shaven look, his face rather pale, but with a trace of colour. His hair was a trifle greyish; a British whisker, also greyish, ran down in front of each ear to his collar; his spectacles were large and insistent, and his nose more depressed than that of Michael Angelo after the mallet blow of Torrigiano. His gait and movements were free and swinging, his dress was of notable neatness and gentility, and his glance seemed to annex and appropriate everything it fell on." William Cullen Bryant continues the picture for us: "His voice is a superb tenor, and possesses that pathetic tremble which is so effective in what is called emotional eloquence, while his delivery was as well suited to the communication he had to make as could well have been imagined. . . . The most striking feature in his whole manner was the utter absence of affectation of any kind. . . . He inspired his audience with a respect for him as a man, proportioned to the admiration which his books have inspired for him as

an author." Many encomiums have been written upon Thackeray as a lecturer, the best known of which are given in Wilson's book, from which the above passages were taken. It is worth while to add to these the following notes from southern newspapers, the *Savannah Georgian* and the New Orleans *Daily Picayune* respectively, which have not yet been reprinted:

There is no display, no pretense, no practice of little arts, by which, oftentimes, speakers gain a temporary influence over their audience. Plain, frank and honest-hearted, with a large stock of common sense and good humor, which never forsake him, Mr. Thackeray approaches his subject like a man who has something worth hearing to say, and would say it in the shortest manner possible, and consequently he never fails in commanding attention to his story's end.

Thackeray's forte lies in turning inside out a hollow sham, and pricking a glittering bubble. In doing this, he is merciless, remorseless, truculent; sparing nothing, letting off or letting up nobody, high or low. He makes such sport of "the religion of loyalty," and all its rites, ceremonies and observances, as children make with tops, lashing them with a relentless glee that makes the listener forget to pity the victim, while laughing at the savage flagellation.

Thackeray carried on his lectures at Baltimore and Washington during the same weeks, and evidently spent practically all of his spare time at the capital, where he attended many public and social functions. "I have seen no one at all in Baltimore," he writes, "for it is impossible to *do* the two towns together." His audiences in Washington, he says, were "more polite than numerous" but they included many of the leading men of the day; at one President Fillmore and President-elect Pierce were both present, like "the two kings of Brentford smelling at one rose," as Washington Irving, who was also present, expressed it. It was probably in Washington that Thackeray met John P. Kennedy, author of *Horse Shoe Robinson* and other novels and afterwards his closest Baltimore friend, since Kennedy was at that time Secretary of the Navy and presumably in resi-

dence at the capital. At any rate Kennedy attended a "very pleasant" dinner given there by Thackeray on February 27, and a lasting friendship grew up between them. To Kennedy doubtless Thackeray owed his invitation to the annual dinner of the Maryland Historical Society, held in Baltimore on February 17, a long account of which appeared in the *American* of February 24. Irving and General Meagher, the lecturer, as well as Thackeray, were among the out of town guests invited, but unfortunately all were obliged to decline. Thackeray's note of regret, addressed to Kennedy, the vice-president of the Society, which has never yet appeared in print, may be found among the "Kennedy Papers" in the Peabody Institute. It is as follows:

Friday Mg

MY DEAR SIR

The kind invitation of the Maryland Historical Society comes too late. I have engaged myself to dinner to Mr. Hamilton Fish, who no doubt has made up his party; and I must forego that at Baltimore. I enclose a note of very sincere regrets, to you as one of the Committee of Invitations and
am

Very faithfully yours

W. M. THACKERAY.

A bantering letter, now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, relative to this dinner and containing references to Thackeray and Irving, from one Mulliky Grubbs (possibly a fictitious name) at Washington, may be worth including here:

Washington City, D. C.

To J. Morrison Harris, Esq.

Correspdg. Secty. Md. Historical Society.

SIR,

Among the many invitations which have been sent forth by your Society for the purpose of giving note and eclat to your fraternity and for the purpose of making yourselves Great Men, you neglected to include myself. I attribute this to your forgetfulness. Such

similar oversight if ever repeated will be an unpardonable offence. Why, sir, I am astonished when I see your name associated with that Irish humbug Meagher, the grand cockney Thackeray, the Hon-orables Everett, Benton, Cass, Stuart, Corwin, Conrad, Hubbard, Dawson, Winthrop, & our excellent friends de Bodisco, Crampton, W. Irving &c., that you should have neglected your old friend and chum

MULLIKY GRUBBS
Chargé d'Affaires.

In one of the *Roundabout Papers*—that written on the death of Irving, under the title "Nil Nisi Bonum"—Thackeray speaks of having met him, among other places, at Baltimore. At the time of Thackeray's first visit to this city Irving was in Washington, but there is no record in the accounts of his life that he was in Baltimore in either 1853 or 1856. If, however, Thackeray is right in his statement, they probably met at the house of Kennedy, who at this time was a friend of both. Part of an amusing letter from Irving to Kennedy, declining the Historical Society's dinner of the following year, is worth preserving in this connection.

Sunnyside, Dec. 20, 1853.

MY DEAR KENNEDY,—


It would give me the greatest delight to attend the anniversary dinner of your Historical Society, having as you know a sneaking kindness for all gastronomical solemnities of the kind; but all great dinners are strictly forbidden me by a homeopathic physician, who has my head in his hands, and is poisoning me into a healthy state of the brain by drachms and scruples. As to oratorical display, which you hold out as a bait, I believe it is my bane. I don't believe I have yet got over my last attempt of the kind: it was at the meeting at which Bryant read his eulogium on Fennimore Cooper. I had to announce from the stage that Mr. Webster was to preside for the evening. I made a speech of nearly a minute, with but one break-down, but the pangs of delivery were awful.

I beg you will make an apology for me to the Society in your best manner. Say something handsome about my veneration for Maryland in general, my love for Baltimore in particular, and if you can introduce something spicy about the siege, and the various achievements of the Baltimore volunteers (yourself among the number), so much the better.

Yours truly,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

II

Thackeray's second visit to Baltimore occurred in January, 1856. His lectures given at this time, *The Lives and Times of the Four Georges, Kings of England*, were advertised daily in the *Sun*, the *Daily Baltimore Republican* (a continuation of the *Argus*), and the *American and Commercial Advertiser* from January 1 to January 10 as follows:

 MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.—The Directors of the Mercantile Library Association respectfully announce that MR. THACKERAY will deliver his COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES on the Lives and Times of the Four Georges, Kings of England, before the Association, at the Universalist Church, corner of Calvert and Pleasant sts., on the evenings of Tuesday, the 8th; Thursday, the 10th; Monday, 14th; and Wednesday, 16th of January.—Tickets for sale at the bookstores of Messrs. Jas. S. Waters, Cushing & Bailey, and Lucas Bro. Gentleman and Lady to the Course..... \$3 Single admission 75 cents Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock

Advance notices of the lectures appeared in the *Sun* and the *American* on January 8, both of which contained interesting comments. The *American* recalls Thackeray's earlier visit and says: "The success which attended him at that time is well known to most of our readers, and is an earnest of what may be expected on the present occasion." The *Sun* speaking of the *Four Georges*, says: "The favor with which these lectures have been received by intelligent audiences at the East, in New York, Philadelphia, &c., would indicate their character, to say nothing of the merits of the author as a literary man and a true gentleman. Mr. T.'s intercourse with our countrymen has eminently proved himself the latter, unlike some other from the same land." The reference to "some other" is doubtless to Dickens, who, in his *American Notes* and *Martin Chuzzlewit*, had repaid the liberal though often ridiculous hospitality received here with

biting satire upon America, which evidently still rankled in the provincial mind. It was inevitable that Thackeray should be compared to Dickens by those who heard both on the lecture platform, as of course many did. The preference among competent critics seems to be sincerely for the former. William Young, an intimate friend of Thackeray's, drew an excellent contrast between them in the New York *Evening Post*:

We may be permitted to express our satisfaction that the literary lion of today is received amongst those whom he visits with more dignity and self-respect than awaited that other celebrity a dozen years ago The difference in the manner of their reception strikes us as being not dissimilar to their difference as authors. Dickens—with his comic and pathetic powers, both infinite—reminds us as being created for stage effect. We give ourselves up to the illusion so long as the melodrama lasts, but look not to meet in real life his grotesque and exaggerated character. In Thackeray's books, on the contrary, one seems to meet the men and women of real life So in a measure it is with the greeting respectfully awarded. Some of us remember with what a theatrical flourish Charles Dickens was received in this country. Mr. Thackeray is met with the attention due him as a public man of letters, and with the friendly courtesies due him as a private gentleman.

"The style of Boz," said George William Curtis, "was that of a perfectly trained actor: that of Titmarsh that of the accomplished gentleman amateur."

The brief passage from the *Sun* above quoted is the only notice given by that paper to Thackeray's entire course of lectures, the editors preferring to fill their columns with articles on such important subjects as "Ice in the River" or "Reasons for Wearing a Mustache" and to neglect the greatest novelist of the day. The *American* contains short accounts of all the lectures, for the most part sophomoric attempts to reproduce the interesting points of the discourse and to catch some of the historical and literary data, as when the writer speaks of Helen, the wife of "Meneles" eloping with "Paride." Only one or two remarks are made upon the lecturer himself and these are rather fatuous.

"The lecture was full of interest throughout and the style of the speaker is such as cannot fail to enchain the attention of his hearers, who are both instructed and amused by the strange picture which he presents of Royalty." At the end of the course it is said: "These lectures have imparted a fund of information, which the historians of those days failed to record, and those who listened to them could not fail to be amused as well as instructed. We are glad to state that the course, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, has been highly successful, and many will look forward to their publication as affording minutes of English history not elsewhere to be found." The *Republican* reviewed only two of the lectures, the second and third. Both articles are interesting and intelligently appreciative; that on the second lecture is the most extended notice that Thackeray got on either of his visits and includes the only real account of him as a lecturer that appeared in the Baltimore press. The writer outlines a part of the discourse on George II, replying to Thackeray's plea that we remember only what was good in him with the pertinent remark, "We must say there is little to remember;" and concludes with the following paragraph:

The lecture proved that royalty is a humbug. Mr. Thackeray acknowledged that ours is a better government than that of Britain—although he did not say so in words—and that many abuses now exist in England which ought to be corrected. Although we have read some of his books, we never had a proper idea of the man Wm. M. Thackeray, until last night. He appears to be about 50 years of age, of medium height and full figure.¹ He wears spectacles, has gray hair and very humorous features. His voice and intonation are good, very good; and, apart from the very interesting matter that makes up his lectures, his performance is admirable. He is a satirist, and at the same time, a Poet. He can point out, with a gentle hand, the foibles of men, and also soar to the regions of poetry. We shall notice his poetry hereafter (published by Tichnor & Fields, Boston), and in the meantime advise our readers to

¹ He actually was forty-five years old and well over six feet in height.

attend his admirable lectures. Mr. Thackeray has done us (Americans) justice, *at home* and abroad, and he has a strong claim on our kindness. He is entitled to our consideration and respect, and we trust that his two remaining lectures may have as large and respectable audiences as that which attended the lecture last evening.

The account of the lecture on George III, after speaking of the "overflowing and brilliant audience," continues:

The lecturer was received with applause, when he appeared, and throughout his remarks were acceptable to his hearers, if we may judge from the half suppressed laughter which attended them from beginning to end. All seemed delighted, as we really were. Mr. Thackeray's lectures are suggestive, and long after he has left us, and perhaps forgotten us, we will think of them, and smile at the little things which may have been overlooked when delivered. We like him better as a lecturer than as a writer, and believe that this is the general feeling. We know of no amusement to be compared to that afforded by these lectures, and we entreat our readers to attend the last on "*George IV and his Times*," which will be the best, we are sure.

Thackeray's only comment upon his lectures in Baltimore on this visit is contained in a letter written January 16: "Wicked weather, and an opera company which performed on the two first nights here, made the audiences rather thin, but they fetched up at the third lecture, and to-night is the last." The weather is reported by the *Republican* of January 10 to have been the most severe in years, the cold "exceeding anything experienced by the oldest inhabitants." The opera company of which Thackeray complains was the Italian Opera Troupe from the New York Academy of Music, which rendered *Norma* and *Il Trovatore* at the Front Street Theater. At the same time *Romeo and Juliet* was on the boards at the Baltimore Museum, admission twenty-five cents, and *Hamlet* at the Holliday Street Theater at seventy-five cents.

While in Baltimore, Thackeray stayed with his friend Kennedy at the old Wirt home on Calvert Street at Monument Square now occupied by the Metropolitan Trust Co.

Two of Kennedy's letters, dated January 15 and 16, given in the biography of him by H. T. Tuckerman afford a brief glimpse of Thackeray at this time:

Thackeray tells me that he is going to write a novel with the incidents of our revolution introduced into it. To give him some information he is seeking with this view, I lend him some books: Graydon's *Memoirs of the Revolution*; Heath's *Memoirs* and Garden's *Anecdotes*, which he takes away with him.

I go to hear Thackeray's fourth lecture on George IV, gossipy and anecdotal like the others. After the lecture I walked up with him, Merrison, Harris² and Bradenbaugh. Harris, having come over from the House of Representatives, had had no dinner, so he proposed we should all go to Guy's and get an oyster, which we did, and had a pleasant session till after midnight. While we were at table, Bradenbaugh, who is president of the Mercantile Library Association, and therefore had the superintendence of Thackeray's receipts for the lectures, went out and got the account and presented it to him. It was a dollar or so above one thousand dollars, for the four nights. Thackeray told me that Boston gave him fifteen hundred, New York fourteen hundred, and Philadelphia fifteen hundred He is going South and will probably treble this amount before he gets back.

The reference in the first letter is to *The Virginians*, for which Thackeray collected material while in this country. There is no doubt that Kennedy rendered him some assistance with this novel; but the oft-made statement that he actually wrote or outlined the fourth chapter of the second volume, is not substantiated by real evidence so far as I know.

The two anecdotes following, taken from Wilson's book, where they comprise practically all the information yet in print as to Thackeray in Baltimore, are valuable in clothing his visit with considerable local color.

J. H. B. Latrobe recalled a particularly enjoyable dinner given by Mr. Kennedy, to which about a dozen choice spirits were invited to meet Thackeray. Of the gumbo soup, the chief guest remarked,

² "Merrison, Harris" is probably a misprint for Morrison Harris (secretary of the Historical Society).

"I believe that's the best soup I've ever tasted." "But surely," said Kennedy, "you will make at least one exception of the delicious bouillabaise."² "Well, yes," replied Thackeray, "I suppose we must except Terre's hotchpotch." Later on after enjoying two other specialties of Baltimore,—the terrapin and canvasback ducks, accompanied by genuine Johannisberger, and a particularly fine vintage of champagne, the writer exclaimed, "Assuredly no Britisher ever sat down to a more delightful dinner, and that's a fact." The evening was most enjoyable; Thackeray was in great spirits, and no one apparently received more pleasure among those gathered "Around the Mahogany Tree" than the visitor from abroad who, when we adjourned to the library, delighted us all with his entertaining "Doctor Martin Luther:"

Worthy people! by your grant,
I will sing a holy chant,
I will sing a holy chant.
If the ditty sound but oddly,
'Twas a father, wise and godly,
Sang it long ago.

Then sing as Doctor Luther sang,
As the Reverend Doctor Luther sang:
Who loves not wine, women, and song,
He is a fool his whole life long.

It is also related that when he asked his Baltimore friend for facts as to the character and personality of General Washington, and he gave the stereotyped account of the famous Virginian, Thackeray interrupted him somewhat testily, saying, "No, no, Kennedy. That's not what I want. Tell me, was he a fussy old gentleman in a wig? Did he take snuff and spill it down his shirt front?"

When *The Newcomes* was first published Americans were inclined to take the reference to Washington at the opening of chapter two as "an insult to Washington and the whole union." Lest the remark to Kennedy be similarly misinterpreted, it may be well to state here that Thackeray, like Byron, had a great admiration both for Washington and for the cause of the Colonies. In repudiating the accusation that he meant to satirize Washington in *The Newcomes*, he concludes a letter to the London *Times*, "Let me say, in perfect faith and gravity, that I think the cause for which

² On which Thackeray had written a ballad.

Washington fought entirely right and just, and the Champion the very noblest, purest, bravest, best, of God's men." This statement is a gratifying reply to Dickens' bitter remarks upon Washington and the American cause in the opening chapter of *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

It remains only to speak briefly of the meeting of Kennedy and Thackeray in Paris and of the gossip arising from it and still popular among Marylanders that Kennedy planned or wrote entire the fourth chapter of the second volume of *The Virginians*. Wilson gives some attention to this assertion, but strangely enough he was apparently unaware of Kennedy's own statement in the matter, from which the belief in his authorship probably sprang. Kennedy met Thackeray in Paris in the fall of 1856, when the latter was engaged in writing the novel in question. The following extract from a letter of September 26, given in Tuckerman's book, presents all that we have from Kennedy himself in regard to the matter:

Thackeray calls to see me, and sits for an hour or two. He tells me he has need of my assistance with his *Virginians*,—and says Heaven has sent me to his aid. He wants to get his hero from Fort Duquesne, where he is confined as a prisoner after Braddock's defeat, and to bring him to the coast to embark for England. "Now you know all that ground," he says to me, "and I want you to write a chapter for me to describe how he got off and what travel he made." He insists that I shall do it. I give him a doubtful promise to do it if I can find time in the thousand engagements that now press upon me on the eve of leaving Paris. I would be glad to do it if circumstances will allow.

Neither Kennedy nor Tuckerman for him makes the direct assertion that the chapter was written by the Baltimorean; nor is Wilson able to get a more definite statement from any of Kennedy's relatives than that from Mr. Dandridge Kennedy of Warrenton, "I believe that many of the family have credited the chapter you speak of to my uncle, but I cannot positively assert it." Wilson quotes Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, on the point as follows: "I think it can be scarcely necessary to contradict the assertion that

Mr. Kennedy wrote a chapter in *The Virginians*, which is entirely in my father's handwriting. No doubt Mr. Kennedy gave him the facts about the scenery, but I am sure that my father wrote his own books, for no one could have written them for him." If one will turn to the disputed chapter, he will see that although the escape from the fort is given in some detail, the ensuing journey which Kennedy speaks of is done in about half a page, and that the scenery is dismissed in one sentence. Putting external and internal evidence together, it seems clear that Kennedy failed to come to his friend's rescue in this case, whatever other assistance he may have given as to the setting of the book and the history of which it treats, and that Thackeray, having narrated his hero's escape, simply omitted the proposed description of the "travel he made" to Cumberland.

Before Kennedy left Paris for London, Thackeray gave him an order on his publishers, Smith, Elder, & Co., for three copies of his portrait and a copy of *Henry Esmond*, which he considered his best novel. The note, addressed to G. Smith Esqr., which has never yet appeared in print, is as follows:

Paris 15 September

DEAR SMITH

Will you kindly give 3 copies of
my portrait rolled for travelling, and a copy
of *Esmond* to my friend Mr. Kennedy who
is going to carry them to America for

Yours always

W. M. THACKERAY.

This interesting copy of the 1853 edition of *Henry Esmond* is now in the Peabody Library, the first volume being inscribed in Kennedy's hand, "Presented to John P. Kennedy by W. M. Thackeray." The above note was until recently pasted in the same volume, but it has since been removed for safer keeping. It is pleasant to think that perhaps the three portraits are still treasured in Baltimore by the descendants of those who knew Thackeray when he visited the city half a century ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD JOHNS HOPKINS STUDENT

BY KIRBY FLOWER SMITH

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THE other morning, while glancing through the "Sun-paper," my eye was caught by the following headline:
Soldier Boy Accidentally Killed:
Aged Parents Prostrated with Grief.

A perusal of the body of the article revealed the fact that the "Aged Parents" were forty-eight and forty-six respectively. *Obrepit non intellecta senectus* . . . why, I myself, it seemed, possessed every qualification of an "Aged Parent."

The news was something of a jolt. After all, however, I already knew that I was an "Old Baltimorean." Had I not long since acquired the habit of reading the "Sunpaper" every morning? And if an "Old Baltimorean," therefore an elderly Johns Hopkins man—for my acquaintance with both began at the same time. That was thirty-two years ago, and since then a great deal of water has run under the bridge, enough perhaps to dignify at least with a certain patina of antiquity the "Memorie Inutili" of an ordinary student, *Consule Planco*.

In my family the legal profession was more or less hereditary, and I accepted it—as I had already accepted hereditary asthma—with resignation, if not with enthusiasm. As soon, therefore, as I received my Bachelor's Degree from the University of Vermont, I began the study of law in my father's office. Fortunately for me, one year of progress or rather of lack of progress together with considerable outside pressure finally induced him to relinquish his long cherished plan, and he gave me the choice of Germany or of the Johns Hopkins. Again fortunately for me, I chose the Johns

Hopkins. It was one of those moments which might seem to justify an old friend of mine in his assertion that the most fickle and temperamental of all the goddesses was notoriously faithful to me. For myself I make no such boast—*absit omen!* Let us rather rap on wood and proceed with the story.

On the 27th of September, 1885, I set out at 5 in the morning for what Professor Gildersleeve once christened "The City of High Living and Plain Thinking." To Albany, along the Hudson to New York, then, at Jersey City, the "train for Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, and the South"—a long journey of over 400 miles crowded into one of those beautiful autumn days when all the world is radiant with a sort of unearthly sunshine—suggestive of that which shines eternal in Elysium and the Isles of the Blest.

It is said that men labouring under high pressure have often been known to lose themselves in the contemplation of a fly performing his toilet or of some equally trifling and unrelated matter. If so, my nerves must have been at a much higher tension than I realized at the time. At any rate, after thirty years, my clearest memory of that long day—and that memory is as clear as though it were yesterday—is concerned with one man. He boarded the train at Albany and took the second seat ahead of mine. He was an unusually tall man and in addition was so constructed as to look even taller than he really was. He was equally notable for the length of his neck and of his side-whiskers. The playful designation of this now obsolescent type of hirsute adornment seems to vary. In those days they were still known as "Piccadilly weepers," now, as I am told, they are sometimes called "Flying buttresses." The rear view of a long neck flanked with side-whiskers is an arresting spectacle, especially if viewed for four hours at a stretch, above all if during that entire time—for he talked one steady stream to the lady beside him—the whiskers are seen to move in evident unison with the unseen and unheard, but

continuous vocal activity in front. At New York, however, he disappeared and I could turn my attention to other matters.

It was nearly midnight when I reached Baltimore and had established myself at the Eutaw House. The next morning I approached the desk and modestly inquired of the clerk the whereabouts of Johns Hopkins University. He seemed to me a stern and haughty man. And his only reply to my question was, "Oh Jim!" For the moment I was both startled and bewildered. It was the first time I had ever heard this local use of "Oh" with the vocative, and I feared that he was either angry or in pain. I partially realized my mistake as soon as a young negro rose up from one of those long settees which every American hotel keeps for the use of bell boys and strolled casually over to the desk. "Jim," repeated the haughty one, "where's the Johns Hopkins University?" His rendition of the name as well as the question itself at once suggested to me that he too must have appeared in Baltimore that morning for the first time and that he had come from a country much farther off than was the state of Vermont. In the light of subsequent experience I should have known that my conclusion was not warranted by the testimony.

After some digital irritation of his scalp, Jim "reckoned that the Unversery was up on Howard Street, just beyond the Academy."

Assuming in my haste that I was enough of an expert in the outward appearance of universities to recognize one when I saw it, I asked no further questions and started out at once. I discovered the Academy but after that, the only structure which even remotely suggested a University to me was the Convent. Indeed, if the Convent had opened on that side instead of on Park Avenue, I am quite sure that I should have inadvertently followed Hamlet's advice to Ophelia. As it was, I went on until I reached the delta of Howard Street at Richmond Market. There, realizing that something must be wrong, I stopped a man whom I met

and explained my quandary. He exhibited no surprise; on the contrary, he was distinctly sympathetic. At his own suggestion I went along with him; he led me to the door of the Old Administration Building, wished me good luck, and went his ways.

I had not yet crossed the threshold, but the experience which I had already had was an object lesson in educational methods which I have never forgotten. Here was a University that in a short ten years had won a world wide reputation; that was a fact which even its enemies—and in those days it did not seem to lack for them—could deny. And yet, as I had just seen for myself, it differed so little in outward appearance from the rest of an unusually commonplace city street that I had actually needed a guide to lead me to it, as it were, by the hand. This was in itself a brilliant vindication of President Gilman's recipe for a great university—first, the scholars, then, as fast as possible, the subsidiary equipment as it was needed. And in the problem of subsidiary equipment large and expensive buildings were, if one must choose, the least important factor. It was an order of importance which was then and, I fear, has always continued to be the reverse of that which seems to be fixed in the mind of the world at large—namely, impressive buildings, some contents in the way of further equipment, and finally, such professors as may be acquired at a bargain with the income still remaining available.

This popular theory is demonstrably fallacious. At the same time, no less fallacious is the theory—occasionally advanced by men still under the spell of those early days of brilliant achievement—that expensive buildings are per se powerful factors of deterioration. Of course, there is always a certain danger that a million dollar laboratory or a great museum may transform the man concerned from a distinguished scholar into an indifferent housekeeper. But the logic of it as a theory of general application reminds me somewhat of a thesis once urged by the late Professor Mayor. This was practically to the effect that the decay of Rome

began with and in the main was finally accomplished by the fact that the Roman people forsook a vegetarian diet, gave up wearing woolen next the skin, and took to bathing every day.

The ideal, of course, is intellectual giants in surroundings appropriate to their stature. A giant in a cabin is to a certain extent incongruous. But if one must choose—and in those days, President Gilman was in that position—a giant temporarily housed in a cabin was far less incongruous and vastly more desirable than a pigmy permanently established in a palace.

And there were giants in those days, men whose names had long since ceased to need the support of distinctive titles. And I myself, like the majority of my kind before and since, had come to Johns Hopkins not because it was Johns Hopkins but because it possessed one particular scholar of world wide reputation under whom I wished to study. Buildings to me were of secondary importance. And, as I had just learned, it was well that they were so. For as recently even as the last hours of its ante-Homewood period the University as a feature of the landscape was still able to escape the casual observer.

It was practically invisible as such to the naked eye when on that Friday morning in September I walked up Howard Street for the first time. Only Chemistry and Biology possessed special and adequate buildings. All other departments were still boarding so to speak in private houses. My entire career as a graduate student was passed in such quarters. My experience as a teacher began in the second story of the Administration Building, Room No. 5, and from my desk I could see ancient marks on the wall which clearly showed that inattentive and weary students were by no means the first to sleep and perchance to dream there. I taught in other rooms both then and afterwards, but until the erection of McCoy Hall my only variation from an ex-bedroom was an ex-drawing room. By that time however, I had formed a taste for ex-bedrooms and did not enjoy

the change. Among other things, I was disturbed by such relics of departed social distinction in that particular room as tarnished mirrors and dusty mantel pieces, but more especially by three or four disreputable sofas and chairs huddled together by themselves at the back—for all the world like so many ancient friends of the family whispering to each other with resentful side glances at the Academic intruders.

As for the Administration Building, the first time I approached it that Friday morning in September I saw plainly that it had postponed its educational career until late in life. There was further evidence of the fact when I entered the hall, and still more when I opened a door to the right and found myself in the Office of the Registrar. Here, hard at work in his ex-back-parlour was Mr. Ball. Why, of course,—who else? The question rises naturally, I might say, indignantly to the lips of any and all who have ever qualified as students at Johns Hopkins. My next objective was the Treasurer's Office. To attain it I merely had to cross the imaginary line between Mr. Ball's ex-back-parlour and Mr. Meyer's ex-front-parlour. A brief but important financial transaction ensued. Then I passed on or, considering my state of mind, it would be more accurate to say that I was pushed on through a door to the left, and found myself in the President's Office.

I had not been obliged to arrange for a five minute interview three weeks in advance, there were no secretaries and under-secretaries intervening, no men-at-arms, pousuivants or gentlemen in waiting, in short—no indications of protective assimilation, no traces of official camouflage. Even the letter of introduction which I presented was evidently quite unnecessary. I merely had to walk through a door, which already stood open. There sat President Gilman at his desk, and I found him, as did so many others, dignified, simple, kindly—a very busy man withal, but with quite time enough to put an unsophisticated boy entirely at his ease. It was my first full breath of the Hopkins atmosphere.

I was soon to breathe more of it and to realize more clearly than I did then that the very existence of such an atmosphere was in itself a proof that this rare and priceless thing had been created and maintained by men who like Mr. Gilman himself were really great, not merely near-great.

On leaving President Gilman's Office I proceeded directly to the first of the boarding-houses recommended by Mr. Ball. I remember, however, that I found time on the way to observe the first stepping stones which I had seen since a visit to Pompeii some years before. The pavement of Howard Street also seemed notable for the variety and luxuriance of its plant-life, and a goodly flow of blueing-water in the gutter suggested that I had actually found a city in which Monday morning and washing-day were not synonymous terms. Upon reaching my destination the lady of the house, after some preliminary skirmishing, stated that she was an "unreconstructed rebel" and that she had one room left for ten dollars a week. The connection between the two statements was not clear to me, but in any case, the price was beyond my means and I sought other quarters near by. By night I was settled there and had time to meditate. It had been a memorable day. I had qualified as a student; I had met a distinguished man; I had seen exemplified his theory of what is really essential to a great university; incidentally, I had learned that the modern Baltimoreans, like the ancient Athenians, "commonly prefixed 'Oh' to the vocative."

The next day was in its own fashion even more memorable. What made it so was the fact that I elected to begin by presenting the second of my two letters of introduction. I had already seen that the first was quite unnecessary, I was soon to see that the second was equally so. But whereas the effect of the first, if any, had not been visible to me, the effect of the second was unmistakably visible—immediately and disconcertingly so.

It had been given me by an old friend of my father's and was addressed merely to "Professor Morris." "Professor

Morris" was, like the writer, a veteran of the Civil War, in fact, the two had fought side by side at Gettysburg and elsewhere. The letter began with "My dear Morris," and after a brief reference to old campaigning days, stated who I was, why I had come to Baltimore, etc.

It was a perfectly good letter. But unfortunately there was nothing in or about it to suggest to my darkened intelligence that "My dear Morris" was in fact a professor of philosophy at the University who had come and gone some years before. I had never heard of him, and any suspicion of his existence was precluded by the fixed idea that the man referred to could be no other than the one whom I wished to know. That was Charles D. Morris the Undergraduate professor of Latin and Greek. He lived on Howard Street nearly opposite the Academy. Soon after nine that morning I mounted the steps letter in hand and rang the bell. Now, as a rule, the ringing of a door-bell does not produce immediate results, especially, in the morning. Not so here. The result was almost instantaneous. There was a sudden commotion within, the dominant note of which was given by what seemed to be a large body plunging forward in my direction, the door flew open, and there stood the striking figure of a typical Englishman of mid-Victorian days, in short,—Professor Morris himself. The bust of him now in our Classical Library is an excellent likeness—even to the side-whiskers. My father—he also wore side-whiskers—was nearly six feet six. But even in stern parental mood my father never appeared more imposing to me than did Professor Morris at that moment. He seemed to fill the entire doorway. He had his hat on and my own subsequent familiarity with the workings of the professional mind suggests that he was on his way to the University to look up a reference. At all events his train of thought, whatever it was, had been violently interrupted by the bell. For a moment or two he glared at me in silence. Doubtless I glared back, for my train of thought such as it was had also been violently interrupted—in fact, in the words of

Xenophon as regularly translated in my school days, I "was struck with astonishment as in the Hippodrome."

"Well, what is it," he barked, "what do you want?"

I knew exactly what I wanted—I wanted to be elsewhere. But it was already too late. Before I could reply he snatched the letter from my hand—I was still holding it mechanically extended—dragged it out of the envelope, read it through in a rumbling undertone from "My dear Morris" to the signature, glared again, smote the unfortunate epistle with the flat of his hand and snapped:

"Why I don't know this man! I never heard of him! And I don't know you!"

Then almost immediately before I could apologize and retreat, his face took on a most benignant expression, he pinned me down by placing a hand on my shoulder and added:

"But my dear boy what difference does that make? Not a particle. Come in."

With that he escorted me or rather pushed me into his study which was on the ground floor. There were books everywhere, also furniture, among the rest a large revolving book-stand and especially a desk on which was a special contraption—"contraption" is sufficiently descriptive for my present purpose—for holding large books of reference. The effect of it in combination with the desk was to make it very difficult for any one to see any one else in the same room.

"I suppose," said Professor Morris, "that you wish to take the undergraduate courses in Latin and Greek."

Now I was twenty-two—just old enough in years and young enough in appearance not to appreciate the compliment at its full value. Besides I had already heard the same remark from a student whom I had met casually the previous afternoon. I was not sensitive about it but I was anxious to remove the impression. So I explained with some care my previous career, that I was a graduate, not an undergraduate student, etc. He listened, but I was not at all sure that he heard what I said. However there was

just the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye and when I had finally perorated, his only comment was:

"Do you know, I should have taken you for a freshman."

After some conversation, he insisted on presenting me to the professors under whom I was to study. Whenever he had, and apparently he always did have a definite object in view, Professor Morris exhibited a certain tendency to plunge in that direction. He had already plunged into my ken that morning. Now again he plunged, and this time I plunged with him, over to the University. Our first objective naturally was Professor Gildersleeve. He, as it happened, was not in his office, also neither Professor Warren nor Professor Bloomfield was to be found. For the moment my guide seemed to be nonplused. By this time, however, it was evidently fixed in his mind that I ought to meet at least some professors—other people's professors if not my own. At any rate, upon failing to find any of my three professors we plunged outward, onward and upward to the Biological Laboratory. Professor Martin—I had studied his Physiology when at college—was sitting on a high stool and apparently doing nothing. Evidently, however, some experiment was going on. I have never known what it was, but, to judge from the atmosphere it had created around him, the experiment was of nothing less than international importance. He seemed mildly interested in us as we approached.

"Professor Martin," said my sponsor as we came to a stand before him, "this is Mr. Kirby Smith. He has come down here from the University of Vermont to study Latin and Greek. He looks like a freshman. But he isn't."

To what extent this last phrase was dictated by a straightforward naïveté, to what extent by deliberate mischievousness I have never been able to determine. Professor Morris was quite capable of both, for though impetuously blunt and direct he was after all much more complex than he appeared to be. Professor Martin allowed himself the shadow of a wintry smile and in the brief conversation which

ensued made no comment on the biographical items which had just been volunteered. But they had not escaped him, for at the close of the interview he picked up a package of cigarettes from the table and invited me to take one. But before I could comply he put them back again and remarked, "No, on second thoughts, you ought not to be smoking, you look too young!"

It was only occasionally that I saw Professor Martin in later years but he never met me without vouchsafing the same bleak smile and inquiring with great solicitude whether "I had learned to smoke yet."

Our next encounter was with Professor Elliott. It was the beginning of a friendship, a genuine kindly interest on his part which lasted as long as he lived and which I shall always be glad to remember. The formula of introduction already used was again repeated word for word. Those who remember Professor Elliott will not be surprised to learn that he laughed heartily. Professor Morris never even smiled. I observed however that he gave no evidence of being either hurt or surprised. At the close of this interview Professor Elliott picked up his hat and declared his intention of joining the party. But upon learning that our next objective was Professor Newcomb he suddenly remembered that he had to go to the postoffice and we parted.

Professor Newcomb was busy at his table with several portentous columns of figures—

Doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.

Within reach stood a handsome pair of crutches; I was yet to learn that he only used them occasionally and for reasons not apparent to the casual observer. For example, years afterwards I once saw him hoist himself carefully down the steps of the physical laboratory until he reached the sidewalk. At that moment he evidently heard a car coming up Howard Street. And it was also quite evident that he wished to take that particular car, for he instantly tucked the crutches under one arm and ran like a deer to the corner

—and caught the car. When Professor Morris and I entered his office that morning he was silent but not hostile. Nor was he hostile when he had heard the now familiar formula of introduction. He simply wiped us both off his mind, turned to his desk and when we departed was already far away “somewhere” in the fourth dimension.

I often met Professor Newcomb in later years but chiefly at commencements and other university functions. As I look back I realize that my recollections of him are almost exclusively visual. Like the fish when Wainamoinen gave his famous language lesson to all the living creatures, I only saw, I did not hear. It is for that reason no doubt that apart from my first and last interview with him my most vivid memory of Professor Newcomb is the length of time he could maintain a given attitude and a given facial expression without change. I have never seen anyone so well fitted to play the old game of “Still pond! No more moving!”

Upon leaving Professor Newcomb we proceeded to the main library then in the second story of Hopkins Hall. There we found Professor Minton Warren busily engaged in going through the philological journals. Professor Morris recited his formula of introduction for the last time, patted me encouragingly on the shoulder and went his ways. I was finally in the hands of the scholar who represented my principal subject and who was therefore my director. Our business interview was short. At his request I recited the main items of my previous preparation for the work and was greatly relieved to find myself accepted without discussion or criticism.

It was the beginning of a friendship which deepened and strengthened as the years went on and which lasted as long as he lived. As such it was a striking illustration of that informal, often intimate relation between teacher and pupil which has always been one of the most notable and to my mind one of the most desirable characteristics of Johns Hopkins. Warren was undemonstrative, sometimes even

a trifle shy, so much so indeed that it was long before I fully realized how faithful and true a friend he really was and what a genuine active abiding interest he took in the welfare of all those committed to his charge. He was one of those men whose real selves are disclosed most fully and to the best advantage in the informal intimacy of daily companionship. For that reason the Warren I really knew and loved was not the Warren of my student days but the Warren with whom I was associated during the subsequent ten years. For a good share of that period we worked side by side in the same study. The only other one who ever meant more to me personally and whose influence as a scholar and a man was destined to be more pronounced and abiding was always busy on Saturday with the A. J. P. and as it was now noon I decided not to call on him until the next week.

The rest of the morning, however, I decided to improve by visiting the Classical Building which was known as Bentley Hall, an old private house two rooms deep which until the "Cage" was built stood on Howard Street the second door from little Ross Street. The second floor was occupied by the Greek department. The front room—in the Vermont countryside it would have been called the parlour bedroom—was Professor Gldersleeve's study, the back room which was divided from it by the usual folding doors was the Greek Seminary. The corresponding rooms in the story above were occupied by Professor Warren and the Latin Seminary. In each case the Seminary contained the special library of the department. There, too, were the characteristic long tables at which the students sat to take their notes. We still use the same tables and they are among the few relics of early days which in spite of later vicissitudes have never been superseded or diverted from their original use. The windows of the two Seminaries looked out on the old Gymnasium yard and the old Gymnasium itself, a long low rakish craft which rode at anchor beside Garden Street.

There was but one man in the Latin Seminary when I

wandered into it for the first time on that Saturday. He did not turn around when I entered but went on gazing out of the window, apparently lost in contemplating the view to which I have just referred. I immediately proceeded to examine the books. Presently I caught sight of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, took down one of the volumes and was looking it over when it slipped from my hand and fell on my toes. The book was so large and so heavy that the impact called out an audible expression of pain and surprise. At once the man at the window turned around, walked over to me, observed pointedly that he was one of the older students—I was stricken with awe—and that he belonged to the “White Cross.” Or may be it was the “Blue Cross.” At all events whatever its colour was, the cross was clearly the emblem of a society for the discouragement of unparliamentary objurgation.

It was a bad beginning. However, I tried to comfort myself with the reflection that after all the regular work had not yet begun and in a few moments left the room—unobtrusively. Monday seemed quite soon enough to return to the scene of my disaster. Meanwhile to correct my record to some extent by making a new beginning—*quod felix faustumque*—I went to church Sunday morning. One of the hymns sung ended as follows:

Not fearing or doubting with Christ on our side,
We hope to die shouting, “the Lord will provide.”

After more than thirty years my recollection of that particular fact is still very vivid. At the same time, I have no recollection whatever of anything else that happened on that occasion. A mournful example of the only kind of memory which some people possess.

Monday morning I ventured back to Bentley Hall and entered the Latin Seminary—again unobtrusively. There were five men in the room, all seated at the table. It was quite evident that they were new students for they had nothing to do and at the same time looked anxious and

expectant. In graduate work it is only new students who look anxious and expectant at the beginning of the year. Little by little other men joined us. Among the rest who should appear but the man whose side-whiskers I had contemplated all the way from Albany to New York. Finally Professor Warren came in, announced that we were to study the Historians, "more especially Livy," and occupied the remainder of the hour in dictating a bibliography. It was my first lurid glimpse of what is meant by "literature" in the scholastic sense and of the vast difference between a scholar and a man who has acquired the mere ability to read texts more or less superficially. *Fabula de me!*—I, myself, had read a considerable number of Greek and Latin authors outside the class-room in just that superficial way. Until then I had not realized that it was superficial, indeed the habit of reading the classics at all for pleasure and independently was sufficiently unusual to have given me the quite erroneous impression that I was entitled to consideration for having acquired it. At the close, however, of that first hour I was distinctly chastened, so chastened that when a few minutes later I made my first call upon Professor Gildersleeve I made no reference to what until the beginning of the previous hour I thought I had read. And I departed soon after receiving a few general instructions and taking down the assignment of Greek which I was to read privately against the day of judgment that loomed up distant but terrible in the path before me.

It was my first interview with the scholar whose name and fame had brought me to Johns Hopkins. The interview was a fair sample of such other interviews as I had with him during my student days. I envied those who saw more of him but my ideas on any subject, especially on the classics seemed to me so crude and vague that I shrank from intruding on the time and attention of a man who in addition to all his other activities had founded and was carrying on alone a philological journal of international importance. Therefore, I sought him but rarely and only when it seemed

really necessary. It was not until the corresponding Monday in October, four years after my first interview that I really began to know him as the man and friend whose living presence has inspired and enriched all my subsequent life. Until then I had known him for the most part only as a teacher, and as such I have many vivid memories of him in those early days. To me he seemed a man who taught unconsciously as well as consciously. His very way of putting things opened unexpected vistas which I realized should be explored without delay. Sometimes he made his point merely by a quotation from an author unknown to me: to go and read the author was an illumination. Sometimes he translated a word or two—not often, but whatever it was it was always a lesson in the art of translation not to be forgotten.

Let me give one concrete example of what it meant to me to study under such a scholar. During my second year while engaged in preparing a paper for the Greek Seminary I had occasion to trace a quotation for which my authority referred me to an old scholiast. Presumably the quotation was in verse though it was not given and no author was mentioned. I looked up the scholiast but found nothing at the place indicated but a solid block of Greek prose in which my eye detected no sign of a quotation in either prose or verse. Just then Professor Gildersleeve came into the library and I turned to him for help. He read the passage half through and stopped.

"There's your quotation," he said, "can't you see it? It's an iambic trimeter. You will find it in Meineke's *Fragments of the Comic Poets*. Try his index under the most uncommon word"—and he pointed it out—"in your quotation. In that way you can always save time."

So saying he returned to his own quest. I was left with food for reflection. Here was a man who could pluck an iambic trimeter out of a welter of prose at sight and dangle it before me. Evidently my degree in so far as it would connote a real knowledge of Greek was a remote contin-

gency. But he had also told me where to look for what I desired and how to use an index. Incidentally I had also had another lesson in the most valuable and important principle of graduate instruction at Johns Hopkins—namely, that a scholar is a man who has mastered the art of finding out things for himself. Therefore, that the student who wishes to become a scholar must learn as soon as possible to walk alone. And it has always been my experience that for any student who has fire within him there is no such joy as the dawning realization that he can walk alone.

It was not until some days after my first interview with Professor Gildersleeve that I myself received my first lesson in the art of walking alone. In the interim I was not at all happy. In the course of time some lectures were announced and I attended them more or less dutifully but there seemed to be no hurry, no insistence upon anything, no lessons to learn, no definite task to perform. My time was all my own but I seemed to find no special use for it. After attending lectures which as yet were mainly instrumental in making darkness more visible, I spent most of my time wandering aimlessly about the library, too depressed even to exchange views with my fellow sufferers. As for the older students it was not much use talking with them, their time was so fully occupied that lectures seemed almost an interruption. One does not like to break in on persons who listen abstractedly while copying extracts from large tomes for some mysterious purpose, or who are busy as bees with a pencil and paper making statistics of one knows not what for the purpose of learning things of which one has never heard.

It was a trying period for us new men. In the course of time however Professor Warren gave me a passage from Livy upon which I was expected to prepare an "interpretation," i.e., I was to discover all there was to be discovered about the passage in question and report the results some weeks later to the Seminary. After a few preliminary hints I was left to my own devices. From that hour to this I have never been at a loss for something to do. In two days

I had myself enlisted for life in the ranks of the copiers and statisticians. Now and then one of my own new students brings in an interpretation piled mountains high with unearthly learning. That to me is always an encouraging symptom. And it also brings back very vividly certain memories of my own apprenticeship.

In those days I and my fellows discovered problems in our interpretations the solution of which became to us matters of vital importance. An example in point was furnished by the passage in Livy to which I have just referred. It was a part of the historian's account of Hannibal's crossing of the Alps and contained among other things the story of how in one impassable place a road was made by heating the rocks and then melting them by pouring on vinegar. Now if we use ordinary water instead of vinegar, this primitive substitute for a drill and blasting powder was familiar enough to one whose boyhood had been passed in my part of the world. But not even the usefulness of water in this connection seemed familiar to any of my commentators, and, as for vinegar, I found nothing but parallel passages with perhaps an occasional query as to how and where the illustrious road-builder found enough vinegar for his purpose. Why not test the matter by actual experiment? I selected the gymnasium yard for my laboratory and was already collecting my materials when Professor Warren heard of it and tactfully suggested that it might be wiser to postpone the investigation until I had gone home for the summer. I followed his advice. Evidently the account of my proposed activities reached President Gilman, for the first time he saw me the next fall he asked me whether I had settled the question of the vinegar. Nothing could be more characteristic of the man than that he was genuinely interested in the result of just such an experiment.

I was less successful with a "Laconian lock" mentioned in the passage from one of Lysias's speeches which I had to interpret for Professor Gildersleeve. I worked for days trying to make a model of this interesting mechanism but

finally had to content myself with some crude drawings on a blackboard. Professor Gildersleeve smiled in his beard but refrained from destructive comment.

In these days

Doors, bolts and locks

Cloaks, shoes and smocks

and all those other things pertaining to the daily life of antiquity which every classical scholar should know are, as they should be, in the hands of a specialist and constitute a regular branch of our work. There was no archaeological department in those days and we students had to investigate individual points for ourselves as the necessity arose. Perhaps I was more naive and enthusiastic than some of my fellows but on the whole the two instances I have cited are fair examples of what everybody was doing. No one was at all surprised to see me toiling over the model of a Laconian lock. On the contrary there was a distinct tendency to gather around and make suggestions. Everybody was busy all day long and so far as the library was concerned students and professors, then as now, worked side by side. In short the atmosphere was the Johns Hopkins atmosphere, that priceless heritage which I rejoice to say has never been seriously affected by later changes and vicissitudes. We have more to work with, more departments have been added, we are more comfortably housed, but the old atmosphere of simplicity, informality, and hard work remains unchanged despite the fact that owing to circumstances we were more compact, more closely knit as a whole then than now. As a student for instance, and the same was true of others, I attended lectures now and then of nearly all the distinguished scholars in the University.

Speaking of lecturers, Professor Gildersleeve in that rôle was peculiarly disconcerting to a new student, at least to one new student. Now and then he paused to ask questions which I did not understand. Worse than that the answers which some other students seemed able to give and which were accepted were equally unintelligible to me. I sat

small at the lower end of the table and hoped that he had forgotten my existence. One day, however, he remarked casually with a brief glance in my direction that "he understood that the two staple products of Vermont were ice and marble." I realized then that I was discovered. And if I had had any lingering doubts of it, they would have been effectually removed by subsequent events.

The Classical Seminaries of those days were unusually large. And since then, the majority of my fellows have deserved well of the Republic of Learning. Hence, perhaps, the occasional claim that the average student of those days was superior to his successor in these days. As I was myself an average student of those days I might derive some satisfaction from believing the statement to be true. As it is, I am far from being sure of it. At all events, thirty years from now will be soon enough to compare the students of today with those of thirty years ago. Of course, distinction is rare; the word itself implies it. And the truth is that a great scholar is almost as rare in this world as a great poet. Few, however, seem even to suspect it. In my day, I have often listened with considerable amusement to men who evidently believed that if they had only thought of it in time they could have become great scholars.

But irrespective of the comparative merits of past and present, the various characteristic types of students here and elsewhere will always persist. We had them in my time, we have them now—the student who spends his time, strength and enthusiasm with a certain splendid prodigality, accumulating any amount of baggage as it were, for his journey to the goal; on the other hand, the student who has no heart for hill-climbing and believes that the best and quickest way of reaching the goal is to start out with a hand-bag. The comparative merits and promise of the two require no comment. But in either case, alas, as Voltaire said of fame in general; "*On ne va pas à la posterité avec des gros bagages!*"

The gentle art of appearing impressive on all occasions likewise has its exemplars in every period. I had a fellow student, for instance, who was fond of escorting his Sanskrit Reader to the theatre and toying with it ostentatiously between the acts.

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsae, as Ovid says of the feminine theatre goers in his time. But this of course, was a peculiarly naive and childlike manifestation of the art—nothing to be compared with that of certain past masters whose methods then and since I have been observing with considerable interest.

So far as social diversion was concerned, the most of us began as strangers in town and as a rule it was long before we met many outside of our own little circle. Indeed, I should say that on the whole the social life of Johns Hopkins as such has always been individualistic and distinctly centrifugal. My own *debût* occurred a few weeks after my arrival. It was at one of those informal receptions which Professor Morris was in the habit of giving from time to time. I have only one vivid memory of that occasion. As I was stalled for a few moments amidst the throng I heard behind me, in the voice of an expostulatory but playfully benignant bull—"What, Mrs. Morris, you don't like Baltimore? Baltimore the gastronomic centre of the Universe!" It was the first time that I had ever heard that ancient classic. It seems almost incredible to me now that there ever could have been a first time. One large entertainment given by President Gilman in those early days—the first time I had ever been to his house except to call—was ostensibly for the purpose of giving some young literary lights among the students an opportunity to read selections from their own works. One only seems to have lingered in my memory. That was a chapter in a forthcoming novel—so far as I know, it is still forthcoming—in which the *pièce de résistance* was an especially florid and detailed description of a sunset in the Pyrenees. Of course, the author had seen sunsets—I took that for granted—but I was much less impressed by

his description than some others seem to have been after I learned that as yet he had never seen the Pyrenees at all, still less the Pyrenees and a sunset at one and the same time.

Mrs. Warren who came to us in December of my first year was a delightful addition to the University circle. Professor Warren himself was a charming host, and some of the pleasantest memories of my student days are connected with Mrs. Warren's "At Homes." There were of course a certain number of girls and I observed that they were always agreeable talkers and with abundant social experience. Even graduate students had to become communicative if not loquacious in such an atmosphere. Professor Warren was an extraordinarily hard worker all his life and his presence on such occasions was sometimes apt to be intermittent, so to speak, rather than continuous. At certain rhythmic intervals he used to appear, smile benignantly, say a few words, then, having assured himself as it were that we were all safe and happy, return again to his library. It was one of those revealments of the man which endeared him to me.

To me personally, as to many others the theatre made a powerful appeal. Hitherto, the chance to see anything even moderately worth while had come to me only at rare intervals. That first year the season began with a two week's engagement by Edwin Booth, the greatest actor in an age of great actors. And before spring I had also seen Jefferson and McCullough and Barrett and half a dozen others—all names to conjure with. *Tempora mutantur!*

In those days, as everyone knows, the German influence was at its height. One of the symptoms of it in our case was the feeling that from time to time we ought to partake of the national beverage at some resort for that purpose made and provided. On those occasions we discussed most of the important questions pertaining to life, death, and immortality. It is possible that, as the afternoon wore on the discussion sometimes displayed a tendency to become

less solidly didactic and more animated. But that, perhaps, was to be expected.

At the beginning of my second year the Classics left Bentley Hall for the North end of the Administration Building. Our rooms which were in the third story were unusually home-like and pleasant. But for the first few months they were anything but pleasant to me. I had just entered that stage in the career of nearly every graduate student when he despairs of his ability or fitness for the work which he undertook with such high hopes. My sky was very much overcast. What deepened the gloom was my keen realization that I had failed to make the best and most efficient use of the previous year. And a final touch was added when a criticism by one of the older students came to my ears.

"He failed to understand," he said, "why Smith had ever come to Johns Hopkins—he was altogether too light-minded for the Classics."

"Light-minded:" crushing and ill-omened word! I should have been far less upset if I had not been haunted by the uncomfortable suspicion that the criticism was borne out by the facts. As one of my friends once said: "You don't really mind much so long as people are lying about you. What really hurts is when they begin to tell the truth." Among other things, I recalled the number of times I had disturbed the peace and quiet of a room full of serious investigators with ill-timed anecdotes and undue frivolity.

Seriously, I was really very much depressed, so much so that if it had not been for my pride I should have been sorely tempted to go back home and take up some other occupation better suited to my capacity—if I had any. Early in the spring, however, I had an experience which years afterwards became, with appropriate changes, the subject of a cartoon in one of our comic papers. It was lunch-time at my boarding-house. I had returned to my room after a morning's work and before going down stairs had sat down on the edge of my bed to change my shoes. What ensued, I suppose, was due to the fact that the place I

occupied and the action in which I was engaged were both associated with an operation habitually occurring late in the evening. At all events, when I came to myself I was nearly ready for bed!

Strange to say, my mind was at rest from that hour. I might succeed or I might fail. That remained to be seen. But one thing was certain. I had chosen the one occupation which thanks to immemorial tradition was best fitted to protect me against the issuance on the part of my relatives of a writ "De lunatico inquirendo."

By way of an easy transition from the preceding paragraph I might remark that the University seemed to be full of characters in those days. I am sometimes told that the day of characters for us has gone by. But as the remark generally comes from colleagues who have been here at least as long as I have, the preceding paragraph again furnishes an easy transition to the suspicion that the outside world sees as many here as ever—not only that, but that perhaps some of us are included in the number.

However that may be, there was at least one man who haunted the University in those days and who, with the single exception perhaps of "Oom Paul" was unique in his generation. I refer to the late William Carpenter, of Baltimore, a printer by trade who composed, printed, published, and sold his famous book entitled, *One Hundred Proofs that the Earth is Flat*. "The Zetetic Philosopher," as he styled himself, with his sheaf of pamphlets was for a number of years a familiar figure. Never did the hart of Scripture so pant after the water-brooks as did Carpenter after discussion with the University authorities. Alas, his desire was never gratified—partly, perhaps, because whatever they said was sure to appear with "scare-heads" in the next edition of his book.

But what was at first amusing became at last pathetic. When I first knew him he was selling his book for twenty-five cents, later he offered it for fifteen cents, still later for ten cents, and the last time I saw him—it was at the door of

McCoy Hall—he was trying to give it away. No man was ever more thoroughly convinced of the vital importance of his message to the world.

My fourth and last year as a student was peculiarly trying. At the end of my third year Professor Warren broke down completely from overwork and the Latin Department was left without a head. We students were advised to go to Germany and some of us took the advice. I could not do so, I must either finish then and there or else go home and win my degree, if at all, at some indefinite date in the future. An arrangement was therefore made whereby Professor Hübner of the University of Berlin was to examine me in my principal subject and report upon my dissertation. Aeneas' famous saying is not always true. At all events I have never taken any pleasure in recalling that particular year. It was one long nightmare of fatigue and discouragement. Added to the rest was anxiety for the future. During all that time only one person had desired my services as a teacher. That was the president of a normal school. His letter to me laid great emphasis on the requirement of a "strong Christian character." It then informed me that I was to take charge of the Latin, Greek, French, and German classes (about 25 hours per week) and that "supervision of one of the dormitories was generally expected." The salary, I believe he called it the honorarium, was to be \$600. I felt that the writer did well to emphasize the necessity of a strong Christian character for such a place, but that it would demand a greater amount of Christian fortitude than I possessed. I, therefore, declined the offer.

I had "fulfilled the conditions of the degree of Ph.D." but I was at the end of my resources. It was already June and my chances for a position had reached the vanishing point. Three days before Commencement special providence intervened in the shape of Professor Warren. He explained that though he was practically well he was not yet strong enough to undertake the entire work, and ended by asking me somewhat diffidently whether I would be willing

to "accept the position here of Instructor in Latin for the following year." Just like that!

Three days later I acquired documentary evidence—suitable for framing—of the fact that my career as a student had after all come to a successful end. But the real dividing line between student and teacher has always been associated in my mind with the first Monday of the following October. At nine o'clock that morning I was to meet and conduct a class for the first time in my life. At 8.30 I went in to Professor Gildersleeve's office, explained that I had never done any teaching and asked him whether he had any advice to give me. It was not unlike postponing inquiry regarding the vital details of bayonet practice until fifteen minutes before going over the top. For a moment or two he looked surprised. He had seen naive students in his time but it is possible at that minute I held the record. However, smiling slightly he gave me the following reply. Perhaps it was suggested in part by the observed fact that I was one of those who are never so certain of doing their best as when they know the worst. At any rate nothing could have been more to the point and I have never forgotten his words.

"You must stand on your own feet," he said, "success or failure lies with you. If you succeed well and good, if you fail out you go. And the eyes of us all are upon you." Then after a pause, "as for advice the only suggestion I can make is this, know your subject and be interesting."

Such was the first and last formal instruction in the art of teaching which I have ever received. But subsequent practical experience has only deepened the conviction that on these two commandments, so far as pedagogy is concerned, hang all the law and the prophets—or at any rate all the prophets that deserve a hearing.

At ten minutes of nine I was in No. 5 with a crowd of freshmen whom I was expected to guide through the 21st book of Livy. Never before or since has any room seemed so full of people. As the bell had not yet rung I sat down

at the table and occupied the time with looking as impressive and nonchalant as possible. Was every period of my life, like every stanza in some old song of the troubadours to begin with the same burden? It was just during that solemn stillness preceding the real beginning of professional life that I overheard the following whispered colloquy between two students evidently not intended for my ears:

"Where is the teacher?"

"There he is, at the table."

"Is that so? Why I thought he was one of us."

Ominous words! I remembered, as in a vision, my first visit to Professor Morris' study four years before. There, too, I had done my best to uphold my part and his only comment had been:

"Do you know, I should have taken you for a freshman!"

GOOD OLD MANTUAN¹

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IN THE fourth act of *Love's Labour's Lost*, the school-master Holofernes quotes a line of Latin verse, and then exclaims: "Ah, good old Mantuan! I may speak of thee as the traveller doth of Venice:

Venezia, Venezia,
Chi non ti vede, non ti pretia.

Old Mantuan, old Mantuan! who understandeth thee not, loves thee not." Here the modern reader is apt to think of the Eclogues of Virgil—and, indeed, he is apt to be rather proud of himself for knowing so much—but the reference is to another and much later poet who was likewise a native of Mantua, and likewise the author of ten Latin Eclogues. This was Baptista Spagnolo, or, as he was commonly called, Baptista Mantuanus.

These later Eclogues were written in the latter half of the 15th century, and first printed in the year 1498. They were very popular from the beginning, and soon came to be widely read—not only in Italy, but in France and Germany and England. They were immediately provided with a commentary by a well-known scholar, Iodocus Badius Ascensius; and for nearly 200 years they were very commonly read, both on the Continent and in England, as a text-book in schools. And—what is of special interest to us—they had a very considerable influence upon the English literature of the 16th century.

¹ Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Baltimore Classical Club, May 19, 1917.

As for the life of the author, the main facts may be stated very briefly. He was born at Mantua—and hence his name—about 1448, and he died at the same place in 1516. He was the son of Pietro Spagnolo, a Spanish nobleman resident at the court of Mantua; but he became a member of a monastic order—Frater Baptista Mantuanus—and so never calls himself by his family name. Early in life he entered a Carmelite monastery, and he rose in time to be General of his Order. And I may add that he was beatified in 1885, and is now known in Roman Catholic writings as “Blessed Baptista Mantuanus.”

From his own writings we can collect a long list of his friends and patrons in various cities. It must have meant much to him in his later years that he enjoyed the friendship and the patronage of the ruling house at Mantua, the Gonzagas—especially of the Marquis Francesco, the Marchioness Isabella (who is best known as Isabella d’Este), and the Cardinal Sigismondo. But he had already made many good friends in Bologna and Florence and Rome—Filippo Beroaldo, Angelo Poliziano, Pico della Mirandola, Gioviano Pontano, and other famous scholars of that wonderful period. And his correspondence with these men shows that this friendship was not merely a formal matter, but something very real and intimate.

As for his writings, they are exceedingly numerous, and include both prose and verse. He wrote with the greatest fluency and rapidity—mostly on religious subjects—and is even said to have composed some 55,000 verses. But in spite of this rapid production, his works were very popular, and he was hailed by many of his contemporaries as a second Virgil. Even before his death a portrait bust of him was set up at Mantua beside one of Virgil, and the only comment which it evoked seems to have been a complaint that the monument to the Christian poet was not set on a higher level than that of his great pagan model. Naturally enough, his religious poems were welcomed by the churchmen of his day, and they greeted all he wrote with extrava-

gant praise; but it is surprising to find almost as high an estimate of his work set forth over the great name of Erasmus. For Erasmus, in one of his letters, speaks of Mantuan as a "Christian Virgil," and then adds: "and if I am any prophet, he will one day be not so far below his fellow-townsmen in fame and popularity—as soon as time has removed the odium which always attaches to the living."

But there arose other critics who were less partial, or less sympathetic; and the great champion of Virgil, Julius Caesar Scaliger, attacked our poet in a particularly savage passage of his treatise on poetry. After this outburst, we hear much less about the "pagan" and the "Christian" Virgil. One man did revive the comparison; but he was a Carmelite historian.

As for the Eclogues in particular, they are ten in number, making a total of 2063 lines. The author tells us, in his dedicatory epistle, that the first eight were written in his youth, while he was a student at Padua, and that the last two were added after he had joined the Carmelite Order. He tells us, also, that he revised these youthful compositions when he was fifty years old; and we may be sure that this revision added much to the value of the poems. But even after this revision, he seems to have regarded them as a rather frivolous and unimportant piece of work; and he probably never dreamed that his ten Eclogues were to contribute more to his fame and to his influence than all the rest of his 55,000 verses.

I have said that these Eclogues were very popular from the beginning; and they continued to be so for about 200 years. This popularity is shown by their long-continued use as a schoolbook—which lasted in England down to the beginning of the 18th century—and by the frequent references to them in Italian, Spanish, French, German, and English authors. To speak today only of English authors—they are mentioned in various Elizabethan handbooks of literature, such as the *Discourse of English Poetrie*, by William Webbe, the *Arte of English Poesie*, by George Putten-

ham, and the *Sketch of English Literature*, by Francis Meres. They are quoted by Robert Greene and Gabriel Harvey and Thomas Nashe, by Shakespeare and Beaumont and Fletcher, by William Basse and Thomas Heywood, and Drayton and Middleton and Brome, and in several anonymous plays and epigrams. And there are a whole score of quotations from them in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Indeed, some of Mantuan's phrases are repeated so often that they have earned a place in our dictionaries of Latin quotations. For example, an expression in the First Eclogue, *semel insanivimus omnes*, in the sense of "Love some day must come to all," or "We all play the fool in that matter at least once." This was a hackneyed phrase even in Elizabethan times—as we may infer from one of Thomas Nashe's gibes at Gabriel Harvey; "and he replied with that wetherbeaten peice out of the Grammer *semel insanivimus omnes*, once in our dayes there is none of us but haue plaid the ideots." And it continued to be a familiar quotation even after its source was forgotten, as is shown in a passage of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*:

When I once talked to him of some of the sayings which everybody repeats, but nobody knows where to find . . . he told me that he was once offered ten guineas to point out from whence *Semel insanivimus omnes* was taken. He could not do it; but many years afterwards met with it by chance in "Johannes Baptista Mantuanus."

And in addition to all these allusions and quotations, we find that the Eclogues were very freely imitated both on the Continent and in England. Here again, I have a long list of such imitations from Italy and Germany and France and England; but here, again, I shall speak only of English authors. And even these I must mention very briefly, because I wish to say something of the Eclogues themselves, rather than of their history.

The earliest English eclogues are those of Alexander Barclay, "Priest and Monk of Ely." These are five long poems,

written about 1514, and now accessible in one of the reprints of the Spenser Society (No. 39). The last two are merely paraphrases of two of Mantuan's; and in the other three much of the pastoral setting is borrowed from the same source.

About fifty years after the publication of Barclay's Eclogues—or, in 1563—we have eight English eclogues by Barnabe Googe. Here, again, the model is Mantuan, though we have very little verbal imitation or borrowing in detail.

In 1579 we have the first English pastoral by a great poet, in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*. This poem is really the most important item in the influence of Mantuan upon English literature; but I need say very little about it here, because the facts are now in all the books, and the poem itself is easily accessible.

In 1595, we have Francis Sabie's *Pan's Pipe*—a series of three English eclogues, of which the first is practically a cento made up from various eclogues of Mantuan.

To speak, then, of Mantuan's Eclogues separately, and see just what kind of thing the schoolboys of the 16th and 17th centuries read.

In the First Eclogue, the shepherd Faustus, relates the story of his love, courtship, and marriage. In his first attack of love, he says, he lost all interest in sleep, in food, in work or play. In short, he was tired of life. The cause of all this was his Galla, whose rustic beauty had ensnared him as the spider does the fly. Moreover, his passion seemed a hopeless one. The young woman herself was disposed to be kind; but, wherever she went, she was always accompanied by a married sister and a stern mother, who watched her as the cat watches the mouse. The mother comes with her two daughters to glean in the harvest field. There Galla follows close in her lover's footsteps, and he purposely lets fall some handfuls that she may glean them. Her mother calls her away, but she pretends not to hear. Faustus' passion waxes stronger from hour to hour, until his very face betrays him. His father recognizes the familiar

symptoms, and encourages the lad to confess the name of his loved one. Then he promises his help in the matter, and before the winter comes, a betrothal is arranged. Faustus makes many excuses for visiting his sweetheart's house; but the stern mother is always there. One night her father's dogs mistook him for a thief, and he had to beat a hasty retreat. Still, he managed to live through the winter; and before harvest-time came around again, he was married. And the piper played at the wedding.

The First Eclogue, then, tells of an honorable love and its happy ending. The Second and Third tell of the madness of unlawful love, of unlawful desire, and its unhappy issue. A young neatherd Amyntas sat idly fishing one summer day until his bull strayed away and was lost. Going in search of the animal, he comes to a place where a rustic dance is in progress. And there he sees a beautiful maiden whom he straightway desires. Fortunatus (who tells the story) remonstrates with him, and offers many prudent warnings. But all is in vain. Amyntas rails against man's conventional laws, and declaims wildly in favor of free love. A little later—and here the Third Eclogue begins—Fortunatus passes that way again, and repeats his warnings. But Amyntas still cherishes his unrequited passion, and refuses to tear it from his breast. At last he wanders in his madness on the lonely hills, till death brings relief. And his body is left unburied—a prey to beasts and birds.

The Fourth Eclogue is a long satire on the failings of women—a favorite topic with mediaeval writers—and it is the most famous of the series. It is introduced by a short story which serves as a sort of curtain-raiser. The first speaker tells of a young goatherd who had been his helper. He had been a valuable assistant until his head was turned by a girl who came to draw water. From that time he was worse than useless; he talked in his sleep and dreamed when he was awake. One day, while fooling with his he-goat, he tied the animal in a thicket, and then went home without thinking of him again—for his thoughts were all on the girl

with the water-jar. At night he remembered the captive, and started back through the darkness to release him. But he fell into a covered wolf-pit, and was not found till next day. Then the girl—who had been the indirect cause of all this trouble—put on an air of especial innocence and modesty, and pretended not to know of the lad's passion for her. [She said, I suppose, that she had never been so surprised in her life; that really she had never thought of him except as a very dear friend, and hoped she might always think of him as a very dear friend.] And this story of the girl's behavior reminds the other speaker of a long poem on the failings of women, which he repeats.

The poem begins, abruptly enough, with the statement that "women are a low lot"—*Femineum servile genus, crudele, superbum*—and then runs on with the statement that woman delights in extremes and can do nothing in moderation. She either loves you too ardently or hates you with a deadly hatred, etc. Moreover, she is full of contradictions:

flet, ridet, sapit, insanit, formidat et audet,
vult, non vult, secumque sibi contraria pugnat—

"she laughs and cries, she is foolish and wise, she is timid and bold; she will, she won't, and is always self-contradictory and contrary." Then we have a whole mass of uncomplimentary adjectives all in one breath,

mobilis, inconstans, vaga, garrula, vana, bilinguis,
imperiosa, minax, indignabunda, cruenta—

"variable, inconstant, a gadabout, a chatterbox, empty-headed, double-tongued, bad-tempered, cruel," and so on, and so on, through eleven solid lines. The poem dwells especially upon the faithlessness of women, and cites a list of illustrious examples, from Eve down: Tarpeia, Medea, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, Helen, Eriphyle, Rebecca, and the rest. What woman, it asks, ever went down to Hades and returned?—as Aeneas did, and Hercules, and Theseus, and others. [The implication is that women feel at home

there.] Think, too, of the great men who have been undone by women—David, and Solomon, and Samson, and the rest. These are the Harpies of story; these are your Scyllas and Charybdes and Gorgons. [No wonder the old English translator printed a partial disclaimer on his margin: "What the Author meant of all, the translator intends only of ill women."]

Of course there is an ancient parallel to some of this in the Sixth Satire of Juvenal; but the debt to Juvenal is after all very slight. And the long lists of illustrious examples may remind one rather of Boccaccio. But this whole topic of the abuse of women was a universal favorite in the Middle Ages; and Mantuan's treatment of it is merely the survival of a mediaeval tradition in a schoolboy's poetical exercise. For certainly, neither the youth who wrote all this, nor, for that matter, the monk of fifty who revised it, need be suspected of any special authority, or any special interest, in the subject.

Still, I have set down here a bit of gossip from one of the novels of his Italian contemporary Bandello, which gives a somewhat different explanation of Mantuan's bitterness. That is, our poet was in love with a beautiful young lady; but she would have nothing to do with him, and so he wrote this general satire out of pique. And Bandello adds that the young lady was quite right, for he was ugly as sin.

The Fifth Eclogue lifts up an old complaint against the niggardly attitude of rich men toward poets. This is paraphrased bodily in Alexander Barclay's *Fourth Egloge*—under the title "The Behaviour of Riche Men against Poetes." And it is the model of Spenser's poem on the same theme, namely the October Eclogue of his *Shepherd's Calendar*.

In the Sixth Eclogue, one shepherd repeats a story which explains that the difference between the lot of the countryman and that of the townsfolk was fixed at the very beginning, when the Creator ordained that some of Eve's younger children should be shepherds, and ploughmen, and laborers in the field. Then the other speaker retorts with a lively

satire on the evils of life in a city. This poem also is paraphrased by Alexander Barclay, in his *Fifth Egloge*, "Of the disputation of Citizens and men of the Countrey."

The story which forms the first part of the eclogue runs something like this. In the beginning Adam and Eve were left to themselves for a long time; but at the end of fifteen years the Lord came around, on a sort of pastoral visit, to see how they were getting on. Eve was sitting at her house door, combing and dressing her numerous offspring; and when she saw the Lord coming, she caught up a lot of the smaller fry and ran and hid them in the barn. And then she tried to make the older children as presentable as possible. Then the Lord came in and greeted her, and asked to see her family. And when he saw the older children, he was very kind and complimentary, and petted them and stroked them like so many little birds or young puppies; and to the eldest he said, "You shall be king of all the earth," and to the second, "You shall be a mighty warrior," and to the third, "You shall be a great governor," and so on, and so on, thus distributing among them all the highest honors of the world. Then Eve was sorry she had not brought all her family; and she ran in haste to bring in the others, and ask for some similar favors for them. But their hair was full of straw and chaff, and their clothes were covered with cobwebs; and they were altogether a most unpromising lot. And the Lord said, "Really, I can't do anything with such material as that. They'll have to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the others." And that is why their descendants—who are the countrymen—have always been the servants of the townsfolk.

The Seventh Eclogue was written, as the title tells us, at a time when the author's mind was beginning to turn toward a religious life. The youthful Pollux was driven from home by the harsh treatment of his father and step-mother. Then a nymphlike virgin appeared to him, who warned him against the dangers of the world, and pointed him to the safe retreat of Mt. Carmel.

The Eighth Eclogue returns to the same subject as the Seventh, and explains that the virgin who appeared to Pol-lux was no nymph, but the Queen of Heaven, the "Mater Tonantis" herself. It then adds a list of the pastoral blessings which she can bestow, and gives a calendar of the days which are to be kept in her honor.

The last two Eclogues were written after the poet had joined the Carmelite Order. The ninth is a satire on the ways of the Roman Court, written probably about 1485. This is the story of a shepherd who comes with high hopes from Mantua to Rome, but finds only poverty and injustice there.

This poem doubtless contains a certain amount of auto-biography, and reflects some of Mantuan's own experiences when he first went to Rome on the business of his Order. And it seems hardly fair that his outspoken criticism of the Roman Curia should be taken over into Protestant England and there made the model of an attack on the "loose living of Popish prelates" in general. For it is imitated rather closely in the September Eclogue of Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, wherein—as the argument runs—"Diggon Davie is devised to be a shepheard that in hope of more gayne drove his sheepe into a far countrye. The abuses whereof, and loose living of Popish prelates . . . he discourseth at large." And I am sure that this same Latin Eclogue was not far from Milton's mind when he wrote the passage in *Lycidas* about "our corrupted clergy."

The Tenth and last Eclogue is a debate between the two great divisions of the Carmelite Order. For, to use a good Presbyterian word, there had been a "disruption" of the Order, mainly on questions of discipline. Here the representatives of the two factions discuss the causes and equities of the separation before an umpire, and naturally enough Mantuan's own faction wins the debate.

Such, briefly and rather vaguely, are the subjects of Mantuan's Eclogues, and some of the imitations of them in English literature.

If we glance for a moment at another side of these poems, and speak of the authors whom Mantuan himself imitated, his chief model is of course Virgil, and the influence of Virgil may be traced upon every page. But there are many echoes of other classical poets—of Theocritus, Lucretius, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Persius, Lucan, Statius, Martial, and Juvenal. He probably knew the Eclogues of Calpurnius, and there are half-a-dozen passages in which he freely imitates the Latin Eclogues of Petrarch and Boccaccio. And of course he owes something to the early Christian writers, especially Prudentius, and to the language of the Latin Bible.

It is an interesting illustration of the changing tastes of men, that these ten Eclogues which once enjoyed such popularity and such influence have now fallen into almost utter neglect and have been practically inaccessible. For nearly two hundred years they were rated at an extravagant height, and often preferred even to the Eclogues of Virgil. But the whirligig of time has brought in its revenges. Even the name of the poet is missing in some of our standard books of references—for example, in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and in the *Century Cyclopedia of Names*; and it has been almost impossible to find any mention of him, however brief, which is at once definite and accurate. The text itself had become exceedingly rare; and it was unknown to most of our public and semi-public libraries. Indeed, the latest edition of which I had any record was printed in 1720.

A few months ago I received a letter from Rome, from the present General of the Carmelite Order. He was very complimentary about my edition of the Eclogues,² and even asked to have some copies sent him for sale. Since that time we have been carrying on an intermittent correspondence—with a delicate blending of compliment and business—a correspondence carried on in Latin, though I am free to say I wish he had started it in some other language. Among other things, he sent me a new edition of one of Mantuan's

² Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1911.

longer poems which he had prepared to mark the 400th anniversary of the poet's death. In the evil days of this World War even the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death was almost forgotten; and I am afraid that very few people remembered that the same year 1916 was also the fourth centenary of the death of "good old Mantuan." And yet the year was not allowed to pass without at least one formal celebration. My Roman correspondent tells me that a special meeting was held in a certain literary society called the "Arcadia;" that an oration was delivered by one of the professors of the University of Rome, that His Holiness himself wrote a letter for the occasion, that the meeting was attended by four Cardinals and the Pope's own brother, by the Papal ambassadors from England and Peru, and by many other dignitaries of the Church. We are to-day a full year late in paying respect to the memory of the good old Carmelite; but I hope I have said enough to indicate that he was a very important personage in his own day, that his Eclogues are interesting in themselves, that they are interesting as a specimen of humanistic Latin, and that they had a very considerable influence on European literature.

THE JEWISH STUDENT AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

BY AARON SCHAFFER

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EVER since the foundation of the first great European universities—the Sorbonne, Oxford, the University of Prague—the college student has played a most significant rôle in political life on the Continent and in Great Britain. The activities of the Bohemian students in the Hussite wars, of the German “Burschenschaften” in the “Wars of Liberation” and the struggle for the recognition of the masses in Germany, and of the Russian students in the bold “coup d’état” whereby Russia was changed almost over night from an autocracy into a democracy, these are well known to all who have followed with interest the development of European history. The universities in Europe have served as the leaven in almost all the great revolutions of the past six centuries—both religious and scientific—and have been, in every sense of the word, the true heralds of progress in life and thought.

The American universities, young as they are, have, unfortunately, not taken the active share that was rightly theirs in the development of the history of the North American continent. Before August, 1914, the colleges and universities of this country were graduating, it is frequently contended, a shallow, thoughtless, unidealistic class of young men. It has very generally been asserted that the sum total of the real intellectual achievement of this country has not been proportionately contributed to by the college student and graduate. Only with the beginning of the world-embracing war, indeed, only with the entrance of the United States into the war, has the college man begun to take himself seriously—to enter the war with all the

enthusiasm of high-spirited, broadly-educated youth, or to remain behind in the hope of being able to be of more service to his country at home. He has been pondering deeply over the problems presented by the war, and he has been reaching conclusions that will carry weight when the time for the reconstruction is at hand.

This increasing depth of thought, this readiness to sacrifice oneself for one's convictions, is to be observed, in a very marked degree, in the Jewish student body at the American universities. It is no exaggeration to state that the Jews have always been students and have always been idealists, the mediaeval usurers and the modern jobbers to the contrary notwithstanding. An old tradition has it that when Jacob left the home of his parents to escape the wrath of Esau, he spent a considerable number of years at an institution of learning before repairing to the home of Laban. Two thousand years later, when Jerusalem was on the eve of destruction at the hands of all-powerful Rome, the Jewish sage, Rabbi Jochanan ben Zakkai, obtained from Vespasian permission to found an academy at Jahne, in the north of Palestine, and thus to rescue the spirit of Judaism from the ashes of the Jewish state. And, ever since that time, the Jew has been a most conscientious student, until recently only of his own vast literature, in our own day of all the many branches of art and science. Not only this, but he has often deprived himself of the most necessary concomitants of life in order to be able to purchase his books and instruments. He has, thus, developed within himself a fibre of idealism and of self-sacrifice that is rarely to be met with in students of other nationalities. It was this idealism that enabled him to withstand the assimilatory forces of the past three thousand years—whether these forces were Greek, Roman, Christian, or Mohammedan—that carried him safely through the tortures and wholesale slaughterings of mediaeval Europe and modern Russia, and that has made of him a hero on every battlefield and in every trench since the outbreak of the present war.

The proverbial adaptability of the Jew is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in his relation to the American universities. Despite the fact that the presence of Jews, in large numbers, in this country is a matter of not more than two generations (the great Jewish influx received its strongest impetus from the horrible pogroms which spread like a flame through the Russian Pale in 1881-82), the number of Jews studying in the larger American colleges is already rapidly approaching the percentage of the entire American student body which it holds in the total population of the United States. At the Johns Hopkins University, for example, there are, of a total of approximately 1000 students in all the departments, no less than 100 Jews; the resultant ratio of 10 per cent tallies exactly with that of the 60,000 Jews out of a population of 600,000 residents in the city of Baltimore. In a word, within less than two generations, the Jew has become so thoroughly acclimated to American conditions that he has taken his proper place, not only in the more approachable field of commerce, but also in the loftier realms of study and the professions. Such a phenomenon is, of course, to be explained by the traditional devotion of the Jewish people to the pursuit of knowledge, a devotion which has resulted in the production of a monumental literature, and which early stamped it with the enviable name of "the people of the book."

It may fairly be said, then, that the close relation of the Jewish student to the American university is of only some twenty-five years' standing. During this very brief period, he has become, in every respect, a full-fledged member of the American student-body. In every college activity, whether it be intellectual, athletic, or social, he is to be found taking an active part, thereby gaining the esteem of his college-mates. The roster of the names of Jewish students who have helped their colleges win honors on the athletic field—in football, baseball, lacrosse, or track—is steadily growing. One of the pluckiest members of the 1917 football team at Hopkins, a man whose work in this sport

has been attracting widespread attention, is a Jew. In the social life of the college campus, the Jewish student is always ready to join his mates in their jollifications—whether these be class-banquets, freshman-hazings, or celebrations in honor of athletic victories. In order not to be outdone by his non-Jewish friends, the Jewish student has organized a number of Greek-letter fraternities, some of them creditable, others far from this. These fraternities vie with those of the non-Jewish students in the equipment and maintenance of fraternity-houses and the conduct of social events. The spread of the fraternity spirit, however, is, to my mind, one phase of recent Jewish student activity which is much to be deplored; the excellent spirit of brotherhood that tends to permeate Jewish students at the individual colleges is becoming undermined by the spirit of exclusiveness and snobbery that is being imported from the non-Jewish fraternities. At Johns Hopkins, we are still rejoicing in the fact that our Jewish student body is as yet free from the fraternity-taint, although sporadic attempts are being made each year to introduce into the university a chapter of this or that national fraternity. Most of the Jewish members of the faculty (and there is no unappreciable number), are strongly opposed to any such innovation at Hopkins, and, as the Jewish student body is aware of this fact, and is, as a whole, in accord with their point of view, there is little likelihood of the formation of a fraternity-chapter there for some time to come.

It is with the intellectual activities of the Jewish student that we are more nearly concerned, because in these is he most engrossed and upon them does he expend most of his vigor. I am not now referring to the recognized ability of the Jewish student in his college courses. It would be a bit of redundancy for me to repeat the hackneyed statement that Jewish students carry off far more than a proportionate share of collegiate academic honors. Especially is this the case at Johns Hopkins University; it is no infrequent occurrence for all of the four merit scholarships, that are

annually awarded to each of the collegiate classes, to be won by Jews. I am here directly interested in those intellectual activities which, while not a prescribed part of the college course, form, nevertheless, a distinctive and indispensable portion of campus life. This branch of activity falls, for the Jewish student, into two divisions; the one is made up of those intellectual activities which are open to the entire student body, the other comprises such activities as are fostered solely by the Jewish students, as Jews. In the first category belong such activities as membership in literary societies and on debating teams, competition in public-speaking contests, and connection with college newspapers. In all these activities, and in others which I do not take the time here to enumerate, the Jewish student is always busily engaged; his well-developed faculty of keen and logical thinking and his age-long literary attainments make it natural for him to take part in such branches of mental endeavor. It is, however, the second of the two above-mentioned categories, intellectual activities undertaken by Jewish students as Jews, that demands our closer attention here, and it is to this that I now turn.

During the past decade, there has developed a perceptibly growing interest on the part of Jewish students at American universities in the vicissitudes and problems of their people. Whether this be ascribed to the efflorescence of the Jewish nationalist movement, known as Zionism, or merely to a reaction against the radical assimilationist tendencies that had marked American Jewish life of the preceding decades, the fact remains. Jewish students have experienced a mighty wave of renewed self-respect, which has manifested itself in the formation of student organizations for the study and discussion of Jewish history and its problems. So far-reaching has this been that even at colleges where there are no more than from ten to twenty Jewish students, there is usually some sort of club or society whose aims are of the type just described. In this way, the spark of Jewish self-consciousness is kept brightly burning in what is probably

the most self-conscious group of individuals in this country—the Jewish student body of America. The assimilationist trend which was so powerful on the college campus ten years ago has gradually given way to a wholesome self-respect which is gaining for the Jewish student an equally wholesome respect on the part of the non-Jewish student.

This new spirit has been the dynamic force in the creation of two national organizations whose influence bids fair to grow steadily and to make itself felt upon the next generation of Jewish leaders in America. The two organizations in question are the Intercollegiate Menorah Association and the Intercollegiate Zionist Association. The work which these organizations is accomplishing is attracting widespread notice, and it may not be out of place to sum up in a few brief paragraphs, their respective aims and achievements.

The intercollegiate Menorah Association has, during the quinquennium just ended, become a recognized factor in American college life. Standing, as it does, upon a very broad platform, it makes its appeal to Jewish students of every possible point of view. More than this, it affords these students, at its lectures and in its study-circles, the opportunity of hearing all these various viewpoints discussed, and of expressing their own ideals and conclusions. Most important of all, however, is the fact that it has settled firmly upon the college campus that strong spirit of Jewish self-respect which is bound to be of tremendous significance in moulding the characters of the Jewish leaders of the coming generation. There are today, I am given to understand, no less than fifty-five constituent societies of the Intercollegiate Menorah, representing fifty-five American colleges. The strength of the individual societies is, of course, an extremely variable quantity, but it can justly be said that many of them are doing good work. The writer enjoys the good fortune of having been last year the president of The Johns Hopkins Menorah Society, so that he may speak with a certain degree of authority, of conditions, at least, at his own Alma Mater. The Menorah Society at

Hopkins contributed perceptibly towards raising the status of the Jewish students on the campus. Dean Brush, of the collegiate department, addressed the opening meeting of the society two years ago and again last October, and had nothing but words of candid praise for its work. Numerous members of the faculty, non-Jewish as well as Jewish, have attended the meetings of the society, whilst non-Jewish students even go so far as to attend its study-circle meetings. But far above all this is the great impetus that has been given by the Menorah to the study of Hebrew and related subjects at Hopkins. This year, the two sections in elementary Hebrew have each ten or more students, whilst classes in mediaeval Jewish history and modern Hebrew literature are equally well attended. When it is remembered that of the one hundred Jewish students in all departments of the university only about forty to fifty are reached by the Menorah, it will be seen that the percentage of its members belonging to one or another study-circle is very high. It becomes, thus, apparent that the Menorah has served a distinctly beneficial purpose at the Johns Hopkins University. It has created a spirit of good fellowship among the Jewish students that is probably not to be met with at other colleges, and which the introduction of a Jewish fraternity would, in all likelihood, considerably weaken; it is a potent levelling and equalizing medium among students of various degrees and stations in life.

The work of the Menorah, however, may be considered merely a stepping-stone to that of a younger and, consequently, less fully developed organization, but one with immense potentialities for good work,—the Intercollegiate Zionist Association. Although only in the third year of its existence—it was formed at Harvard in June, 1915—the I. Z. A. already has thirty constituent societies and is steadily growing. As its appeal becomes more clearly defined, it will be able to concentrate more powerfully upon the development of a vigorous spirit in the Jewish student body of America. During the present year, a Johns Hopkins Zion-

ist Society has been established, which, because of the intent of its work, has practically entirely superseded the more superficial Menorah society. The Intercollegiate, as a branch of the Federation of American Zionists, stands firmly on the Basel platform, and aims to enroll within its ranks all Jewish students who are interested in any phase of the Jewish nationalist movement. The work of the I. Z. A. is of a twofold nature—theoretical and practical. It aims, in the first place, to give its members a thorough grounding in Zionist history and theory, and to stimulate them to a deeper study of the monuments of Jewish literature, from the Bible down to our own day. It attempts, in the second place, to interest its members in the practical work of the Zionist movement, organizational as well as educational. It is also the hope of the I. Z. A. to be able to add valuable increments to the extant stock of Zionist literature in the English language. But perhaps the greatest contribution of this younger organization to Jewish student life in America is the enrichment of its spiritual content in a manner undreamed of hitherto. The Jewish student is beginning to delve more deeply into his national documents of bygone ages, and to draw from them a fund of determination that will carry him past all obstacles in his endeavor to assist in the restoration of the ancient Jewish nation. With the favor of England towards the cause openly avowed, and that of the United States and her other allies more than implied, with the consent even of Germany more than a likelihood, the Jewish student feels, now more than ever, that the two-thousand-year misery of his ancestors is at last to be rewarded, and he is anxious to be thoroughly prepared to be able to share in the glorious reward.

The Jewish student at the American university, then, has advanced to a comparatively high plane of development. He is a participant in all campus activities, and is, besides, an excellent student. He has earned the general esteem and good-will of his non-Jewish college-mates, by his friendliness, his broadmindedness, his readiness to enter into all

the phases of the life at his college with excellent spirit. But if the Jewish student is a credit to the American university, the American university is, at the same time, a boon to the Jewish student. It is because of the coöperation that he is given by faculty and student-body, of the boundless opportunities to develop himself in every direction, that the Jewish student is enabled to take his proper place in the world, side by side with his non-Jewish classmates, and to enter into all the manifold duties of the American citizen and the man of culture, without once forgetting his loyalty to his own ancestral people.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE

I. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

THE American University Union in Europe is the result of two movements—one in Paris and the other in this country—which have united to accomplish the same object, namely, “to meet the needs of American university and college men who are in Europe for military or other service in the cause of the Allies.” The more specific purposes of the Union are thus stated in the constitution:

1. To provide at moderate cost a home with the privileges of a simple club for American college men and their friends passing through Paris or on furlough: the privileges to include information bureau, writing and newspaper room, library, dining room, bedrooms, baths, social features, opportunities for physical recreation, entertainments, medical advice, etc.

2. To provide a headquarters for the various bureaus already established or to be established in France by representative American universities, colleges, and technical schools.

3. To coöperate with these bureaus when established and in their absence to aid institutions, parents, or friends, in securing information about college men in all forms of war service, reporting on casualties, visiting the sick and wounded, giving advice, serving as a means of communication with them, etc.

One of the movements which lead to the establishment of the Union was begun by American college men abroad who met in Paris, June 18, 1917, and formed the American University Alumni Association in France. The meeting was attended by representatives of the ten following American institutions: Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams, and Yale. The objects of this Association as originally stated were “to coöperate in all proper ways with University authorities in the United States

for the general well-being of American university and college men who come to France." The controlling body of this Association is a Board of Governors of which Mr. James Hazen Hyde, President of the Harvard Club of Paris, was the first president. On being elected a member of the Executive Committee of the American University Union in Europe he resigned this position and has been succeeded by Mr. Edward Tuck, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

A second factor leading to the establishment of the Union was the Yale Bureau in Paris, which was formally authorized in May, 1917, "to supply a headquarters in France for Yale graduates, students and prospective students, and their friends." The number of inquiries regarding the Bureau and the offers from other colleges to coöperate, soon led its founders to see that the plan should be broadened so as to include all representative American institutions of learning.

Out of these two movements has developed the American University Union in Europe. Although organized to meet war needs it is the hope of its founders that the Union may prove a permanent institution helping, in coöperation with other organizations, to attract American college men to France for graduate study, and to serve as an agency for cultivating a better understanding of the United States in France and other European countries.

After many conferences with officials of the Red Cross, the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the War Department, a meeting was called at the University Club, New York City, on July 15, 1917, for the purpose of establishing the American University Union in Europe, adopting a constitution, and electing officers. The plan of organization agreed upon included a representative Board of Trustees in America, a small Executive Committee appointed by the Board in Paris, and an Advisory Council composed of the Board of Governors of the American University Alumni Association in France. It was decided that the Union should be a coöperative enterprise enlisting the general support of American Colleges and

Universities. The following institutions were represented at the organization meeting: College of the City of New York, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, New York University, Northwestern University, Princeton University, Tulane University, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Washington, Vanderbilt University, and Yale University. Of these, five—namely, Columbia, Harvard, Michigan, Princeton, and Yale—and in addition the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Virginia have already decided to send over their special representatives, who will have offices in the headquarters of the Union, while a total of over forty American institutions have become members of the Union.

Professor Nettleton of Yale, Professor Paul Van Dyke of Princeton, and Mr. Evert Wendell of Harvard sailed for Paris on August 3 to serve with Mr. Van Rensselaer Lansingh of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the nucleus of the Executive Committee. Mr. Lansingh had gone to Paris several weeks earlier after consultation with those planning the Union movement, and established a Technology Club, the facilities of which were generously placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee. This club has ceased to exist in its original quarters and has become a part of the American University Union.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PARIS HEADQUARTERS

The members of the Executive Committee first planned to secure a hotel in the residential section of Paris between the Champs Elysées and the Bois, and made tentative arrangements for such a hotel when the increasing difficulties connected with the problem of transportation made it seem essential that headquarters nearer the center of Paris be secured. Consequently, acting on the advice of the Advisory Council in Paris, the Executive Committee unanimously

recommended to the trustees to rent the Royal Palace Hotel on the Place du Théâtre Français. This hotel is at the head of the Avenue de l'Opera and near the Louvre and the Tuileries Gardens. It is within a block of the Palais Royal station of the "Métropolitain"—the Paris subway, and accessible by all Avenue de l'Opera and Rue de Rivoli omnibuses. The hotel, built in 1911, has an excellent reputation and is under well established management. It faces south on an open square and has 80 bed rooms accommodating over one hundred men, in addition to attractive public rooms for reading and social purposes, and 40 modern bath rooms. Each bed room has running water.

The officers of the Union and of its constituent bureaus have already been established in this hotel and a reasonable tariff of charges has been adopted. The restaurant has a high reputation and provides luncheon for $4\frac{1}{2}$ francs, and dinner for $5\frac{1}{2}$ francs in addition to a very moderate priced *petit déjeuner*. Members who are on furlough in Paris for several days can secure pension at from 15 francs a day upward, everything included. A room for a single night costs from 6 francs up, a room with bath 10 francs. These charges are in accordance with the schedule adopted in October, 1917, and are subject to slight modification if the Executive Committee finds this necessary. In view of the high cost of supplies in Paris, where anthracite coal sells at \$70 a ton, the tariff will, it is believed, seem moderate, especially as the franc is now the equivalent of only $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

It is planned to make the hotel a center for all American college and university men and their friends in France. Informal receptions and "smokers" will be held from time to time, and afternoon tea will be served without charge daily.

In addition to representative English and French journals, fifty of the leading American daily papers, weeklies and magazines are on file at the Union—also many college periodicals.

Arrangements have been made for the use of tennis courts

and other athletic facilities. Rackets and balls may be rented at the Union, which also conducts a small store where various war luxuries and necessities may be purchased at moderate prices.

III. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

To secure the Royal Palace Hotel a guarantee of about \$30,000 receipts from room rentals for the first year has had to be assumed by the trustees in addition to a budget for cables, moderate salaries, clerical assistance, stationery, newspapers, entertainments, traveling expenses, etc. of \$27,000. It is believed that at least half of the rentals can be counted on in the first few months, and all thereafter if the war lasts, but as the work of the Union is constantly expanding, and includes a London office and may soon demand a place for recuperation in the French Alps or on the Riviera, it is necessary that an annual budget of at least \$50,000 be provided. The trustees believe this to be a small sum in comparison with the importance of giving American college men who will furnish so large and important a part of the American army with attractive furlough headquarters in Paris under wholesome influences, and, providing them, and their friends and parents, with the manifold help which the officers of the Union can give.

It is proposed to meet the budget in two ways:

1. College and club memberships. This should provide annually about.....	\$18,000
2. Individual subscriptions aggregating.....	32,000
	<hr/>
	\$50,000

IV. LONDON BRANCH

After consultation with members of the Executive Committee the following announcement of the establishment of a London Branch of the Union has been authorized:

The anticipated presence in London of an unusual number of American University men, either passing through or on leave from

the front, has suggested the need of some common rendezvous where notification of their presence in London can be registered and meetings can be arranged with friends who may be there at the same time.

Arrangements have therefore been made by members resident in London of the alumni of various colleges to establish a general meeting place for College men in England.

These headquarters will be known as the "American University Union in Europe—London Branch," and will be for the use of Alumni of all Universities and Colleges in the United States.

Through the courtesy of the London office of the *Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of New York*, rooms in their building at 16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1, have been given over for this purpose and are being adequately furnished. The building is near Cockspur Street and Haymarket. The telephone is Gerrard 9200.

American papers and periodicals will be found there, and proper facilities afforded for registration, forwarding mail, letter writing, etc.

V. CONSTITUTION

I. NAME

The name of the association shall be The American University Union in Europe.

II. LOCATION

The office of the association in America shall be in or near New York City. The headquarters of the association shall be in Paris, with branch agencies in London, and at such other places in the countries of the Allies as may seem desirable.

III. OBJECTS

The general object of the Union shall be to meet the needs of American university and college men who are in Europe for military or other service in the cause of the allies. Among its specific objects shall be the following:

1. To provide at moderate cost a home with the privileges of a simple club for American college men and their friends passing through Paris or on furlough; the privileges to include information bureau, writing and newspaper room, library, dining room, bedrooms, baths, social features, opportunities for physical recreation, entertainments, medical advice, etc.

2. To provide a headquarters for the various bureaus already established or to be established in France by representative American universities, colleges and technical schools.

3. To coöperate with these bureaus when established, and in their absence to aid institutions, parents, or friends, in securing information about college men in all forms of war service, reporting on casualties, visiting the sick and wounded, giving advice, serving as a means of communication with them, etc.

IV. RELATION OF UNION TO COLLEGE BUREAUS

The Union shall serve as a headquarters for the bureaus of such institutions as may decide to send their special representatives to Europe to look particularly after the interests of their own graduates and students. The internal affairs and policies of each of these bureaus, when not inconsistent with the general regulations and best interest of the Union, shall be subject to its own jurisdiction. The bureaus shall be independently financed, and if they represent colleges subscribing directly to the Union, shall pay only a moderate proportional rental for each office room occupied.

V. ORGANIZATION

The administration of the affairs of the Union shall be in the hands of three Boards, known respectively as the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee, and the Advisory Council.

VI. BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The final responsibility and authority for the affairs of the Union shall be vested in a Board of Trustees of ten members, each of whom shall be a graduate of one of the institutions coöperating in supporting this Union, and not over two of whom shall have received their first degree from the same institution. Of these trustees, three shall be elected at the organization meeting. These shall have power to add three others to their number. Each elected trustee shall be subject to the approval of the President of the university with which he is affiliated. The remaining three members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed one each by the President of the University Club of New York City, the Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, and the Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the International Young Men's Christian Association, respectively. The remaining members of the Board shall be elected by the Board of Trustees. Should any of those asked to name a trustee fail to act within a month of the time when invitations are extended, the trustees who have qualified may at any duly called meeting fill the vacancies. Vacancies among the elected trustees shall also be filled

by election of the Board; other vacancies by appointment as indicated. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

VII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An Executive Committee not to exceed seven in number shall, subject to the control of the Board of Trustees, have immediate charge of the affairs of the Union in Paris and elsewhere abroad until and unless the Board of Trustees shall decide to create other executive committees for other European branches. The Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a House Committee and other appropriate committees, to draw up and enforce rules and charges for the Union, to engage and dismiss employees within the budget of the Board of Trustees, and in other ways to act as the representative of the Board in Europe. The Executive Committee shall consist of not more than seven members to be elected by the Board of Trustees, which shall have the power to fill all vacancies, a majority of the Committee being chosen from among the official representatives in Paris of American universities or colleges. The Chairman of the Committee, who shall have the title of Director, shall be named by the Board of Trustees, and when elected shall cease to be the official representative of any University or College.

VIII. ADVISORY COUNCIL

An Advisory Council shall consist of the Governing Board of the American University Alumni Association in France. The Council shall be consulted by the Executive Committee on all important matters of policy, and may take the initiative in making recommendations to the Committee, which recommendations are to be considered privileged business to be given prompt attention.

IX. OFFICERS

The officers of the Board of Trustees shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, with the duties which generally fall to such officers. They shall be elected by the Board of Trustees and shall serve for one year and be eligible to re-election. They may be superseded at a duly called meeting by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Board. The Board shall appoint for service in Paris a Director, an Associate or Assistant Director (who may act as Business Manager) and a Medical Advisor, and may also appoint such other officers, agents or committees as it shall see fit to carry out the general policy outlined

in this constitution. It shall also have the power to determine the official titles, salaries, allowances, and terms of service of its appointees, and to dismiss any of them for cause.

X. HONORARY PATRONS

The President of the United States and the President of the French Republic, the Secretary of War of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, the Ambassadors of the United States to France and Great Britain, the General commanding the American troops in France, and such other persons of distinction as may commend themselves to the Board of Trustees may be invited to serve as Honorary Patrons.

XI. MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Union shall be of four classes,—college memberships, club memberships, sustaining memberships, and honorary memberships.

1. *College Memberships.* All universities, colleges, and technical schools in the United States of America, giving degrees recognized by the Committee on Admissions of the New York University Club and named in its published list, together with all State Universities and land grant colleges, and such other institutions as may be approved by the trustees, shall be entitled to membership on the payment of the following annual fees:

For institutions of ten thousand or more graduates.....	\$500 a year
For institutions of from five thousand to ten thousand graduates.....	\$250 a year
For institutions of under five thousand graduates.....	\$100 a year

Payment of these membership fees entitles the subscribing institution to all reasonable use of the services of the Union's staff of officers. It also entitles graduates, non graduates, students, and prospective students of such institutions to the general privileges of the Union, subject to the rules and conditions laid down by the Executive Committee.

2. *Club Memberships.* Any University Club or other organization of American College men approved by the Board of Trustees may, by subscribing \$250 a year, secure the same general privileges of the Union derived through College memberships.

3. *Sustaining Memberships.* Any person contributing \$100 or more to the work of the Union shall be enrolled as a sustaining member for the year of the subscription.

4. *Honorary Memberships.* The United States Military Academy at West Point and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis shall be accorded honorary memberships and shall secure the same privileges of the Union as are derived through college memberships.

XII. VISITORS

Any person privileged to the rights of membership in the Union as outlined in the previous section may introduce as visitors friends in war service—whether college men or not—as far as the accommodations of the Union and its House Rules will permit, but for each of such visitors a small charge will be made over and above the regular house charges.

XIII. AMENDMENTS, BY-LAWS, ETC.

This constitution may be interpreted, added to or amended by the Board of Trustees at any duly called meeting, but the Board shall effect no fundamental change in the constitution without notifying at least a week in advance the Presidents of all institutions subscribing to college memberships, inviting an expression of their opinions on proposals. The Board of Trustees may adopt its own by-laws as to meetings, order of business, etc.

VI

The Johns Hopkins University is a member of the Union and President Frank J. Goodnow is on the Board of Trustees.

The following Hopkins men had registered at the Union up to February 4, 1918:

F. E. Adair, M.D., 1915, Base Hospital No. 9, November 5, 1917.

C. A. Baer, M.D., 1905, December 30, 1917.

B. M. Bernheim, '01, M.D., 1905, Captain, Base Hospital No. 18, December 18, 1917.

A. L. Campbell, '14, 12th F. A.—A. E. F., January 22, 1918.

A. K. Chalmers, '18, Y. M. C. A., January 7, 1918.

A. M. Chesney, '08, M.D., 1912, Base Hospital No. 21, January 12, 1918.

H. C. Evans, '18, 2d Lieutenant, Battery F, 6th F. A., December 22, 1918.

G. Horrax, M.D., 1913, General Hospital No. 13.

R. L. McAll, '00, American McAll Association, November 15, 1917.

J. N. McCormick, '85, Representing War Commission of the Episcopal Church.

H. McCulloh, M.D., 1912, Captain, M.R.C., General Hospital No. 12.

J. R. Manning, '11, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, A. E. F., February 4, 1918.

H. R. Marshall, '19, A. S. S. C., January 14, 1918.

C. F. Meyer, '06, Ph.D., 1912, Q. M. C., December 1, 1917.

E. B. Mumford, M.D., 1905, Captain, Hospital No. 32, January 31, 1918.

D. R. Owens, Signal Corps.

W. Y. Peirce, Ph.D., 1906, Headquarters Interpretation Corps, 1st Lieutenant, December 26, 1917.

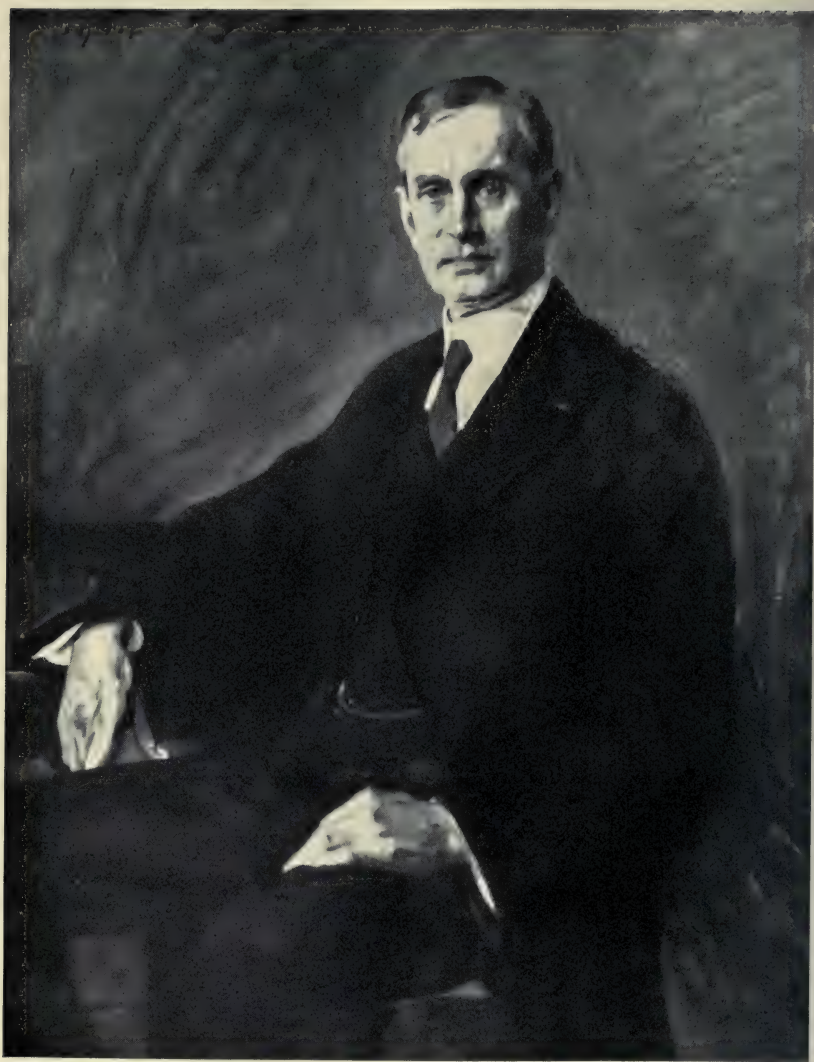
J. A. Sprenger, '08, Y. M. C. A.

R. C. Stewart, '92, Major, American Headquarters, December 12, 1917.

H. B. Stone, '02, M.D., 1906, Captain, Base Hospital No. 12, December 18, 1917.

P. H. Zinkham, '06, Captain, 60th Field Ambulance, December 21, 1917.

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FRANKLIN PAINE MALL

FRANKLIN PAINE MALL¹

By WILLIAM H. HOWELL

Professor of Physiology, Johns Hopkins University

ON HIS old companions in the Medical School the sudden death of Dr. Mall brings a feeling of inexpressible regret; sorrow for the loss of a personal friend who shared intimately and helpfully in the work and play of daily life and a full realization that the common enterprise in whose success we are so greatly interested has been deprived of the services of one of its strongest supporters. In the spring of 1893 the first meeting of the fully organized faculty of the new Medical School was held in the library of the McCoy house on Eutaw Place, then occupied by President Gilman and now owned by Dr. Finney—Gilman, Remsen, Osler, Welch, Halsted, Kelly, Mall, Abel, and Howell formed the group that met to discuss the policy of the school and to arrange some of the details of the curriculum for the first year. Gilman was the oldest of the group and Mall the youngest. These two only have been called away—death made its first selection at the two ends of the line.

Before the opening of the Medical School, Mall had been a member of the University. During the sessions of 1886–89 he was one of that fortunate band who gathered round Dr. Welch in the pathological laboratory attached to the hospital. Untroubled by class duties or routine tasks they lived an ideal university life, learning from one another as well as from their distinguished leader, and devoting themselves whole-heartedly to the kind of research work which at that time was somewhat rare in this country. Among this group of able men, some of whom have since risen to the highest rank, Mall was recognized as one of the most gifted in those qualities that go to make a successful investigator. It was therefore practically a matter of course that when the opportunity came to the University to inaugurate a medi-

¹ From the Johns Hopkins *News Letter*.

cal department Mall should be selected as one of the members of the new faculty. He had meanwhile filled positions at Clark University when first organized and subsequently at the newly founded University of Chicago. It was a period of great activity in the development of facilities for the higher education in this country and the fact that Mall, a young man just turning his thirties, was asked to join each of these three important new movements is significant testimony to the reputation that he had established in scientific circles. When he took up the duties of professor of anatomy with us it was commonly said among his colleagues that he knew little about the details of the subject, and they were inclined to spread stories, real or imagined, about his methods of concealing this fact from inquisitive students. But none of us doubted for a moment that in the points of fundamental training and special aptitude and ability he was precisely the ideal man for the post. His subsequent career has justified this confidence in the most brilliant way. During the twenty-four years of his incumbency there has issued from the Anatomical Department a long list of important researches in gross and microscopic anatomy and embryology. Many of these publications were products of his own brain and hands, for up to the time of his death he was a tireless investigator, in spite of the increasing amount of administrative work which devolved upon him in consequence of the natural growth of his department and the added responsibilities of the directorship of the Embryological Institute of the Carnegie Institution. More noteworthy still perhaps is the fine group of specialists who have had their training under him and who now in turn occupy positions of influence in various institutions throughout the country. Dr. Mall was always on the lookout for young men of promise and when he could induce one such to take up anatomy as a career, it was not only a pleasure to him, but he saw to it that the young man had his constant support and encouragement throughout that trying period of alternating successes and failures through which the young investigator usually passes before he safely arrives. To such

men, the selected ones, he gave most of his attention. Class teaching in the ordinary sense did not greatly interest him. It is, I believe, a fact that he never gave a class lecture. When this fact was stated to visitors who were examining into our methods of instruction, it usually provoked at first astonishment and then commendation, for the average medical graduate remembers with but little pleasure the dry lectures on descriptive anatomy of his student days. In anatomy more perhaps than in any other subject in the medical curriculum it is possible for a student to get his knowledge at first hand with the aid of his books, his scalpel and his prepared specimens—Mall appreciated this advantage and had the courage of his convictions in putting it into practice. The fact that for twenty-four years he conducted a remarkably successful department of anatomy without giving a single lecture or class recitation constitutes a record that is probably unique.

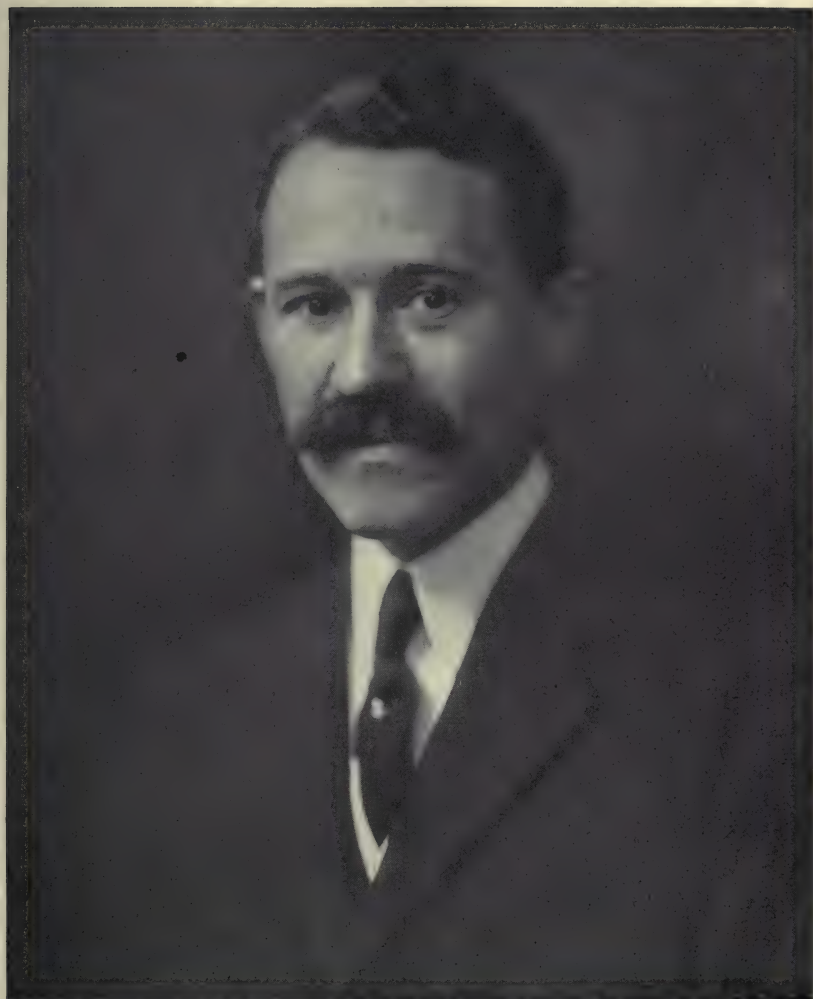
On the personal side Dr. Mall was a delightful and stimulating companion. He loved converse and discussion. There was always a possibility that he might be misunderstood by those who knew him slightly, for he seemed to delight at times in making extreme or even reckless statements, partly, I imagine, as a sort of psychological experiment to get the reactions of his subject, and partly as a mode of expression that served to emphasize some real conviction. Those who knew him well learned to ponder carefully any statement that he might make, however expressed, for we knew that he was a man of extremely keen vision and sound judgment. He was, in fact, a wise man and in the councils of the Medical School this fact has long been recognized by his colleagues. His death is a great loss to the University—in a certain sense perhaps an irreparable loss. The work in anatomy and in the Embryological Institute will go on successfully without any doubt, for he left these departments well organized and in very capable hands, but in matters of policy and in those large questions whose decision may make or mar the future of an institution we may not find his equal for sound judgment and high ideals.

THEODORE CALDWELL JANEWAY, A.M., M.D.

By HERMAN O. MOSENTHAL

Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University

THEODORE CALDWELL JANEWAY, Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University, died on December 27, 1917, in his forty-sixth year, after a brief attack of pneumonia. He was born in New York City, the son of Edward G. Janeway, one of the foremost physicians of his day. In his father the younger man perceived an ideal of knowledge and public service which he ever strove to be worthy of and which in his own modest estimation he could never actually attain. In his clinics and lectures he often alluded to his father's medical skill. To anyone who had seen father and son working together in their consulting offices, this attitude was expressive of devotion to a loving parent and of reverence for superior wisdom. The elder Janeway would often and in unequivocal terms give his reasons for making a certain diagnosis and carrying out a given line of treatment, even when these were at variance with the younger man's ideas. This association with his father furnished a wonderful training, as it may truthfully be said that Edward Janeway knew more medicine than could be derived from any of the current text books. He furthered the science of medicine by close clinical study of his patients and by his very careful observations of autopsy material; his ideals were directed to advancing hospital administration, medical instruction, and the care of patients. In his day, much that is taken for granted today had to be demonstrated as essential. It may be readily understood how Theodore Janeway was inspired to become a thorough physician and how his ideals of service to humanity and the advancement of medical education were fostered. The seed



THEODORE CALDWELL JANEWAY

having been sown, it grew and developed as it necessarily would in a man of firm character and of great intellectual power.

Theodore Janeway was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1892. Here he came under the influence of Chittenden and made many friends who were subsequently destined to become prominent in medicine. In 1895 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, and then took up the duties of interne at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City. He and his friend, Dr. Evan M. Evans, shared first honors in the college and hospital examinations. Following his hospital training, he assumed successively the minor positions which usually fall to the lot of the more promising and ambitious young physician. From 1898 to 1905 he was instructor and lecturer in medical diagnosis at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from 1902 to 1911 he was visiting physician to the City Hospital of New York City.

In these activities he showed the same attention to detail, conscientious devotion to duty, and the same spirit of reform that he exhibited in the more important tasks he took up subsequently. When the hospital and teaching work were well under way, he began to lay great stress on the rational interpretation of symptoms and the value of pathological physiology to his students. This was a big step forward from the method of the parrot-like response to which medical students had for the most part been trained. He was the first to introduce in New York Clinics in which autopsy material was made use of. This method of teaching had previously been used in Boston by Richard Cabot. These clinics were given in conjunction with Horst Oertel, the pathologist, one of Dr. Janeway's closest friends. Enthusiasm, knowledge, and a thoroughly straightforward presentation soon won the day, and Theodore Janeway's teaching was looked upon by the students as the most valuable part of their work. It was largely through the effectiveness of

these clinics that he gained the reputation which led to his being appointed to the Bard Professorship of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1909.

During this period he was doing a considerable amount of original work. He published a book on the subject of Blood Pressure, and also devised an instrument which enabled the practitioner to make blood pressure observations at the bedside. These efforts are no doubt largely responsible for the present appreciation of the clinical importance of this subject, so that today every family practitioner and every life insurance examiner makes use of it. Theodore Janeway's writings are concerned mainly with clinical observations, often in the form of statistical summaries, and include, besides, a variety of addresses on vital topics in medicine. He largely directed the work of others and consequently his writings present a critical summary of the efforts of his colleagues and of his own clinical observations, rather than any large pieces of original work. Some of his publications present decided evidence of his capacity to produce the best type of medical research, if the time required by executive and clinical duties had not robbed him of the opportunity.

Theodore Janeway's plans of reform for the college and hospital demanded that they should emancipate themselves from certain practices which he considered far from ideal. His requests did not meet with any response from the institutions with which he was connected at that time, and he severed his connection with them rather than continue under conditions that were distasteful affiliations to him.

From 1905 to 1911 he was visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital of New York City; from 1909 to 1914 he was Bard Professor of the Practice of Medicine at Columbia University; in 1912 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale University, and in 1915 that of Sc.D. from Washington University.

When in 1914 the Johns Hopkins University inaugurated

the so-called "full time plan" of teaching in some of the clinical departments, it was perfectly evident that Theodore Janeway was the obvious man to head the Department of Medicine. He combined in a most fortunate way a profound knowledge of clinical medicine, teaching ability, power of leadership, and the spirit of sacrifice that made him willing to forego the big income of the private practitioner in order to do his share in the development of newer and higher ideals in medical education. He himself had formulated the problems of teaching medicine in an address which was delivered before the Aesculapian Club of Boston. Their solution, he felt, would entail much sacrifice before ideal conditions could be brought about. This may be gathered from the following, the opening and closing sentences of the above address:

"In any institution, organization is the body—dead, unless animated by and expressing aims and ideals; and, as in the scriptural antithesis between faith and works, ideals can come to fruition only as they are embodied in and realized through organization.

In America today no organization exists which expresses adequately the modern ideal of a medical clinic. The ideal is now widespread. The task of the present generation is to create an organization which shall best express, down to the minutest detail, the highest aims."

"Is it too much to hope that, with American energy and open-handed American generosity at our disposal, the talent for organization—which has been so marked a feature of our contemporary industrial life—may in the next generation make of our American medical clinics institutions for the treatment of the sick, sought alike by poor and rich, and centers of instruction for the world?"

His tenure of office of the chair of Medicine at Johns Hopkins had been for but a brief period—three years, when in the spring of 1917 he entered the medical service of the U. S. Army. During that time he accomplished a great deal. The medical department and the medical division of

the hospital, with the wards, laboratories, dispensaries, and class rooms, constitute an administrative problem of considerable magnitude. This had to a great degree been solved, the spirit of research had meanwhile been constantly fostered, and teaching put on a high plane. Dr. Janeway felt that the experiment of full time medicine had justified itself, and that he had brought about more adequate teaching, research, and administration than had been possible under the former "part time" system. However, here, as in his previous experiences, he was not satisfied with what had been accomplished, but desired to transform what had been regarded as satisfactory into an ideal of perfection. In order to achieve this, certain changes in the whole time scheme of teaching were necessary. These were obviously impracticable at the present time, and he therefore submitted his resignation as professor of Medicine, feeling that he personally had accomplished everything that he was capable of in the way of furthering ideals in medical teaching at our University.

During his life in Baltimore he grew to be very intimate with the student body. His intense interest in the ambitions and activities of others, and the kind sympathy he so freely extended to those who came to him when they were in trouble, won the true love and affection of many of his pupils and colleagues.

The spirit of self sacrifice and devotion to duty characteristic of Theodore Janeway throughout his life prompted him to accept a Major's commission in the Surgeon General's office in Washington. Here he soon made himself indispensable. Much of the success attained by the cantonment hospitals in our military service was due to his leadership and forethought. But his arduous duties in Washington combined with the strain of continuing some of his work in Baltimore exhausted him greatly, so that he became a ready victim of his final illness.

THE UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

President Goodnow has submitted to the trustees his annual report for the year ending September 30, 1917. This has already been made accessible to the alumni, being published as the *University Circular* for December, 1917.

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The University has already announced in the *Circular* of January, 1918, that the School of Hygiene and Public Health has become a reality. Detailed information concerning the purposes of the new school, the courses of instruction, public lectures, etc. may be found in the *Circular*. The faculty is composed of Dr. William H. Welch, Director and Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology; Dr. William H. Howell, Assistant Director and Head of the Department of Physiology; Professor Charles J. Tilden, Professor of Civil Engineering—in charge of Instruction in Sanitary Engineering; Dr. Elmer V. McCollum, Head of the Department of Chemistry; Dr. Raymond Pearl, Head of the Department of Biometry and Vital Statistics; Dr. William W. Ford, Associate Professor of Bacteriology; Dr. Carroll G. Bull, Associate Professor of Immunology. No appointments have been made as yet in the departments of Protozoology, Epidemiology, Public Health Administration, and some other subjects. A complete list of the teaching staff will be issued later.

REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND

The University has issued in handsome and tasteful form a *Report of the Johns Hopkins University to the General Assembly of Maryland on the Technical School (Department*

of Engineering): Its Organization, Operation, and the Award of State Scholarships. The report is noteworthy for its splendid illustrations, including those of the faculty officers and instructors of the J. H. U. R. O. T. C., and of the student battalion, and for the list of faculty and students in the service.

MALL MEMORIAL MEETING

A meeting in commemoration of Dr. Franklin Paine Mall, late Professor of Anatomy, was held in the Civil Engineering Building on Sunday, February 3, at four o'clock. President Goodnow presided at the meeting. Addresses in eulogy of Dr. Mall and his work were made by Dr. William H. Welch, President Woodward of the Carnegie Institute, Dr. L. F. Barker, and Dr. Florence R. Sabin.

FORTY-SECOND COMMEMORATION DAY

The usual Commemoration Day exercises were held in McCoy Hall on February 22, 1918. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. E. B. Niver, Chaplain of the Maryland Naval Reserves. The commemoration address was delivered by Professor Alonzo E. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, his subject being "The Limiting Factors in the Food Supply of a Nation." The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Lester S. Levy, Ko-Chi Sun, and Richard H. Woodward. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Dorsey Richardson, '15, now in France. Joseph L. Krieger, Harry Schad, and Keener W. Eutsler received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and Vernon Lynch, J. Broadus Mitchell, and Paul F. Bloomhardt that of Doctor of Philosophy. The exercises were brought to a close with a short address and announcements by the President.

LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY

Under the auspices of the University and the Women's Civic League of Baltimore a series of lectures on Food Pro-

duction and Conservation was given in McCoy Hall during January. Friday, January 11, "The Economic Needs of the War" by Professor J. H. Hollander; Tuesday, January 15, "Food Production" by Dr. Albert F. Woods, president of the Maryland State College of Agriculture; Friday, January 18, "Food Conservation" by Professor E. V. McCollum; Tuesday, January 22, "Food Conservation" by Professor E. V. McCollum; Tuesday, January 29, "Food Legislation and Administration" by Hon. Edwin G. Baetjer, Food Administrator, State of Maryland.

A course of seven public lectures on Aspects of the World War has been announced by the University for February and March. Wednesday, February 27, "The Tradition of American Isolation" by Professor John H. Latané; Friday, March 1, "The Prussian Theory of the State" by Professor W. W. Willoughby; Wednesday, March 6, "The Prussian Theory of Monarchy" by Professor W. W. Willoughby; Friday, March 8, "The Germans in Belgium and France" by Professor Vernon L. Kellogg; Wednesday, March 13, "Medical Aspects of the War" by Dr. Winford H. Smith; Friday, March 15, "The War and the Future of the Far East" by President Frank J. Goodnow; Wednesday, March 20, "Plans to Discourage War" by Mr. Theodore Marburg.

On January 7, Professor Currelly of Toronto gave a public lecture before the Archaeological Society on "Common Things of the Roman Period in Egypt," and on February 15, Professor Paton of Hartford gave an illustrated lecture on "Jerusalem, the Holy City of Four Religions."

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

At the recent Commemoration Day exercises President Goodnow announced that, beginning with the year 1918-19, a new course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry would be offered under the auspices of the Department of Engineering. The conditions for entrance are the same as for entrance to the Department of Engineer-

ing. The candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry will, during his first three years of residence, fulfill all the requirements for graduation in departments other than Chemistry, as well as the three regular undergraduate courses in Chemistry. The fourth year he will spend entirely in the graduate laboratory, at present located on Druid Hill Ave.

Dr. Slonimsky, associate in Philosophy, delivered a lecture on "Freedom in its Moral and Immoral Aspects" before the local branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers on February 24. This was one of a series of lectures in which Professors Hollander, Barnett, and Latané have also taken part.

Since the death of Professor Spieker his undergraduate courses in Greek have been conducted by Professor C. W. E. Miller, Professor David M. Robinson, and Mr. L. H. Baker.

At the February meeting of the Germanic Society Dr. Aaron Schaffer, assistant in German, read a paper on "Ahasuerus in Modern German Literature." An abridged form of this paper was later presented at the meeting of the Philological Association.

Dr. M. L. Raney, Librarian of the University, has been selected by the American Library Association War Service as its personal representative in France. Dr. Raney will superintend the distribution of books among the American troops, and study the various needs of the French libraries. Another important commission with which he has been entrusted is the supervision of the censorship of German technical periodicals. Dr. Raney left the University on January 23.

Professor Harry Fielding Reid spoke before the Scientific Association on January 15 concerning the distribution of land and water on the earth showing that it is a function of the distribution of gravity.

Professor Edward B. Mathews attended the meeting of the Geological Society of America at St. Louis, of which he

was elected treasurer and member of the council. He prepared a special map of Camp Meade showing the location of the buildings, which has been issued by the Maryland Geological Survey. He supplied to the Division of Geography and Geology of the National Research Council for use of the War Department a report consisting of seven volumes of manuscript and several atlas cases of maps covering in detail road materials for rapid railway, highway, and fortification construction in a zone along the Atlantic Coast extending as much as 100 miles inland. Associated with him in the work were the Association of State Highway Officials, the American Electric Railway Association, and the State Geologists of the states covered in the report. He was one of the University representatives at the 175th Anniversary of the birth of the noted French mineralogist Abbé Haüy, held at the American Museum of Natural History, February 28.

Professor Edward W. Berry, vice-president of the Paleontological Society of America, presented a paper at the Pittsburgh meeting in the symposium on the "Geologic Relations of North and South America." He also published in the reports of the Florida Geological Survey a report on the fossil plants associated with the recent find of fossil man in Florida which has attracted so much attention: and in the Proceedings of the National Museum a paper on the recent age of the Andes as established by fossils collected by Professors Singewald and Miller in Bolivia which include marine forms obtained at an altitude of 13,000 feet above sea level.

Professor Charles K. Swartz was one of the University representatives at the Abbé Haüy anniversary.

Associate Professor Joseph T. Singewald, Jr. attended the meetings of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York, February 18 to 21. He was also one of the University representatives at the Abbé Haüy anniversary.

Dr. O. L. Fassig recently returned from an extended trip through the West Indies where he established a number of

new storm warning stations for the U. S. Weather Bureau. He was elected Secretary of the Association of American Geographers at their last meeting. He is in charge of the Baltimore School of instruction for the meteorologic branch of the aviation service.

Dr. Frank Reeves was engaged during the winter in work in the oil fields of Oklahoma for the U. S. Geological Survey. In February he went to Costa Rica for the Sinclair Panama Oil Company.

Dr. Julia A. Gardner is with the American Red Cross in France. Her headquarters are in Paris but her work is in the vicinity of Chantilly.

Dr. W. P. Woodring, who has been with the Sinclair Panama Oil Company in Costa Rica during the past year, returned a month ago, and on February 9 married Miss Josephine Jamison of Baltimore. He is now at Fort Devon, Massachusetts, with the Engineer Corps of the U. S. A.

At the January meeting of the Philological Association Professor Haupt spoke on "Philistines, Phenicians, and Amorites;" Dr. Albright presented a paper on "Recent Progress in Egypto-Semitic Philology." At the February meeting of the Association Professor Haupt spoke on "English *ton* and *barrel*."

Professor Edward F. Buchner, Miss Florence E. Bamberger, and Dr. David E. Wiegman attended the session of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association and the twenty-eight allied educational associations held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, February 25-March 1. Professor Buchner served as chairman of the meeting which formally organized the National Association of County Superintendents and Supervisors.

In response to the special request of the State-Wide Maryland Committee organized last November, of which Professor Buchner is chairman, Governor Emerson C. Harrington has provided in his Budget to the General Assembly, the sum of \$150,000 which is to be distributed as additional compensation to the teachers in the public schools who are

in service at the close of the scholastic year. It is expected that this fund will provide a bonus of \$50 to white, and \$25 to colored teachers whose annual salaries are \$600 or less. The Committee has also coöperated with the State Department of Education in framing new minimum salary bills, which raise the schedule for white teachers \$100 at the beginning, and also for the first time provide a salary schedule for colored teachers. It is expected that these bills will become laws, and the emergency relief provided will go far towards keeping the Maryland public schools open during the war.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

The most important activity undertaken by the Department of Engineering was the preparatory course for men who have enlisted in the Aviation service. This course was suggested by Professor Ames so that considerable assistance might be rendered to men who have enlisted in the Aviation course before they go to the ground school. At the ground schools, such as those at Princeton and Cornell, about 30 to 40 per cent of the men are dropped on account of their inability to digest the amount of theoretical and practical work given in their intensive training courses. It was thought that if some of the work of these courses could be given to the men before they go to the ground schools, the Baltimore men would be better able to take this intensive training. As a result, a six weeks' course, starting on January 14 and ending on February 21, was given at nights in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Building. Instruction was offered in the following courses: Wireless; Gas Engines; Ignition Systems; Meteorology; Mechanics of the Theory of Flight; and Court Martial Law. Instruction was offered voluntarily by the following members of the University staff: Dr. H. F. Reid, Dr. Kouwenhoven, Dr. Pfund, Major Guild, Professor Christie, Mr. Pullen, and Mr. Dana. About 75 men enrolled for these courses and undoubtedly many of them were very much benefited by the

work offered. It is quite probable that a second course will be started in the course of a few weeks.

All three members of the Civil Engineering faculty are on duty with the Instructing Staff of the R. O. T. C. unit, Captain Jones and Bringhurst being tactical officers, while Professor Tilden is Assistant Commandant. The Civil Engineering laboratory has largely given way to necessary work for the theoretical instruction of the Battalion. Four large sand-tables, each accommodating 8 men, have been installed and particular demonstrations are given in military topography, construction of trenches and dug-outs, battery placements, and other matters that can be shown to good advantage by scale modelling in sand. Captain Bringhurst is also giving instruction in military surveying and mapping which includes exercises in the field and in the drafting room.

Professors Tilden, Jones, and Bringhurst attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York in the middle of January. The lectures in the Aldred course by General Black, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Phelps are given under the direction of the Department of Civil Engineering.

The J. E. Aldred Lectures on Engineering Practice for the present year have been announced. January 16, "Steam-Electric Power Plant Design" by Mr. A. S. Loizeaux, Electrical Engineer, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co., of Baltimore; January 30, "The Relation between Civil Engineering and Military Engineering" by Major General William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; February 13, "The Development of Concrete Road Construction" by Mr. Arthur N. Johnson, Consulting Highway Engineer, Portland Cement Association, Chicago, Ill.; February 20, "Copper Refining" by Mr. Edwin Wells Rouse, Assistant Superintendent, Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Co., Baltimore; February 27, "The Coal Problem" by Mr. E. G. Bailey, President, Bailey Meter Co., Boston, Mass.; March 6, "The Growth of Electric

Systems" by Mr. Julian C. Smith, Vice-President Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Montreal, Canada; March 13, "The Operation of a Manufacturing Plant" by Mr. Ralph E. Thompson, Superintendent, Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.; March 20, "The Control of Stream Pollution" by Mr. Earle B. Phelps, Hygienic Laboratory, American Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; March 27, "The Manufacture of Structural Steel" by Mr. Bradley Stoughton, Secretary American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York City.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

"The Preparation of the Volunteer" is the title of an article by Paul W. Harrison, M.D., 1908, in the *Record of Christian Work* for December, 1917.

In the *Outlook* of January 9, 1918, T. Iyenaga, Ph.D., 1890, has an article on "Why Japan Has Not Sent an Expeditionary Force to Europe."

Rabbi William Rosenau, Ph.D., 1900, has compiled a decalogue for the use of the Jewish soldiers at Camp Meade, Md.

The *American Journal of Archaeology* for October-December, 1917, contains an article by G. W. Elderkin, Ph.D., 1906, entitled "Archaeological Studies."

L. McMaster, Ph.D., 1906, has issued through No. 1, vol. V of the Washington University Studies a work on the "Soot-Fall Studies in St. Louis." In the same volume Professor McMaster has published an article entitled "Investigation of Hydrocarbon Oil from High Pressure Gas Mains."

Fabian Franklin, Ph.D., 1880, discussed "Prohibition and the States" in the February number of the *North American Review*.

Rev. James L. Smiley, '91, has issued a pamphlet entitled "A Master Key to Socialism."

The *American Journal of Mathematics* for January, 1918, contains two articles by Hopkins alumni. "Flat-sphere Geometry" by John Eiesland, Ph.D., 1898, and "The Set of Eight Self-Associated Points in Space" by J. R. Musselman, Ph.D., 1916.

William J. Guard, undergraduate, 1881-82, has recently published two works dealing with the war: "The Soul of Paris—Impressions of an American Newspaper Man during the First Two Months of the War" and "The Spirit of Italy—Impressions Received during the First Three Months of Her War against Austria."

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, has recently published a "Primer of Household Biology," 103 pages, 25 figures. It appeared in September, 1917, as number I of volume VII of the Bulletin of the North Carolina State Normal College.

An article entitled "The Radium Content of the Sea-Salt Specimens Collected on Cruise IV of the *Carnegie*" by C. W. Hewlett, Ph.D., 1912, recently appeared in *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity*.

W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, professor of Botany, University of Carolina, is engaged in working up a systematic treatise on the fungi of the Eastern United States. How extensive this work will be may be gathered from the size of the section published on "The Amanitas of the Eastern United States." This fills a double number of volume XXXIII of the Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of the University of North Carolina for 1917. It comprises 88 pages of text and 69 plates.

"Justice through Simplified Legal Procedure" and "Should the Hypothetical Question Be Abolished" are titles of two recent articles by Charles A. Boston, undergraduate, 1880-81 and 1884-86, chairman of the committee of Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association, New York City.

"Lydian Records" by W. H. Buckler, former trustee of the University, appeared in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. XXXVII, part I, 1917.

Modern Philology for June, 1917, contained an article by Professor Collitz on "Der Ablaut von Got. *Speiwan*."

George Stewart Brown, '93, had an article in the *Evening Sun* of Baltimore of February 5 on "Impairing the Vitality of the Federal Constitution."

"The Eclogues of Faustus Andrelinus and Ioannes Arnoletus," edited by Wilfred P. Mustard, Ph.D., 1891, has been published by the Johns Hopkins Press.

"New Facts about George Turberville" is the title of an article in *Modern Philology* for January, 1918, by H. E. Rollins, former instructor in English.

"Martial, the Epigrammatist" by Professor Kirby Flower Smith, Ph.D., 1899, appeared in *The Sewanee Review* for January-March, 1918.

The *Studies in Philology* of the University of North Carolina for January, 1918, has two articles by Hopkins alumni. "The Glastonbury Passages in the *Perlesvaus*" by W. A. Nitze, '94, Ph.D., 1899, and "Das Verwandtschaftsverhältnis der Handschriften des Tristan Ulrichs von Türheim, nebst einer Probe des kritischen Textes" by J. L. Campion, Ph.D., 1917.

The *Advocate of Peace* for December, 1917, contained an article by A. C. Millspaugh, Ph.D., 1916, on "Popular Processes and International Relations"

"A Basis for European Unity" is the title of an article by C. H. Levermore, Ph.D., 1886, in the *Review of Reviews* for December, 1917.

"My Country 'Tis of Thee, Being Three Patriotic Addresses Delivered on Various Occasions," is the title of a pamphlet issued by Rt. Rev. Msgr. James E. Cassidy, graduate student, 1895-96.

Professor David M. Robinson has published a short article on the so-called Sappho bust which has recently come to New York in *Art and Archaeology*, vol. 6, p. 285 ff.

Modern Language Notes for January and February contain the following articles by Hopkins men. "A Fragment of an Earlier Version of *Anton Reiser*" by Professor William Kurrelmeyer, '96, Ph.D., 1899; "Four Letters of Racine," by H. Carrington Lancaster, Ph.D., 1907; Review of George Lyman Kittredge, "A Study of Gawain and the Green Knight" by Professor Kirby Flower Smith, Ph.D., 1889; "Note on Dante, *Inferno* viii, 7" by Professor Kirby Flower Smith, Ph.D., 1889; Brief Mention of "Is There a Poetic View of the World?" by Professor J. W. Bright, Ph.D., 1882; Brief Mention of "Matthew Arnold: How to Know Him" by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913; Brief Mention of "English Composition" by Professor J. C. French, '99, Ph.D., 1905; "The Vowel-Change in 'van' 'von,' " by E. H. Sehart, '11,

Ph.D., 1915; Review of E. Prokosch, "The Sounds and History of the German Language" and A. Meillet, "Caractères généraux des Langues Germaniques" by Alexander Green, former Henry E. Johnston Scholar; Review of David H. Carnahan, "The *Ad Deum Vadit* of Jean Gerson" by Professor D. S. Blondheim, '06, Ph.D., 1910; Brief Mention of "Old English Scholarship in England from 1566-1800" by Professor Bright; Brief Mention of "Defoe: How to Know Him" by Dr. Chew; "The 'Marcellus' Theory of the First Quarto 'Hamlet'" by F. G. Hubbard, Ph.D., 1887; "Froissart's *Le Dittie de la Flour de la Margherite*" by O. M. Johnston, Ph.D., 1896; "*Beowulf* 62, Once More" by H. M. Bel-den, Ph.D., 1895.

Professor Joseph S. Ames contributed an article to the January *Atlantic Monthly* on "Science at the Front."

B. C. Steiner, Ph.D., 1891, had an article in the *Reformed Church Review* for January, entitled "Apex or Base." Dr. Steiner also read a paper at the fifteenth convention of the Religious Education Society on "The Library as a Factor in Education."

Two articles by W. E. Albright, Ph.D., 1916, appeared in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature* for January, 1918; "Notes on Egypto-Semitic Etymology" and "The Solar Barks of Morning and Evening." Dr. Albright also had three articles in the 35th volume of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*: "The Home of Balaam;" "The Conclusion of Essarhaddon's Broken Prism," and "Some Unexplained Cuneiform Words."

F. R. Blake, '97, Ph.D., 1902, recently published the following articles in volume XXXV of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*: "Etymology of the Aramaic particle *ith* and *ithai*;" "Multiplicative Numerals in Aramaic and Hebrew;" "Mixed Constructions in Aramaic and Hebrew."

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

MILITARY TRAINING

The military life at Hopkins is in full swing now, and all departments are running smoothly. Several new courses of instruction have been started and carried through successfully.

During February, in compliance with a request from the War Department, an intensive course in signal engineering was begun. This course leads to service in the Radio Division, Signal Corps, U. S. A. Credit may be offered toward graduation. Fifteen men are taking the course at present.

About the middle of January, Major Guild took a significant step in the direction of putting the Hopkins Reserve Officers' Training Corps on a war basis. The most important thing was the starting of recitations in addition to the usual lectures for the entire battalion. Moreover, all second year men must take a two hour course in military field engineering. For the officers, members of the staff, and instructors there are regular weekly conferences and classes. The corps was also separated into four divisions: infantry training, military field engineering, military signal engineering, and physical training.

A fencing school has been opened under the supervision of Sergeant Kistler, R. O. T. C., as part of the latter division. Instruction is limited this term to sophomores, from whom instructors for next fall will be chosen.

On January 30, the battalion was reviewed by Major-General Wm. M. Black, chief of engineers, U. S. A. On the same day, Colonel Sir Walter Lawrence, a distinguished commissioner of the late Lord Kitchener, delivered a most stirring address before the battalion.

Inter-company athletics which were begun last fall have

aroused considerable interest. Company B led its rivals in football while Company A retaliated by winning the inter-company relay race at the annual Hopkins Indoor Games.

To even up the life of the R. O. T. C. and to take some of the strain from the everyday work, Sergeant Kistler instituted what has proved to be one of the most popular and successful innovations of the current year,—the battalion dances. Three have been held so far and the fourth is announced for Match 15.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

Although hampered to a certain degree by the war, winter athletics have been carried on in a fairly steady, and very satisfactory way in most respects. Lack of time due to military training is the only thing which can possibly keep the varsity teams from reaching as high a point of skill as has been attained in former years, for the men who are left have all the spirit necessary for success.

At the annual football banquet held after the close of the season, Carl Schmidt, '19, was elected captain of the team for the coming season.

Due to the fact that the Hopkins gymnasium has been turned into a rifle range and also because the Y. M. C. A. was unable to give the team the necessary time for practice, the Independent Basket Ball team was forced to disband for this year.

The prospect for Lacrosse is bright. The schedule is somewhat shorter than usual this year, due to the fact that Harvard, Yale, and other colleges with whom Hopkins regularly schedules games, have not yet definitely decided to put teams in the field. However, Hopkins has not in any way lowered the standard of the teams which she will meet this spring. The old veterans who are back this year are showing flashes of the old-time form, and several new men

are developing into real stars. Line-ups and scrimmages are being held twice a week. The close defense is showing up particularly well. "Fritz" Sadtler and "Jake" Miller at goal are learning rapidly. Frank Morley, John Stanley, and Cashell are fighting it out for point and cover point. "Dutch" Schmidt is playing first defense. Beall, Frisch, Golder, Kennedy, and Defendorf are candidates for the mid-field defense. Williams, Jarrett, and Kauffman are showing up well at mid-field attack. Baxley is at first attack, and Stuart, Baker, and Gardner are being used at home positions. Winslow will also be a big asset in the attack. The schedule is as follows:

April 6.....	Reserved for some Service Team.
April 13.....	Navy at Annapolis.
April 20.....	Swarthmore at Homewood.
April 27.....	Carlisle at Homewood.
May 4.....	University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
May 11.....	Lehigh at Homewood.

Baseball faces an even more rosy future than Lacrosse. The squad is large and the material good, although most of it is new. "Dick" Benson, '20, an outfielder last season, will captain the team this spring and will probably catch. Manager Coulter has arranged a rather heavy schedule, and two teams, Lehigh and West Point, will be met for the first time. Coach Eddie Hooper will again take charge. The schedule follows:

March 30.....	Penn. State at Homewood.
April 2.....	Holy Cross at Homewood.
April 6.....	Western Maryland at Homewood.
April 10.....	Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
April 13.....	Lehigh at Homewood.
April 20.....	Haverford at Homewood.
April 27.....	Navy at Annapolis.
May 4.....	St. Johns at Homewood.
May 11.....	Catholic University at Washington.
May 18.....	Army at West Point.

On Saturday evening, February 23, were held the fourteenth annual indoor games of the university, the greatest indoor meet ever staged by the Black and Blue. More large colleges with great track reputations sent big squads than ever before. The list of individual stars was most impressing—Landers of Penn; Berry, formerly from Penn, now at Camp Dix; Welch of Carlisle; Brewer of Maryland State; Clemenshaw and Dresser of Cornell; Strupper and Guyon from Georgia Tech.; and others.

In the South Atlantic events Georgetown won with Hopkins second, 46 and 27 points respectively. Georgia Tech. made 21 points. Firor took first place in the high jump and Mullikin, a freshman, won the mile run.

The mile relay between Pennsylvania, Hopkins, and St. Johns was won in the order mentioned. Firor, Driver, Van Ness, and Beverly Smith ran for Hopkins.

One of the most interesting events was the two-mile relay between Cornell and Pennsylvania in which Cornell finished first.

A bayonet drill and mimic battle by a detachment from Camp Meade was given in real army style and for ten minutes the spectators were given a small idea of the noise of battle. The track schedule is as follows:

Indoor

March—.....Navy at Annapolis.

Outdoor

April 20.....Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
 April 27.....Penn Relays at Philadelphia.
 May 4.....Navy at Annapolis.
 May 10, 11.....South Atlantic meet at Homewood.
 May 18.....Lafayette at Easton.
 May 25.....I. C. A. A. A. A. at New York.

DEBATING

In the first annual Freshman-Sophomore debate last January the Sophomores won by a unanimous decision. The

subject was the compulsory arbitration of railroad labor disputes. The negative was upheld by the following sophomores: Leo Simon, M. Novey, and J. Berkowitz; the affirmative by: Chas. Bills, L. Saiontz, and H. Burstein.

The Intercollegiate Debate will take place on March 16, with the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina. The subject concerns conscription of residents of this country in time of war.

The tryouts for the Tocqueville contest will be held on March 1. The subject is, "French Democracy Under the Test of War."

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va., H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, president, New York City; Norvin R. Lindheim, '00, secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held on February 22 at 8 p.m. in the Johns Hopkins Club, Homewood. President Radcliffe presided at the meeting. The results of the late elections were first announced. R. B. Roulston, '00. Ph.D., 1906, was elected secretary, and Horace E. Flack, Ph.D., 1906, reelected treasurer. As members of the Alumni Council, David T. Day, '81, Ph.D., 1884; Guy L. Hunner, M.D., 1897; George Stewart Brown, '93; and Fabian Franklin, Ph.D., 1880. As members of the Executive Committee, George E. Barnett, Ph.D., 1901; Carlyle Barton, '06; M. Ernest Jenkins, '97; Edward L. Palmer, '99; and Richard H. Pleasants, '86.

The treasurer then presented the following report which was audited by D. E. Weglein, '97, Ph.D., 1916, and P. L. Kaye, Ph.D., 1898, and found correct.

Receipts

Cash on hand February 22, 1917.....	\$233.22
Cash received from interest on deposits.....	.41
Cash received from Branch Associations.....	156.00
Cash received from advertisements in ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	157.75
Cash received from subscriptions to ALUMNI MAGAZINE..	487.40
Cash received for Life Membership dues.....	375.00
Cash received for Annual dues.....	1,666.60
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	\$3,076.28

Disbursements

For stamped envelopes and printing for annual meeting, '17.	\$203.75
For printing ballots, notices, etc., for annual meeting, '18..	243.25
For clerical assistance, etc., for Secretary.....	190.61
For stationery, multigraphing, and postage for Secretary..	88.25
For postage and printing for Treasurer.....	116.60
For making out bills, addressing, etc., for Treasurer.....	22.50
For commissions on ads for ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	12.23
For postage for editor of MAGAZINE.....	18.16
For printing, multigraphing, envelopes, etc. for MAGAZINE	32.32
For printing ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	1,274.67
For salary of editor of ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	500.00

For salary of editor of ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	100.00
For dues of Association of Alumni Secretaries.....	5.00
Balance on hand February 22, 1918.....	268.94
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	\$3,076.28
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The president then introduced the speaker of the evening, Major Garrett, who was sent by President Wilson as a member of the commission to investigate the transportation facilities in France before the sending of American troops to that country. Major Garrett told of his experiences abroad and delivered an inspiring address. After this address and a few remarks by President Goodnow the meeting adjourned and the rest of the evening was given up to an informal smoker.

The sixth conference of the Association of Alumni Secretaries will be held at New Haven on May 10 and 11, 1918. The program will include a discussion of war problems and will be shortly published.

ALUMNI NOTES

Edith Bronson, M.D., '13, has been the senior resident medical officer of the Manchester, England, Children's Hospital since August, 1917.

President Poincaré has conferred the insignia of the Legion of Honor upon Professor Mark Baldwin, formerly professor of Philosophy in the Johns Hopkins University. Professor Baldwin is now chairman of the Paris branch of the American Maritime League. The honor was in recognition of his services to the Allied cause.

Capt. C. W. Elliott, former commandant of the Johns Hopkins University Reserve Officers Training Corps, has written of his safe arrival in France.

J. H. Marshall, '13, now a lieutenant in the British Royal Artillery, visited his friends at the University during January. Mr. Marshall was the guest of honor at a luncheon given on January 29 by the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, of which he is a member.

W. A. Baker, Jr., '15, is vice-president and sales manager of the Georges Creek-Parker Coal Company, of Frostburg, Md.

Clement A. Penrose, '93, M.D., 1897, recently gave a lecture on "Experiences in Camp and Field" before the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Stuart S. Janney, '95, now a major in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, has been appointed commander of the Three Hundred and Twelfth Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Meade, Md.

Dorsey Richardson, '15, is 1st lieutenant, Headquarters' Company, 17th Regiment, U. S. Field Artillery, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Mr. Dorsey would have received his Ph.D. degree in Political Science this year but volunteered last April, having been recommended by President Goodnow to take the civilian examinations for the regular army. He was granted the M.A. degree *in absentia* at the Commemoration Exercises in February.

Karl Singewald, '07, Ph.D., 1910, is on the staff of the Institute for Government Research in Washington, but is at present on leave of absence and is engaged in work in the auditing department in the construction of the cantonment at Camp Johnston, Texas.

E. E. Perkins, Jr., '17, has left the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and has been accepted for radio duty in the Signal Corps. He has been sent to Camp Wood, N. Y., but expects to be transferred to the

radio school at Little Silver, N. J.

A. Raymond Stevens, '96, M.D., 1903, is a captain in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps and is stationed with Base Hospital, No. 1 (Presbyterian, New York City).

W. A. Gruse, '13, is now with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gruse received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin and is on the faculty of the College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, undergraduate, 1888-91, is rector of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Newburgh, N. Y.

Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., 1895, has been elected president of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

Wm. C. Thayer, former graduate student, is professor of English and head of the Department of English in Lehigh University.

Charles P. Neill, Ph.D., 1897, has been appointed head of the Railway Wage Commission, which Secretary McAdoo has organized to aid him in administering the Federal railway system. Dr. Neill was United States Commissioner of Labor from 1905 to 1913 and has filled a number of other important positions. Dr. Neill is also a loyal alumnus of Johns Hopkins.

E. P. Bernheim, '02, is captain in the Ordnance Department and has been detailed for service abroad.

H. B. Woodward, M.D., 1912 is with the Medical Reserve Corps in England.

Harry S. Byrne, '01, is resident manager of the Fidelity Deposit Co. of Maryland at Omaha, Nebraska.

A. A. Steinbach, '17, who has been director of the welfare work among the Jewish soldiers at Camp Meade, Md., has left for New York, where he will take a similar position in the camps in that section of the country. Mr. Steinbach was also teaching French at Camp Meade, where he was said to have the most aristocratic class in camp, the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, two majors, three captains, and one lieutenant forming the class. He also taught French three nights a week to the men in the Twenty-eighth Engineers Regiment.

A series of articles in memory of the late Professor M. D. Learned, Ph.D., 1887, of the University of Pennsylvania, appeared in the *German-American Annals* for September-December, 1917. "The Late Professor Learned" by Joseph G. Rosengarten, LL.D., Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; "Professor Learned as Citizen" by The Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, LL.D., Former Mayor of Philadelphia; "Professor Learned as Colleague," by Professor Daniel D. Shumway, Ph.D., Professor of German Philology, University of Pennsylvania; "Professor Learned's Studies in

German-American Interrelations," by Albert B. Faust, Ph.D., Professor of German, Cornell University; "Professor Learned in Germany," by David Jayne Hill, LL.D., Former Ambassador to Germany; "Personal Recollections," by Henry Wood, Ph.D., Professor of German, Johns Hopkins University; "Resolutions upon the death of Professor Learned," by the German-American Historical Society.

Herbert Pierrepont Houghton, Ph.D., 1907, for the past three years president of Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa., has tendered his resignation, to become effective at the close of the college year, and has accepted the presidency of Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis. Dr. Houghton is to be congratulated on his splendid record at Waynesburg College and we wish him the same success in his new position.

W. E. Gates, '86, has recently been awarded one of the highest honors that can be conferred in Mexico, namely, the appointment as honorary professor in the National Museum. The honor was due to his valuable studies in archaeology, ethnology, and anthropology and for his most complete and notable works on the ruins of Yucatan.

W. C. Burket, M.D., 1915, now 1st lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, is at present in France with Evacuation Hospital No. 1, U. S. Army. Dr.

Burket sailed for France in December.

Johns Hopkins men were well represented on the program of the American Geological Society at its annual meeting which was held this year in St. Louis. W. S. Bayley, Ph.D., 1886, of the University of Illinois, introduced two themes of instructive investigation in the Arctics. Charles Keyes, Ph.D., 1892, read a paper on the "Mechanics of Laccolithie Intrusion." The title of a paper by W. J. Miller, Ph.D., 1905, was "Adirondack Anorthosite." Professor T. L. Watson of the University of Virginia spoke on the "Petrology of Rutile-bearing Rocks." R. M. Bagg, Ph.D., 1895, gave an account of his discovery of "Fluorite in Ordovician Limestones of Wisconsin." Professor Keyes graphically portrayed some of his recent curious experiments in earth dynamics under the title of the "Faceted Form of a Collapsing Geoid." Professor E. B. Mathews of this University was elected Treasurer of the Society. A. C. Lawson, Ph.D., 1888, of the University of California, was made Vice-president and Professor Watson was chosen Councilor.

Charles E. Diehl, '96, has been chosen as president of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn. President Diehl was born at Charles Town, West Virginia. After graduating from the Johns Hopkins University, he contin-

ued his studies at the Princeton Theological Seminary and at Princeton University. He completed the course at the Seminary and received the degree of A.M. from the University. In 1909 he was appointed Acting Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, and in 1910 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. President Diehl has held pastorates in the Synods of Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, his last charge being the First Presbyterian Church of Clarksville, Tenn. In June, 1917, he was elected President of Southwestern Presbyterian University by the Board of Directors and this call he accepted in August.

T. N. de L. Purcell, '00, is living permanently in England with his mother, Mrs. James B. Purcell, in the neighborhood of London.

T. Iyenaga, Ph.D., 1890, is director of the "East and West News Bureau," an organization of Japanese citizens for promoting a better understanding between America and Japan. Dr. Iyenaga is also associated with the University of Chicago as a professorial lecturer.

T. S. Adams, '96, Ph.D., 1899, has for the last six months been serving as vice-chairman of the Excess Profits Tax Advisory Board. At the request of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, he came to this city recently to address a large audience of busi-

ness men, explaining to them the working of the law and assisting them in preparing their schedules.

Edward A. Ross, Ph.D., 1891, recently returned from a trip to Russia where he was making a study of the condition of the country under the Bolsheviks.

L. Wethered Barroll, M.A., 1914, is captain in the Fifth Baltimore Company, Coast Defenses of Baltimore.

Victor H. Bridgman, Jr., '14, is captain in the regular army and is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

C. W. Hewlett, Ph.D., 1912, professor of Physics in the State Normal College of North Carolina, spent the past summer in research work in the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, professor of Biology in the State Normal College of North Carolina, spent June and July of last summer at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City engaged in editorial work on volume 'III of the "Bibliography of Fishes" under the editorship of Professor Bashford Dean and Dr. Charles R. Eastman.

Charles A. Boston, undergraduate, 1880-81 and 1884-86, is lecturer on Legal Ethics in the Advanced Courses in Law, Division of Civic Administration, College of the City of New York. Mr. Boston is at present one of

three lawyers in New York City nominated by the Governor and appointed by President Wilson as the "Permanent Members" of the Legal Advisory Board for the City of New York under the Selective Service Law and Regulations to supervise the local law boards in the 189 districts in advising registrants under the new army draft law, commonly known as Selective Service Law. In this work the "Permanent Members" have had the assistance of about 3300 Associate Members, mostly lawyers of New York City, besides practically all of the public school teachers and 500 girls from Hunter College. Although Mr. Boston did not take a degree at Johns Hopkins, he has always been a loyal alumnus and was at one time president of the New York Branch of the Alumni Association.

Lyman P. Powell, '90, has resigned the presidency of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Powell lectured in Baltimore upon the war on November 17 and 18, 1917. His present address is 226 E. 15th St., New York City.

Henry R. Seager, former graduate student in economics and now professor at Columbia, is in Washington with the Federal Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

W. S. Baer, '94, M.D., 1898, is now assistant director of orthopedic surgery to the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

He has been promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel and has been detached from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit.

J. Gresham Machen, '01, was among the many professional men who sailed recently for France to take up Y. M. C. A. work abroad.

Rev. J. E. Kemp Horn, graduate student, 1906, was also in the large party. Mr. Kemp was pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore.

John Saulsbury Short, '15, is a 2d lieutenant in Battery A, Field Artillery, U. S. R. and is stationed at Camp Stanley, Texas. Mr. Short writes: "We are having a good time down here—it is already real spring, with grass and blossoms—and are quite pleased that the government lets us 'see America first.' "

E. P. Wightman, Ph.D., 1911, formerly a research chemist for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., who enlisted in the 30th Engineers Regiment, U. S. N. A., and was later transferred to the Chemical Service Station, a new branch of the U. S. Army, has been promoted to 1st lieutenant and has been sent to the overseas laboratories.

W. R. Steiner, M.D., 1899, is serving as a member of the Draft Exemption Board in Hartford, Conn.

R. C. M. Calvert is 1st lieutenant, Engineers, U. S. R., 33d Engineers, and is stationed at Camp Devens, Mass.

Geo. W. Brown, Ph.D., 1910, after serving for a number of years as missionary in India and Principal of the Christian Bible College, Jubbulpore, India, was obliged to return home last year for family reasons. During the current year he has been serving as professor of Hebrew and Old

Testament Literature in the College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky. Dr. Brown recently delivered a series of three lectures on "Psychological Aspects of Indian Missions" at the College of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind., and the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Conn.

MARRIAGES

Julian H. Marshall, '13, was married on January 30 to Miss Eleanor Howard Jones of Baltimore.

J. E. Uhler, '13, was married on January 12 to Miss Corinne McCreary Barr of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Edward Vere Brewer, undergraduate, 1908-09, was married on September 6, 1917, to Miss Susan Louise Fischbeck of Baltimore.

Dr. Hunter Robb, former graduate student in medicine, was married on February 2 to Mrs. Edwin Ginn of Boston, Mass.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Standard of Living in Japan.

By KOKICHI MORIMOTO, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Economics in Tohoku Imperial University. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXVI, No. 1, Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press. 1918.

The Standard of Living in Japan by Kokichi Morimoto, Ph.D. (pp. 150), is the first monograph to appear in the Thirty Sixth Series of the University Studies in Historical and Political Science for 1918. The number is written by a Japanese, who has recently spent several months in Baltimore, and is the result of his researches in the years between 1913 and 1915, when he was a professor at Sapporo, Japan. It is a minute and careful study of the subject, abounding in tables which show the painstaking research with which the work has been compiled. The style is clear and simple and shows a command of English such as not to suggest that the language is not the writer's mother tongue. Although parts of work are purely statistical, the general reader will find many things to interest him in its pages. The three main portions of the book discuss the cost of foods, of clothing, and of housing, and the

reader will gain varied information in each of these subjects and information too given from the point of view of the Japanese themselves. Changes in the manner of life, as a result of the contact with Europe and America, are discussed, and some important suggestions are given as to improvements in the customs of the country. For example, the introduction of bread as a principal of food, instead of an entire reliance on barley and rice, is advocated, and an introduction of Western dress for men is viewed with approval, though for women only a disuse of the *obi* or long sash is favored. The use of fish, beans, and radishes as food, the small amount of woollen goods worn for clothing, the character of the Japanese house and furniture—these are among the topics, the treatment of which will be found novel to many readers and worth the attention of all.

The Eclogues of Faustus Andrelinus and Joannes Arnolletus.

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by WILFRED P. MURTAGH. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1918. Pp. 123. \$1.50.

This companion volume to the *Eclogues of Mantuanus* (1911) and to the *Piscatory Eclogues of Sannazaro* (1914) is the editor's

third important contribution to the history of the Humanistic Pastoral. The text is based for the most part on a comparison of the Paris edition of 1506 with a rotograph copy of the text published by J. Oporinus, Basel, 1546.

The pastoral in its various forms (Eclogue, Drama, Romance) is one of the most widespread and characteristic literary movements of the Renaissance. It is one in which the Humanists played a distinctly leading part. But just what that part was had never been stated, and never could be definitely stated and appreciated until the actual texts, most of which had long since become very rare, were made generally available. If, therefore, Professor Mustard had done no more than reprint a readable text of these authors, he would have deserved well of the republic of

learning. As it is, he has prefixed a brief but complete introduction, and has added a commentary which apart from necessary elucidations of the text itself, is mainly devoted, as it should be, to the two most important things in an author of this type and period, namely, his dependence upon classical sources and his own literary influence upon contemporaries and successors.

Upon reading the commentary I note with interest but not with surprise the reappearance of the ubiquitous, the mysterious "E. K." Without E. K. no discussion of the Renaissance Pastoral would be complete. I look forward with confidence, with a sort of anticipatory sensation of relief to the time when Professor Mustard will finally lay that perturbed—and perturbing—spirit to rest.

KIRBY FLOWER SMITH.

NECROLOGY

EDWARD HENRY SPIEKER, '79,
PH.D., 1882.

Edward Henry Spieker, Collegiate Professor of Greek in the Johns Hopkins University, died at his home, 915 Edmondson Avenue, February 20. He was born in Baltimore, April 18, 1859, and educated at the Baltimore City College. He was a member of the Hopkins class of 1879, the first class which won the degree of A.B. in regular course. Entering the Graduate School, he was Fellow in Greek for two years, and was admitted to the degree of Ph.D. in 1882. He was at once appointed an Associate on the Classical staff, and continued in the service of the University until his death. His academic career thus coincides very closely with the actual life of the University itself. As a teacher of undergraduate Greek, he naturally had smaller classes than some of his colleagues, but his interest in University matters was not confined to his own students, or to his own department. As a member of the Committee on Academic Rules and Regulations and Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships and Honors, he had a very wide and intimate acquaintance with every side of our undergraduate life. For many years he rendered faithful and valuable service as Secretary of both the Board of University

Studies and the Board of Collegiate Studies. And for thirty years he was Professor Gildersleeve's right-hand man in carrying on the work of the Johns Hopkins Philological Association. He was a very careful and accurate scholar, and his published contributions to the literature of his subject are all of permanent value. They are of the well-considered final kind which leaves little to add, and nothing to retract. In the earlier volumes of the *American Journal of Philology* he contributed two important studies in Greek Syntax: "Direct Speech Introduced by a Conjunction," and "The Genitive Absolute in the Attic Orators." In the *Studies in Honor of Basil L. Gildersleeve* he discussed "The Pentapody in Greek Poetry." And he was the author of the standard text-book for the United States on Greek Prose Composition. Professor Spieker was unusually happy in his family life, and a devout and consistent churchman. He married, in 1891, Miss Adelaide Marie Maute, of Belmont, Nevada, and is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters. His son, Edmund Maute (A.B., 1916) is now a graduate student in the University.

WILFRED P. MUSTARD,
Ph.D., 1891,
Collegiate Professor of Latin.

FRANK KIMBALL LELAND, '14.

Frank Kimball Leland, A.B., 1914, died at his residence, 111 West 11th Street, New York City, on February 26, 1918, after a brief illness; he was buried at Germantown, Pa., on February 28.

Mr. Leland was born in Maine in 1877. His early education was obtained at the Calais, Me., High School, and at the Bridgewater, Mass., Normal School; his graduation at the latter institution was prevented by ill health. He then taught school at Calais and at Stockbridge, Mass., and tutored at Lenox, Mass.

In 1903, he became tutor in the family of Mr. W. L. McLean, of Germantown, Pa., remaining in that position until 1905, when he moved to Baltimore and became tutor in several of the families residing there and in the vicinity; he continued that work until the fall of 1914, frequently traveling with his pupils during the summer months, both in this country and in Europe. In the meanwhile he took a full undergraduate course at the Johns Hopkins University, and received his A.B. degree in the spring of 1914. Subsequently, he became instructor at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., at the King School, Stamford, Conn., and at the Allen-Stevenson School, New York City. He pursued postgraduate studies at Columbia University during the 1915-1918 terms. The summer

of 1917 was devoted to active Red Cross work.

He was married in 1915 to Miss May Galvin Hopper, who survived him.

He was a member of the Johns Hopkins Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity.

Mr. Leland made his mark as a tutor.

Among the families with which he lived, or was closely associated in that capacity, are those of Mr. Henry J. Bowdoin, of the late Dr. I. R. Trimble, Mrs. Edward Murray, Mr. J. H. Wheelwright, Mr. W. L. McLean, of Germantown, Dr. T. Morris Murray, of Pomfret, Conn., and others.

Many Maryland and Pennsylvania boys were prepared by him for advanced schools and colleges. His pupils are now college graduates and are to be found in the Army and in the Naval Service of the United States.

For nearly nine years Mr. Leland was a member of the writer's household, which entitles him to testify to his high character, deep and practical religious feeling, tact and kindly consideration for others. Mr. Leland possessed, to an unusual degree, that rare faculty of guiding and controlling, while not suppressing, the individuality of youth, especially that of boys. He was an outdoor man, with eyes wide open to Nature, and encouraged his pupils to look to her for that enjoyment which he

himself derived in so large a measure. He was far more than an instructor; he was a joyous companion and a considerate leader. His devotion to his duties was most marked; he seemed to be wholly controlled by the best interests of his pupils, and by an enthusiastic loyalty to his friends; slow to think evil, he always "believed that story false, which ought not to be true."

His untimely death has deprived those who knew him of their confident belief that ma-

turer years, and further experience in his chosen profession, would widen his sphere of influence, but he has left them the permanent gainers by their pleasant memories of him, and the deep respect and affectionate regard with which they will mention him.

He served—in his fund of tender and understanding love for the young, in his example and high ideals, and in his devotion to his friends.

HENRY J. BOWDOIN, '81.

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VI

JUNE, 1918

No. 4

THE WAR AND THE FUTURE OF THE FAR EAST

By FRANK J. GOODNOW

President of the Johns Hopkins University

TO SPEAK of the Far East so far as it may probably be affected by the Great War, is to speak of Japan and China. It is of course true that India has up to the present time had a more continuously active part to play in the military operations incident to the war than any other portion of the Orient. But no direct or important effect upon India's position in the world may possibly be attributed to the war except upon the supposition that one of the results of the great conflict will be the disintegration of the British Empire. Such a supposition we are all unwilling to make. Whether such a supposition accords or not with our wishes we are, I trust, not justified in making it. And unless we are to make it, it is difficult to see what important changes in India's position can be brought about as a result of the war.

India has been for many years in the process of being Westernized. The presence of the British in the country has had for its consequence a great improvement in the means of communication which has given it a European rather than an Asiatic appearance. Vast industrial enterprises such as the cotton mills in the Bombay region, the jute factories about Calcutta, and the mines of iron and coal

which are to be found in other parts of the country have done much to transform the normal agricultural life of an Asiatic land into a life which is beginning to resemble the industrialism of Europe.

Within the last few years, furthermore, much progress has been made by Great Britain in establishing in India political institutions which permit of a large amount of self government. More and more natives are being employed in the government services even in positions of considerable responsibility. Asiatic autocracy is slowly giving way to European liberalism.

Unless, therefore, we look forward to a disintegration of the British Empire as a result of the war, we have every reason to believe that the development of the past half a century will continue without serious interruption. This is not to say that India, any more than any other Oriental country will become completely Europeanized. The peculiar Oriental psychology will unquestionably remain for years, if not for centuries to come, to influence the thoughts and habits of the people. At the same time the economic conditions of the country will gradually approximate more closely those of Europe with all the effects upon the inhabitants which changes in economic conditions usually bring in their train.

It is in Japan and China then that we must look for the war to have its greatest effect. So far as concerns Japan it will probably be that the changes which will come will be external rather than internal. Not that the conditions of her home life will be the same after the close of the war as they were before its beginning. But such changes as will come within will be quantitative rather than qualitative in character. For Japan like India has taken the first steps in Westernization. Sixty years ago an almost entirely agricultural country she has made the beginnings of an active industrial life. Less than forty years ago an Asiatic autocracy she has become a constitutional monarchy. That the measure of her industrial life will become greater and

that the balance of power will gradually be transferred from the Emperor to the Parliament, there can be but little doubt. But that her economic and social life will in its fundamental features remain as they are now fixed would seem also to be true.

The changes which will come to Japan will affect her position as an international power rather than her internal conditions. Japan is the only Asiatic country which has not lost her independence as a result of contact with the West. In the case of some of the Asiatic countries like India the independence which has been forfeited has been both political and economic. In others such as China what has been lost has been economic independence. Japan, however, has preserved both. She has been able to retain control of her political life because she has had the capacity to see that political independence is conditioned by adequate military power. She is able to maintain her economic independence because she has recognized the necessity of modifying her intellectual attitude. To preserve her political life she has organized and maintained a modern army and navy. To protect her economic life she has established an educational system in which great emphasis is laid on scientific and technical training. Just as she has owed her old ideals to China so now she is in debt to Europe for her new civilization. For her army she went to Germany, for her navy to Great Britain, in the case of her education she borrowed much from the United States.

That in the short space of sixty years, a cycle of Cathay, she has been able to accomplish what has been done is nothing short of marvelous. The transformation which has taken place in Japan would have been remarkable in any country. But it is more than remarkable in Japan. For from an economic point of view it is difficult to conceive of a less favorable soil for so rapid a growth. Japan is not well endowed by nature with those things necessary to great industrial development. She can not grow cotton. But her manufacturing center Osaka resounds with the

hum of thousands of spindles. She has little coal, but the smoke from her factory chimneys darkens the air of many districts. She has no iron, but the great shipyards of Nagasaki have turned out hundreds of thousands of tons of modern shipping.

Japan's desire for political and economic freedom and the consciousness of her poverty in those resources necessary to the continuous development of the industrial life which she has chosen are the mainsprings of her foreign policy. With the fate of the rest of Asia in mind she has been unwilling to see a strong European power develop on the Asiatic continent. The attempt of Russia to absorb Korea led to the Russian war. The desire to oust Germany from her position of vantage at Kiao-Chiao in northern China was undoubtedly a powerful incentive for her to join the Western Allies at the beginning of the present conflict. The recent success of the Germans in Russia is now causing the waters of Japan to stir. Japan's relations with China finally have unquestionably been governed primarily by the desire both to prevent the weakness of China from becoming a menace to herself and to obtain a market for manufactures as well as to secure the raw materials which she needs and which China has in such abundance.

We are brought thus through the consideration of Japan to speak of what the future has for China. In order that we may deal intelligently with China's prospects we must understand what China and indeed the Far East as a whole have meant and now mean to the European or, perhaps I should say in order to include Japan and ourselves, the Europeanized world. What then on the one hand are the distinguishing characteristics of this Europeanized world, and what on the other hand is the relation which the Far East bears to that world?

The thing which differentiates modern European life both from the life of the rest of the world and from European life in the past is ease of communication. The ocean steamship, the submarine cable, the transcontinental railway,

and the overland telegraph, all European inventions, have brought about almost complete economic unity in Europe, and have done much to bind together Europe and Asia. Indeed, the general economic organization both of Europe itself and of the world as a whole, an organization also due to the effort of the European, transcends by far any political organization which has up to the present time been devised. Europe although an economic unit is the seat of many rival states. The world as a whole though bound together by many common economic interests has hardly begun to dream of anything in the nature of a world state. The nearest approach to a political organization which has had any marked effects beyond rather narrow state lines is the feeble fabric of internationalism which has within the past few years shown itself so incapable of curbing the political ambitions of even a single state.

It may fairly be said that one of the causes of the present war is to be found in the failure of the attempts which have been made during the past half century to bring about a greater conformity between Europe's economic life and her political organization. Political units have increased in size through the unification of what once were separate states, and alliances and ententes have been formed. Customs and other agreements of an economic character have been entered into. But none of these expedients has served the purpose. Resort has finally been had to the old, old way of conquest, and the result has been the present war.

But whatever may be the result of that war, whatever may be the political organization of the world which will grow out of it, we may be sure that the forces which have hitherto made for economic unity will continue to be exerted. For we are but on the threshold of the applications of science to the conduct of life. And every new invention which betters transportation, every new appliance which makes production more effective, every new discovery which makes it possible to satisfy a want of which man may not have been even conscious—in a word, every effort of the human

intelligence which is successfully directed to the conquest of nature—has its effect in making closer the economic relations of the formerly scattered peoples of the globe.

The greater economic unity of the world due to improvement in the means of communication had prior to the opening of the war made it possible for Europe to seek in Asia those articles which it consumed but did not produce and for America to find in Africa and Australia a market for the goods which it made but could not use. The products of the tropics had become articles of necessity to the inhabitants of the temperate zone. The minerals which nature had stored in such profusion in particular districts were regarded as held almost in trust for the world as a whole. The ravages of the Texan boll weevil were balanced by scarcity in cotton in distant lands. Drought in the Australian Antipodes made it difficult for Europe to clothe itself in wool.

This economic world unity was the result of a slow development. Many things contributed to its growth. Without, however, the recognition of the freedom of the seas it would have been impossible. The transportation of many products is conditioned by the cheapness of freight rates incident to water routes. These routes are available for general use only if the sea is free to all who desire to use it, unmolested from hostile attack. The interruption of travel along these routes as a result of the naval operations of the present war has already been followed by scarcity in many countries.

The freedom of the sea became an established fact only in comparatively recent times. A perusal of the quaint phraseology of some marine insurance policies, retained beyond the times to which it was applicable, reveals the dangers at one time incident to ocean travel. Pirates, potentates, and princes all combined not so long ago to increase the risks of ocean commerce. The claims of potentates and princes to monopolize the ocean were recognized as incapable of justification only a few hundred years back. Pirates still plied their nefarious trade within the memory of living

men. Indeed, pirates are still to be found in the rivers and estuaries of southern China, and merchant ships in that part of the world are compelled to arm themselves even now, as was the case the world over not much more than one hundred years ago.

The freedom of the sea against piratical attacks was secured by the united efforts of all seafaring nations. They treated the pirate as an outlaw to whom no consideration or quarter was to be given. Long before this result was reached, it was determined by common agreement that no one country could claim any peculiar rights over the sea such as Spain and Portugal had with papal sanction once set up. Apart from the influence of principles of justice, it was found as a practical matter that live and let live was the only principle which could be applied. For interference with the ships of any country was easily repayable in kind. Ceaseless hostility between seafaring powers would have followed the application of any other policy as it did actually follow the monopolistic attempt of Spain.

The use of the submarine, as it is now being used, imperils the freedom of the seas through the recognition of which progress in the direction of world economic unity has been made possible. The submarine threatens the freedom of the seas because no adequate method of defence against it has as yet been discovered. If it is used as it has been in the past two years by a nation whose chief concern is land rather than sea power, retaliation and reprisal are impossible. Two can play at the game of sea control when surface shipping and seafaring nations are concerned. But where the submarine is used by a power whose interests are continental rather than oceanic the game is quite a one-sided one. All the power which is attacked can do is to endeavor to destroy as many submarines as possible, and recent experience would go to show that such a policy is not effective. A power which makes use of submarines for the destruction of merchant shipping of course invites reprisals. But if that power has no shipping, such reprisals are impossible.

This is the situation at the present time. The submarine is the weapon of the German Empire whose sea coast is both small and completely under the contro of Great Britain so far as concerns its use as a base for sea power. Germany had, it is true, a great merchant marine before the outbreak of the war. But she knew very well that that marine owed its continued existence to the forbearance of Great Britain and that at the first breath of war it would melt away.

Germany therefore determined to pin her faith on railways which should pass through lands under her control. This is the secret of the Berlin-Bagdad railway. This is the reason why Turkey was brought under her dominion and Serbia was sacrificed. To this belief in her continental destiny is due the desire to exercise her influence over Austria. The fulfillment of her plan involved the control of Constantinople, since only in the neighborhood of Constantinople can the water separating Europe from Asia Minor be safely crossed. Serbia had to be subjected to her domination because the only practicable path for a railway to Constantinople was through the Morava valley which lay in Serbian territory. The treaty just made with Russia also indicates Germany's belief in the railway. For the district ceded by Russia to Germany's ally Turkey places under German control one of the historic routes between Europe and Asia along which Russia had before the war begun to build the Trans-Caspian Railway. Its extension would give a land route to China and India.

If Germany can control these routes she need not consider her unfavorable position as regards the sea. She will have commercial highways unassailable by any power. She will also have under her control a vast territory capable of economic development. If, now, no effective method of protection against the submarine is discovered, Germany finally can make the present sea routes via Suez or the Cape of Good Hope so dangerous as a result of submarine attack from bases either in the North Sea or in the neighborhood

of Constantinople that those routes will have to be abandoned. The freedom of the seas will have been destroyed, the economic unity of the world seriously impaired, and the work of centuries rendered of little or no avail. The only safe routes from Europe to India and China will be those by land under German control. A united Europe in control of Asia and itself controlled by Germany will be opposed to the states of America. Intercourse between these two portions of the earth will be impossible until the sea again becomes free. The submarine is significant to us then not because through its use American lives have been lost or because American ships have been sunk but because the whole fabric of that international economic life with which we are acquainted is threatened. The only way in which to save that life—and that it is worth saving few will deny—is to destroy Germany's land power, or to cause her to realize that the world will not permit any nation so to conduct herself as to imperil ideals which after so many years of toil and trouble on the part of the civilized nations have received all but universal recognition. That we as Americans are interested in these questions is thus quite evident. At first blush, the concern we have in securing to Serbia an outlet on the Adriatic, or in the rehabilitation of Russia and the Balkan states does not perhaps appear. Nor, perhaps, is the reason evident at first why *we* should endeavor to secure the emancipation of the Slavs submerged in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A strong Serbia, a united Russia, and a weakened Austria are, however, absolutely necessary if Germany is still disposed to use the submarine in the manner in which it has been used. For only under these conditions will the control of the land routes upon which she has staked so much become impossible. Only when the attempt at such control has been abandoned will Germany be forced to return to the sea. When she does she will find it necessary to observe the rules which have been elaborated to protect the freedom of the sea. Only when she does so can we hope for a further development in the direction of the

economic unity of the world which has in the past meant so much for human progress.

The improvement in methods of transportation which was responsible for that progress in the direction of world economic unity just prior to the war had been accompanied in the lands most subject to European influences by a change in the industrial system which made possible production on an unprecedented scale. The factory system by means of which this enormous production had been attained was accompanied, furthermore, by the use of raw materials which could not be secured in the country of manufacture. The rubber of the tropics was fashioned into its final form in the factories of the temperate zone. The cotton of America was fed to the spindles of Lancashire. The iron of Spain and Norway was smelted in the furnaces of Sheffield. The tin of the Malay peninsula was brought to coat the plates made at Sparrows Point.

The possibilities of profit to be derived from the interchange of commodities between Asia and Europe brought these separate lands into contact many centuries ago. The cause of such contact is not, however, to be found alone in the hope of commercial gain. The desire to propagate the Christian faith was also in large measure responsible for the meeting of the Orient and the Occident. The first western nation to enter into relations with eastern Asia was the Portuguese. The great caravels which were part of Portugal's contribution in the fifteenth century to the infant art of navigation not merely transported to Europe the priceless spices of the East but as well carried to the field of their endeavor the monk and the missionary. In so doing they bore testimony to the mixed motives of the nation in the great work which it undertook at the beginning of one of the epochs of European history.

The Dutch and the English, who succeeded the Portuguese in the Far East seem at first to have been actuated alone by the sordid motive of commercial profit. But the English had finally to give way to the pressure at home of

the missionary spirit. In China as in India missions became one of the most powerful means through which the European exercised his influence. Through the missions the Oriental has obtained a glimpse of Europe's spiritual life. He was introduced in the missions as well as to the scientific learning of the Occident and in the hospitals, which formed so important a part of missionary enterprise, was made acquainted with some of the effects of that altruism which had become so prominent a feature of Christian Europe.

European trade with China as with the Far East as a whole has at times taken on different forms. In the beginning this trade consisted for the most part in the exportation from the Orient to Europe of Oriental products. In the case of China the principal of these products were tea and silk. It was in those days that the Baltimore clippers played such an important rôle in the commerce of the world. With, however, the development of the factory system, which facilitated cheapness of production, greater cheapness than could be secured by even the cheap labor of the East, the Eastern trade came to consist as well in the exportation from Europe of European-made goods and particularly of cotton cloth. Up to about the beginning of the present century, for example, most of the treaties made by European countries with China, treaties which had usually been forced from her as the result of disastrous wars, could be explained by the desire of European countries to secure a profitable market for European products and to assure a safe field for mission work.

With the close of the nineteenth century the relations of the Orient with Europe assumed a new phase. One of the distinctive features of Europe's modern economic system is what is spoken of as capitalism. That is, the economic organization has been of such a character that much that has been produced has not been consumed. Surplus capital has accumulated. This surplus has sought investment abroad and has found a most fertile field in the economic development of backward lands.

The leading nations of the Europeanized world, including Japan and ourselves, had during the course of the nineteenth century, and particularly of this present century, become industrial and capitalistic. They had goods to sell and capital to invest. China, to which our attention will be confined, was still an almost exclusively agricultural country and had accumulated little if any capital. Her intellectual life had for centuries been literary and imaginative rather than scientific and practical. The subjugation of the human spirit to the demands of what she regarded as the higher life bulked larger in her eyes than the conquest of material nature. From an economic point of view, from a financial point of view, from an intellectual point of view, from a philosophical point of view, she was not in a position to do the things which had to be done in order that her material resources might be developed in the European fashion. She was satisfied with her conditions and asked only that she might be left alone. But the nations of Europe moved by the selfish desire of pecuniary profit as well as by the altruistic wish to confer upon her the blessings of Christian civilization knocked with greater and greater rudeness upon her doors.

The opening of those doors has had for its result a change not merely in Chinese economic conditions but as well in the Chinese intellectual attitude. China began to see as Japan had seen almost immediately after her first contact with the West that her policy of exclusiveness and conservatism would have to be abandoned, and that she must endeavor to acquaint herself with the knowledge possessed by the European from which he seemed to derive so great a material power.

Modern China may be said to date from the Japan-Chinese war of 1894-95. The defeat of China by a country hitherto held in contempt could be attributed by the Chinese only to the adoption and successful application by that country of Western ideas. Those ideas began to be accepted in China. The Boxer rebellion of 1900 was a last forlorn at-

tempt on the part of the conservatives of China to resist foreign pressure. With its failure the way was open for the Westernization of the country.

China's greatest economic need from the Western point of view was railways. Their construction was particularly necessary in the north, where there was no means of communication except the camel, the pack horse, and a rude cart which because of the wretched roads could carry only small loads. A period of railway building with foreign capital began soon after the termination of the Japanese war. The movement was greatly accelerated after the failure of the Boxer rebellion.

Another form of European enterprise in China was the exploitation of the mineral resources of the country of which there are vast stores practically as yet untouched. The construction of the railways of itself brought about a large consumption of coal. Mines generally near the railways were opened and successful attempts made to cultivate a demand for their product. As a general thing these mines were opened and are now being operated by foreign capital, but the Chinese also are beginning to put money into them and they are worked almost entirely by Chinese labor. China has also large supplies of iron as well as coal and there are indications of petroleum though as yet no large wells have been discovered.

China has then become important to the Europeanized world not merely as a market for manufactured goods and as a place for the profitable investment of surplus capital but also as a source from which many of the raw materials necessary for modern industry may be obtained. She is again in somewhat the same position in which she was before the middle of the nineteenth century when the main things which the European sought from her were her own products.

To no nation is China so important at the present time as to Japan. Japan must look to her as the principal market for her manufactures. China's proximity to Japan makes

her the place where Japan can most advantageously invest the surplus capital which has been accumulated during the past few years. Most important of all Japan must find in China most of the raw materials for her industries. Japan has developed a great cotton industry and she can grow no cotton. China, however, is most favorably situated for the cultivation of this staple. Japan has also made the beginnings of an iron and steel industry. But Japan has no iron while China has almost unlimited supplies. That Japan has special interests in China, as is recognized by the agreement recently made by the United States, can surely not be denied.

The economic development of China had of course begun years before the opening of the present war. The original opposition of the Chinese to the changes which it involved had been practically overcome. Not only foreigners but the Chinese as well were reaping a profit from the new enterprises which were established. The immediate effect of the war has been to arrest development. The surplus capital of the European is being employed at home and little has been available for China. Thus a very ambitious scheme of railway construction which had been decided upon just before the outbreak of the war was postponed and has not as yet been reundertaken, although the need for railways is as great as ever. The enormous expenditure of capital for war purposes in Europe combined with the destruction of so much property, which will have to be restored after the close of the war, would seem to make it probable that China will look to Europe in vain for some years to come for the capital with which to resume her projected improvements.

Until the opening of the present war no one European nation, however, had a free hand in China. The government of the country had been able to play one power against another. At the present time, however, the hands of all European countries are tied, so far as concerns any effective action in the East. This impotence of the European powers

gives Japan much greater freedom of action in China than has ever been possessed by any European nation. Furthermore, the weakness which China has developed in a measure makes any action which Japan has taken or may take along the lines of her declared policy one in the nature of self defense. For Japan well knows what has been the attitude of the European toward the Asiatic. She fears as has been said the establishment of a strong European power on the eastern shore of the Asiatic continent. She remembers Port Arthur and Kiao-Chiao.

The unsettled conditions in Russia and the unquestionable change which will be made in the former imperialistic policy of that country, whatever may be the outcome of the Russian revolution, also make Japan's path an easier one than it has ever been before. For Russia by reason of her geographical situation and her autocratic form of government, so prone to entertain imperialistic ambitions, had been Japan's most formidable rival in the Far East. Russia's present weakness thus greatly strengthens Japan's position. German control of Russia can, however, hardly fail to be unacceptable to Japan. Japan may be forced from motives of self protection to establish herself in north Manchuria and even in Siberia.

In a word then the outcome of the war so far as it concerns the Far East will be without any doubt a great increase in the power and influence of Japan. The economic development of China will probably proceed, but it will proceed much more than has been the case in the past under the guidance of Japan. The mantle of Europe would seem to have fallen upon the shoulders of the Empire of the Rising Sun. The economic development of China will be slower in the future than in the past since Japanese capital, which alone will probably be available in the next few years, is not sufficient to permit so fast a pace as before the war. It is not to be forgotten, however, that Japan will profit greatly in a financial way from the European conflict. Her industries and her shipping have been to her sources of great gain

since the war broke out over three years ago. Her resources are greater than they once were.

Whether the future economic development of China, in which Japan would seem destined to play so important a rôle, will have as an incident the assumption by Japan of a greater measure of political control over the country than characterized the Chinese policy of the European nations before the war, it is impossible to say. But there is little doubt that, apart from any inclinations which Japan might otherwise have, permanent conditions of disorder in China will have a strong influence in increasing Japan's political power in the country. Any marked advance of Germany in eastern Asia will also cause attempts on the part of Japan to extend her sphere of influence.

Whether eastern Asia shall come politically under the control of Japan is therefore largely dependent upon the capacity of the Chinese and the Russians to put their houses in order. The unsettled conditions which are said to exist at the present time in China are certainly not a happy augury for future Chinese political independence. At the same time it is to be remembered that the extent of China is very great and the means of communication very poor. The occupation of Peking which Japan could easily compass would not mean the conquest of the country. Furthermore, China's powers of passive resistance are so great that any attempt by Japan to exercise political control over the country would hardly be attended by any great measure of success in the face of general opposition on the part of the Chinese. Any immediate success finally which might follow a Japanese imperialistic policy might very possibly be merely temporary. For there is a great persistence in the character of the Chinese which has enabled them ultimately to absorb their conquerors. The fate of the Manchu, who has sunk almost out of sight in his Chinese surroundings, might well be that of the Japanese in case they should attempt and be successful in that attempt to exercise political control over China.

If, however, China is able to solve her political problems and thus preserve her independence—which all her friends must wish—the transfer of the guidance of the country, in the transformation which will take place, from Europe to Japan can hardly be regarded as a calamity. For if Japan can do for China what she has done for herself her work will be of great benefit not only to China but to the whole world as well. It may well be that in Japan the civilizations of the East and the West can meet and coalesce. The civilization of the Orient has crumbled away as a result of contact with the Occident. The culture of the West would seem to be falling into ruins as a result of some inherent defect. Is it not possible that new ideals and new purposes may result from the failures which have been incident to the exclusive application on the one hand of Eastern and on the other hand of Western methods of life?

Some one has said that the function of education is to teach man how to live as well as how to make a living. If we adopt this distinction we may perhaps say that the East has in the past endeavored to teach men how to live, while the West has tried to show them how to make a living. Is it too much to hope that one of the results of the contact of the West with the East will be that men will see that the life we live when we are not engaged in making a living is something which deserves consideration although the conquest of nature is at the same time not to be despised?

If this may by any chance be a result of the war through the effects which it may have on the Far East who can say that the agony and suffering of the past few years have been in vain?

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS¹

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A FEW years ago one of our leading students of British colonial policy said, "It is easily conceivable, and not at all improbable, that the political evolution of the next centuries may take such a course that the American Revolution will lose the great significance that is now attached to it, and will appear merely as the temporary separation of two kindred peoples whose inherent similarity was obscured by superficial differences resulting from dissimilar economic and social conditions." This statement does not appear as extravagant today as it did ten years ago. As early as 1894, Captain Mahan, the great authority on naval history, published an essay entitled "Possibilities of an Anglo-American Reunion," in which he pointed out that these two countries were the only great powers which were by geographical position exempt from the burden of large armies and dependent upon the sea for intercourse with the other great nations.

My own attitude towards England has not undergone any marked change as the result of the present war. In a volume dealing with questions of American foreign policy, published in 1907, I concluded the last paragraph with this statement:

By no means the least significant of recent changes is the development of cordial relations with England; and it seems now that the course of world politics is destined to lead to the further reknitting together of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race in bonds of peace and international sympathy, in a union not cemented by any formal alliance, but based on community of interests and of aims, a union that will constitute the highest guarantee of the political stability and moral progress of the world.

¹ Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, May 4, 1918.

The aim of this paper is to present a brief historical review of Anglo-American relations. Most of the earlier disputes with England and some of the later had their origin in the terms of the treaty of 1783. That treaty was as a whole more favorable to the United States than might have been expected. Great Britain wanted to make American independence complete and free from France. She, therefore, ceded to the United States the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River which Spain wanted and which France appeared not wholly unwilling to let her have. England preferred having the United States in the Ohio Valley rather than Spain. The right to participate in the Canadian fisheries, which had been largely developed by New England fishermen, was conceded to the inhabitants of the United States. Great Britain recognized the *right* of Americans to take fish on the banks of Newfoundland and also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and she granted them the *liberty* to participate in the inshore fisheries of Newfoundland and other British dominions in America, as well as the *liberty* to dry and cure fish in the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador. These fishing privileges became a subject of perpetual irritation and dispute between the two countries and were not finally settled until they were referred to the Hague Court in 1910.

The American commissioners, however, failed to secure any concessions in the matter of trade with the British West Indies. This trade was reserved for British ships and this fact was a severe blow to the New England shipping interests, a large part of whose commerce in colonial times had been with the British West Indies. The British, on the other hand, failed to secure a satisfactory settlement of two subjects on which they laid great stress—the payment of debts due British creditors and the restoration of the confiscated estates of loyalists. It was agreed in the treaty that creditors should not meet with any lawful impediment to the recovery of debts contracted prior to the Revolution

and that Congress should earnestly recommend to the States the restoration of the confiscated property of loyalists. It was pretty well understood that the recommendation of Congress would have little effect on the States, but the failure of the States to act on this recommendation gave Great Britain a pretext for holding Detroit, Mackinaw, Fort Erie, Niagara, and other posts in the Northwest which she had agreed by the terms of the treaty to surrender. For the next twelve years Great Britain held these posts which controlled to a large extent the fur trade of the Northwest, and she was thus enabled to reimburse herself partially at least for the pensions paid to loyalists.

The boundary between the United States and Canada seemed at the time to be described with sufficient clearness in the treaty, but later it was found impossible to identify the St. Croix River which was agreed upon as the boundary between Maine and Nova Scotia, and it was likewise found impossible to draw a line from Lake Superior through the Lake of the Woods to the source of the Mississippi in the manner described in the treaty. This brief description of the peace treaty will enable us to understand the nature of some of the controversies that arose later.

When France and England went to war in 1793 President Washington issued his famous proclamation of neutrality. This act caused great disappointment to the French who expected assistance from us under the terms of the treaty of alliance of 1778, and it caused corresponding satisfaction in England. Taking advantage of this situation John Jay was sent to England in 1794 for the purpose of settling all outstanding disputes with Great Britain. He succeeded in negotiating a treaty which provided for the surrender of the posts in the Northwest, for a joint commission to settle the question of British debts, for another commission to arbitrate the claims of Americans whose ships had been illegally seized, and for a third commission to determine the boundary between Maine and Nova Scotia. Article XII permitted American ships of not more than 70 tons bur-

den to trade with the British West Indies provided they did not carry to Europe, either directly or from the United States, any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton. This proviso raised a storm of indignation in the United States and Jay was burned in effigy in various parts of the country, while Hamilton was stoned when he undertook to speak in Jay's defense. The West India clause was stricken out by the Senate and the rest of the treaty was ratified by a bare two-thirds vote. Notwithstanding the unfavorable opinion with which the Jay treaty was received at the time, it laid the foundation for the settlement of disputes by arbitration and thus established a principle which has, on a number of occasions, preserved peace between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples.

France bitterly resented the Jay treaty and during the administration of John Adams came to an open rupture with the United States. For over two years hostile encounters took place on the high seas between French and American merchant vessels and warships, although war was not formally declared by either side.

When Napoleon became first consul, he agreed to an adjustment of the differences that had arisen between France and the United States, but his acquisition of Louisiana prevented the development of cordial relations even with Jefferson who had now become President and whose sympathies had been French rather than English. As soon as the first rumor of the cession of Louisiana to France reached the United States, the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence declared that the moment France should take possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, "we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation." When Monroe was sent to Paris to assist Livingston in straightening out the dispute that had arisen over the navigation of the Mississippi and the right of deposit at New Orleans, Jefferson proposed to the Cabinet, in case of failure, an alliance with England. Monroe and Livingston were instructed, "as soon as they find that no arrangement can be made with

France, to use all possible procrastination with them, and in the meantime enter into conference with the British Government, through their ambassador at Paris, to fix principles of alliance, and leave us in peace till Congress meets; and prevent war till next spring."

News of the cession of Louisiana to the United States reached this country concurrently with news of the renewal of the war in Europe. Great Britain soon adopted a much more stringent policy with respect to neutral shipping, and France retaliated. American commerce was fairly bombarded by French decrees and British orders in council. The great powers of Europe were engaged in a death grapple and upon the United States mainly devolved the task of upholding neutral rights. The situation during Jefferson's second administration was so similar to that from 1914 to 1917 that with the change of a few names and dates the letters prepared by Jefferson and Madison might almost pass for those prepared by Wilson and Lansing. We finally went to war with England, though there was not much more reason why we should have fought England than France. The fact, however, that Great Britain's naval supremacy enabled her to interfere more effectively with American commerce and that she associated with the right of search the practice of impressing American seamen into the British service, created much greater indignation against England than was felt against France. Relations with France were so strained, however, and Napoleon was regarded with such abhorrence by many people, that no effort was made to form an alliance with him. We fought the war with England alone.

Few subjects in American history have been so misunderstood as the War of 1812.² British historians have largely ignored the subject, while American historians have magnified certain phases of the conflict and ignored others. During the greater part of the war England was engaged in a

² The authoritative work on this subject is Captain A. T. Mahan's *Sea Power in Its Relations to the War of 1812*.

gigantic struggle with Napoleon and could not give the war in America the attention it would otherwise have received. Under these circumstances Americans thought that the conquest of Canada by raw militia would be an easy task, and that American privateers could inflict great damage on British commerce. In two campaigns the United States failed utterly in its attempts to conquer Canada, and before the war was over American commerce was absolutely swept from the seas and our national capitol was a mass of smoldering ruins. Judged by any ordinary standards this was an American defeat, but there is another side to the picture. The American frigate was superior in structure to the British frigate and threw a heavier broadside. This fact enabled our seamen to win a number of brilliant single-ship actions, which were a serious blow to the prestige of the British navy. As soon as Napoleon was sent to Elba, Great Britain dispatched several ships-of-the-line to American waters and established an effective blockade of the American coast. The American frigates were thus successfully driven from the ocean and when the war ended the only American vessels on the seas were the *Constitution*, three sloops and one brig.

Perry's victory gave us control of Lake Erie and had a quieting effect on the Indians of the Northwest. Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain was the most decisive battle of the war, for it checked and sent back to Canada a force of over ten thousand men who were advancing under General Prevost for the conquest of New York. Jackson's great victory at New Orleans did not affect the outcome of the war, for the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent two weeks before it was fought. Its effect on the course of American history, however, was far-reaching, for it brought the West into greater prominence and made Andrew Jackson the hero and political leader of that section. The treaty of Ghent restored things to their former status and contained not a single provision relating to the questions that had occasioned the war. Europe was temporarily in a

state of peace and the objectionable orders and decrees were no longer in effect. Both governments were tired of the war and finally instructed their commissioners, who were carrying on their weary negotiations at Ghent, to waive all demands.

The failure of either Great Britain or the United States to gain any material advantage during the War of 1812 along the Canadian frontier led to the sensible agreement of 1817 for the limitation of armaments on the Great Lakes. The practical neutralization of these inland waterways has not only saved both governments the enormous cost of maintaining fleets, but it has on more than one occasion, when excitement along the border ran high, prevented war and it has also afforded one of the greatest object lessons the world has ever had of the possibility of disarmament through agreement between nations.

A convention signed by England and the United States in 1818 adjusted several outstanding differences. In the first place it contained an adjustment of the fisheries question which the commissioners at Ghent had been unable to arrange. Great Britain claimed that the War of 1812 terminated the fishing privileges which Americans enjoyed under the treaty of 1783. In the new convention she finally agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever the "liberty" to take fish off certain specified coasts and in certain specified bays, harbors, and creeks, and to dry and cure their fish on certain specified parts of the coast, provided the United States would renounce forever any claim to the inshore fisheries outside the described limits. The convention of 1818 also agreed upon the 49th parallel of north latitude as the boundary between the British possessions and the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains and it provided that the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, known as the Oregon country, should be occupied jointly by the two powers for a period of ten years. This arrangement was renewed and the final division of the Oregon country was not made until 1846.

While the convention of 1818 settled the more important outstanding disputes between the two countries, the course of world politics was drawing them into very close accord. During Napoleon's occupation of Spain, the Spanish colonies in America, refusing to recognize Joseph Bonaparte, had set up provisional governments and drifted into practical independence. One of their first steps was to throw off the rigid colonial system and open up their ports to foreign commerce. England and the United States were quick to take advantage of the opportunity and a lucrative trade sprang up with South America. When Ferdinand VII was restored to the throne of Spain he undertook to refasten on his colonies the old colonial yoke, and they soon broke out in open revolt. By 1822 all of the Spanish colonies on the mainland had established their practical independence and they were recognized by the United States. Meanwhile the reactionary powers of Europe had undertaken to restore autocracy and absolutism and to safeguard the world against further revolutions. After having overthrown revolutionary movements in Piedmont and Naples in 1821, and after having successfully suppressed the Spanish revolution which began in 1820, they addressed themselves to the task of restoring to Spain her revolted colonies. The continental powers had, however, gone too far in their reactionary policy and England had formally withdrawn from the European concert. She had protested against the overthrow of the Spanish constitution and she now proposed to prevent the intervention of the powers in Spanish America. To this end George Canning, the British foreign secretary, proposed to Dr. Richard Rush, the American minister, some form of joint action against the intervention of the European allies in Latin-America. Rush was not authorized to enter into an Anglo-American alliance, but he promptly communicated Canning's proposals to President Monroe who at once consulted Ex-Presidents Jefferson and Madison. Jefferson and Madison both strongly urged an alliance with Great Britain.

Jefferson's letter is a remarkable document. It shows that the man who did more than Washington himself to commit this country to the policy of political isolation, did not regard all alliances as "entangling" and was ready enough to form an alliance when American policies and the fundamental principles of international law were at stake. Under date of October 24, 1823, he wrote:

The question presented by the letters you have sent me, is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation, this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be, to make our hemisphere that of freedom. One nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid, and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition, we detach her from the bands, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke, which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship; and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause. Not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars. But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system, of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it. And if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers, and draw over to our side its most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion, that it will prevent instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all

Europe combined would not undertake such a war. For how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets? Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte, and now continued by the equally lawless Alliance, calling itself Holy.

Madison proposed that the two powers should unite in a declaration of protest against the late intervention of the European powers in the affairs of Spain and their contemplated intervention in Greece. Monroe himself was not only inclined to an alliance with England, but to a joint declaration against the intervention of the European allies in the internal affairs of states the world over. John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, however, urged that the United States make an independent declaration and limit it to America. Henry Clay, who was then developing his American system, agreed with Adams and this course was finally adopted by the President. In other words, President Monroe said in effect that the western hemisphere must be made safe for democracy. It has been reserved for our own day and for President Wilson to extend Monroe's declaration and to say that the world must be made safe for democracy.

Canning was much chagrined at the turn his proposal had taken. The United States had assumed a rather selfish position and had missed an opportunity to come into close accord with England. During Adams' administration the question of the West India trade, which had never been adjusted, continued to embarrass the relations between the two countries and led in fact to a deadlock. When Jackson became President he receded somewhat from the too rigid demands of Adams and arrived at a complete accord with Great Britain. West Indian ports were for the first time open to the American flag.

With no nation have we had so many and such troublesome disputes as with Great Britain. Someone has suggested that the reason for this state of affairs is that we have a common language, that the Englishman reads our

books and papers and knows what we think of him, and we read his writings and know what he thinks of us, and in neither case is the resulting impression flattering. Anyone who takes the trouble to read what was written in England about America and the Americans between 1820 and 1850 will wonder how war was avoided. A large number of English travellers came to the United States during this period and published books about us when they got home. The books were bad enough in themselves, but the great English periodicals, the *Edinburgh Review*, *Blackwood's*, the *British Review*, and the *Quarterly*, quoted at length the most objectionable passages from these writers and made malicious attacks on Americans and American institutions. American men were described as "turbulent citizens, abandoned Christians, inconstant husbands, unnatural fathers, and treacherous friends." Our soldiers and sailors were charged with cowardice in the War of 1812. It was stated that "in the southern parts of the Union the rites of our holy faith are almost never practiced. . . . Three and a half millions enjoy no means of religious instruction. The religious principle is gaining ground in the northern parts of the Union; it is becoming fashionable among the better orders of society to go to church. . . . The greater number of states declare it to be unconstitutional to refer to the providence of God in any of their public acts." The *Quarterly Review* informed its readers that "the supreme felicity of a true-born American is inaction of body and inanity of mind." Dickens's *American Notes* was an ungrateful return for the kindness and enthusiasm with which he had been received in this country. De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* was widely read in England and doubtless had its influence in revising opinion concerning America. Richard Cobden was, however, the first Englishman to interpret correctly the significance of America as an economic force. His essay on America, published in 1835, pointed out that British policy should be more concerned with economic relations with America than with

European politics. As Professor Dunning says, "Cobden made the United States the text of his earliest sermon against militarism and protectionism."³

During the Canadian rebellion of 1837 Americans along the border expressed openly their sympathy for the insurgents who secured arms and munitions from the American side. In December a British force crossed the Niagara River, boarded and took possession of the *Caroline*, a vessel which had been hired by the patriots to convey their cannon and other supplies. The ship was fired and sent over the Falls. When the *Caroline* was boarded one American, Amos Durfee, was killed and several others wounded. The United States at once demanded redress, but the British government took the position that the seizure of the *Caroline* was a justifiable act of self-defense against people whom their own government either could not or would not control.

The demands of the United States were still unredressed when in 1840 a Canadian named Alexander McLeod made the boast in a tavern on the American side that he had slain Durfee. He was taken at his word, examined before a magistrate and committed to jail in Lockport. McLeod's arrest created great excitement on both sides of the border. The British minister at Washington called upon the government of the United States "to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod." Secretary of State Forsyth replied that the offense with which McLeod was charged had been committed within the State of New York; that the jurisdiction of each State of the United States was, within its proper sphere, perfectly independent of the Federal government: that the latter could not interfere. The date set for the trial of McLeod was the fourth Monday in March, 1841. Van Buren's term ended and Harrison's began on the 4th of March, and Webster became secretary of state. The British minister was given instructions by his government to demand the immediate re-

³ See William A. Dunning's brilliant volume, *The British Empire and the United States*.

lease of McLeod. This demand was made, he said, because the attack on the *Caroline* was an act of a public character; because it was a justifiable use of force for the defense of British territory against unprovoked attack by "British rebels and American pirates;" because it was contrary to the principles of civilized nations to hold individuals responsible for acts done by order of the constituted authorities of the state; and because Her Majesty's government could not admit the doctrine that the Federal government had no power to interfere and that the decision must rest with the State of New York. The relations of foreign powers were with the Federal government. To admit that the Federal government had no control over a State would lead to the dissolution of the Union so far as foreign powers were concerned, and to the accrediting of foreign diplomatic agents, not to the Federal government, but to each separate State. This was the most insolent note which any secretary of state had received since Madison terminated the mission of Francis James Jackson, the British minister, in 1809. Webster received the note quietly and sent the attorney-general to Lockport to see that McLeod had competent counsel. After considerable delay, during which Webster replied to the main arguments of the British note, McLeod was acquitted and released.

In the midst of the dispute over the case of the *Caroline* serious trouble arose between the authorities of Maine and New Brunswick over the undetermined boundary between the St. Croix River and the Highlands, and there ensued the so-called "Aroostook War." During the summer of 1838 British and American lumbermen began operating along the Aroostook River in large numbers. The governor of Maine sent a body of militia to enforce the authority of that State, and the New Brunswick authorities procured a detachment of British regulars to back up their position. Bloodshed was averted by the arrival of General Winfield Scott, who managed to restrain the Maine authorities. The administration found it necessary to take up seriously

the settlement of the boundary question and for the next three years the matter was under consideration, while each side had surveyors employed in a vain attempt to locate a line which would correspond to the line of the treaty. As soon as the McLeod affair was settled, Webster devoted himself earnestly to the boundary question. He decided to drop the mass of data accumulated by the surveyors and historians, and to reach an agreement by direct negotiation.

In April, 1842, Alexander Baring, Lord Ashburton, arrived in Washington and the following August the Webster-Ashburton treaty was signed. The boundary fixed by the treaty gave Maine a little more than half the area which she claimed and the United States appropriated \$150,000 to compensate Maine for the territory which she had lost. The boundary decision was severely criticised in both countries. Shortly after the treaty was concluded two maps which bore on the subject came forth from their hiding places and precipitated a controversy in the public press. Webster had suppressed a map recently discovered in the French archives, supposed to be the one used by the American commissioners in 1782, containing a red line which followed very closely that claimed by Great Britain. He used this map to persuade the governor of Maine to agree to the sacrifice of territory and at the same time he directed Everett, our minister at London, to abandon the search which he had been ordered to make for maps that might have been used in the negotiations of 1782. Webster's course in stopping the search for maps placed him in a rather ridiculous light when, after the signature of the treaty, the map actually used in the negotiations of 1782 was found in the British Museum. On this map the boundary agreed upon was marked by a line that followed very closely what was claimed by the United States. The British Museum map had been removed to the British foreign office. Hence it appeared that during the negotiations each side had exclusive control of evidence which strongly sustained the posi-

tion of its opponent. However, the cartographic and historical evidence was contradictory, so that after all is said, it appears that Webster did the right thing in abandoning this kind of investigation and agreeing upon a conventional line.

The Webster-Ashburton treaty also contained an important article providing that each government should maintain on the coast of Africa a considerable naval force to carry out its own laws against the slave-trade. As early as 1820 the United States had declared the slave-trade to be a form of piracy and Great Britain had insisted on the right of search for the suppression of the slave-trade in the same way that it was exercised for the suppression of piracy, but as Great Britain had never formally abandoned the principle of impressment, the United States had not been willing to consent to the search of American vessels by British warships in time of peace. All that the slave-traders of any nationality had to do, therefore, in order to escape detection was to hoist the American flag. Webster and Ashburton agreed that both countries should maintain squadrons on the west coast of Africa and that these squadrons should coöperate in the suppression of the traffic.

The settlement of these matters did not, however, insure peace with England. Settlers were crowding into Oregon and it was evident that the joint occupation would soon have to be terminated and a divisional line agreed upon. Great Britain insisted that her southern boundary should extend at least as far as the Columbia River, while Americans finally claimed the whole of the disputed area, and one of the slogans of the presidential campaign of 1844 was "Fifty-Four-Forty or Fight." At the same time Great Britain actively opposed the annexation of Texas by the United States. Her main reason for this course was that she wished to encourage the development of Texas as a cotton growing country from which she could draw a large enough supply to make her independent of the United States. If Texas should thus devote herself to the production of cotton as her chief export crop, she would, of course, adopt a free-trade

policy and thus create a considerable market for British goods.

As soon as it became evident that Tyler contemplated taking definite steps toward annexation, Lord Aberdeen secured the coöperation of the government of Louis Philippe in opposing the absorption of Texas by the American republic. While the treaty for the annexation of Texas was before the Senate, Lord Aberdeen came forward with a proposition that England and France should unite with Texas and Mexico in a diplomatic act or perpetual treaty, securing to Texas recognition as an independent republic, but preventing her from ever acquiring territory beyond the Rio Grande or joining the American union. While the United States would be invited to join in this act, it was not expected that the government of that country would agree to it. Mexico obstinately refused to recognize the independence of Texas. Lord Aberdeen was so anxious to prevent the annexation of Texas that he was ready, if supported by France, to coerce Mexico and fight the United States, but the French government was not willing to go this far, so the scheme was abandoned. No subject in American history has been so absolutely misunderstood or so grossly misrepresented as the annexation of Texas. Recent studies in the diplomatic archives of the countries concerned have led to a complete revision of the verdict of history on the events that took place during the administrations of Tyler and Polk. As Justin H. Smith says, after the diplomatic events above referred to had been taking place for months, "it was loudly asserted by opponents of Tyler's administration, not only that England had no schemes afoot with reference to Texas, but that every idea of a European concert against annexation was transparent moonshine."

The two foremost issues in the campaign of 1844 were the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon. Texas was annexed by joint resolution a few days before the inauguration of Polk. This act, it was foreseen, would probably provoke a war with Mexico, so Polk's first task was to

adjust the Oregon dispute in order to avoid complications with England. The fate of California was also involved. That province was not likely to remain long in the hands of a weak power like Mexico. In fact, British consular agents and naval officers had for several years been urging upon their government the great value of Upper California. Aberdeen refused to countenance any insurrectionary movement in California, but he directed his agents to keep vigilant watch on the proceedings of citizens of the United States in that province. Had England and Mexico arrived at an understanding and joined in a war against the United States, the probabilities are that England would have acquired not only the whole of Oregon, but California besides. In fact, in May 1846, just as we were on the point of going to war with Mexico, the president of Mexico officially proposed to transfer California to England as security for a loan. Fortunately, the Oregon question had been adjusted and England had no reason for wishing to go to war with the United States. Mexico's offer was therefore rejected. Polk managed the diplomatic situation with admirable promptness and firmness. Notwithstanding the fact that the democratic platform had demanded "Fifty-four-Forty or Fight," as soon as Polk became President he offered to compromise with England on the 49th parallel. When this offer was declined he asked permission of Congress to give England the necessary notice for the termination of the joint occupation agreement, to provide for the military defense of the territory in dispute, and to extend over it the laws of the United States. A few months later notice was given to England, but at the same time the hope was expressed that the matter might be adjusted diplomatically. As soon as it was evident that the United States was in earnest, England gracefully yielded and accepted the terms which had been first proposed.

As war with Mexico was imminent the public generally approved of the Oregon compromise, though the criticism was made by some in the North that the South having se-

cured in Texas a large addition to slave territory was indifferent about the expansion of free territory. In fact, Henry Cabot Lodge, in his recent little book *One Hundred Years of Peace*, says:

The loss of the region between the forty-ninth parallel and the line of 54-40 was one of the most severe which ever befell the United States. Whether it could have been obtained without a war is probably doubtful, but it never ought to have been said, officially or otherwise, that we would fight for 54-40 unless we were fully prepared to do so. If we had stood firm for the line of 54-40 without threats, it is quite possible that we might have succeeded in the end; but the hypotheses of history are of little practical value, and the fact remains that by the treaty of 1846 we lost a complete control of the Pacific coast.

That the United States lived through what Professor Dunning calls "the roaring forties" without a war with England seems now little less than a miracle. During the next fifteen years relations were much more amicable, though by no means free from disputes. The most important diplomatic act was the signature in 1850 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which conceded to England a joint interest in any canal that might be built through the isthmus connecting North and South America. Volumes have been written on this treaty and the disputes that arose in connection with it, but the time at my disposal prevents a discussion of this interesting question. I will likewise pass over with a mere mention the dismissal of Crampton, the British minister at Washington, for undertaking to enlist British subjects in this country for service in the Crimean War, an offense which pales into insignificance in comparison with the later activities of Count Bernstorff and his associates.

American relations with England during the Civil War constitute a vast and highly technical subject. Diplomatic discussions centered about such questions as the validity of the blockade established by President Lincoln, the recognition by England of Confederate belligerency, the *Trent* affair, and the responsibility of England for the depredations com-

mitted by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers. When the United States first demanded reparation for the damage inflicted on American commerce by the Confederate cruisers, the British government disclaimed all liability on the ground that the fitting out of the cruisers had not been completed within British jurisdiction. Even after the close of the war the British government continued to reject all proposals for a settlement. The American nation, flushed with victory, was bent on redress and so deep-seated was the resentment against England, that the Fenian movement, which had for its object the establishment of an independent republic in Ireland, met with open encouragement in this country. The House of Representatives went so far as to repeal the law forbidding Americans to fit out ships for belligerents, but the Senate failed to concur. The successful war waged by Prussia against Austria in 1866 disturbed the European balance and rumblings of the approaching Franco-Prussian war caused uneasiness in British cabinet circles. Fearing that if Great Britain were drawn into the conflict, the American people might take a sweet revenge by fitting out "Alabamas" for her enemies, the British government assumed a more conciliatory attitude, and in January, 1869, Lord Clarendon signed with Reverdy Johnson a convention providing for the submission to a mixed commission of all claims which had arisen since 1853. Though the convention included, it did not specifically mention the "Alabama Claims," and it failed to contain any expression of regret for the course pursued by the British government during the war. The Senate, therefore, refused by an almost unanimous vote to ratify the arrangement.

When Grant became President, Hamilton Fish renewed the negotiations through Motley, the American minister at London, but the latter was unduly influenced by the extreme views of Sumner, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, to whose influence he owed his appointment, and got things in a bad tangle. Fish then transferred the negotiations to Washington, where a joint high commission,

appointed to settle the various disputes with Canada, convened in 1871. A few months later the treaty of Washington was signed. Among other things it provided for submitting the "Alabama Claims" to an arbitration tribunal composed of five members, one appointed by England, one by the United States, and the other three by the rulers of Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil. When this tribunal met at Geneva, the following year, the United States, greatly to the surprise of everybody, presented not only the direct claims for the damage inflicted by the Confederate cruisers, but also indirect claims for the loss sustained through the transfer of American shipping to foreign flags, for the prolongation of the war, and for increased rates of insurance. Great Britain threatened to withdraw from the arbitration, but Charles Francis Adams, the American member of the tribunal, rose nobly to the occasion and decided against the contention of his own government. The indirect claims were rejected by a unanimous vote and on the direct claims the United States was awarded the sum of \$15,500,000. Although the British member of the tribunal dissented from the decision his government promptly paid the award. This was the most important case that had ever been submitted to arbitration and its successful adjustment encouraged the hope that the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples would never again have to resort to war.

Between the settlement of the "Alabama Claims" and the controversy over the Venezuelan boundary, diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was enlivened by the efforts of Blaine and Frelinghuysen to convince the British government that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was out of date and therefore no longer binding, by the assertion of American ownership in the seal herds of Bering Sea and the attempt to prevent Canadians from taking these animals in the open sea, and by the summary dismissal of Lord Sackville-West, the third British minister to receive his passports from the United States without request.

President Cleveland's bold assertion of the Monroe Doc-

trine in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, while the subject of much criticism at the time both at home and abroad, turned out to be a most opportune assertion of the intention of the United States to protect the American continents from the sort of exploitation to which Africa and Asia have fallen a prey, and, strange to say, it had a clarifying effect on our relations with England, whose attitude has since been uniformly friendly. After the dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana had been going on for half a century and diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela had been severed, President Cleveland decided to take up the case. Secretary Olney's famous dispatch of July 20, 1895, made apparently very little impression on Lord Salisbury, who refuted Olney's arguments and denied that the Monroe Doctrine was a principle of international law. In a vigorous message of December 17, 1895, President Cleveland laid the correspondence before Congress, stating even more emphatically the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine set forth in Mr. Olney's dispatch, and asking for an appropriation for the expenses of the commission, to be appointed by the President, which should make the necessary investigation and report upon the true boundary with the least possible delay. The public on both sides of the Atlantic was amazed and stunned. Without anyone but a few government officials being aware that there was any serious cause of dispute, the two countries were suddenly brought to the verge of war. Congress promptly voted the appropriation and the President appointed the boundary commission. In England surprise gave way to indignation, but before Lord Salisbury could decide upon a course of action, attention was turned to another quarter of the globe. Before the year was out Dr. Jameson made his unsuccessful raid into the Transvaal and a few days later the German Emperor sent his famous telegram of congratulation to President Kruger. The wrath of England was diverted from America to Germany. A few days later Lord Salisbury offered to place at the disposal of the

boundary commission the British records relating to Venezuela and Guiana and before the report of the commission was completed Great Britain signed a treaty with Venezuela submitting the case to arbitration.

The Spanish War was the turning point in our relations with England as well as in our relations with other powers. It brought the United States into the full current of world politics. The question as to who were our friends in 1898 was much discussed at the time, and when reviewed by the press upon the occasion of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States in 1902, even the cabinets could not refrain from taking part in the controversy. In order to diminish the enthusiasm over the Prince's visit the British press circulated the story that Lord Pauncefoot had checked a movement of the European powers to prevent the intervention of the United States in Cuba, while the German papers asserted that Lord Pauncefoot had taken the initiative in proposing such action. It is certain, however, that the attitude of the British government as well as of the British people from the outbreak of hostilities to the close of the war was friendly. As for Germany, while the conduct of the government was at all times officially correct, public sentiment expressed itself with great violence against the United States. The conduct of Admiral Diederichs, the commander of a German squadron of five men-of-war which arrived in Manila Bay shortly after Dewey's great victory, has never been satisfactorily explained. The German force was stronger than Dewey's and displayed open sympathy for the Spaniards, committing breaches of international and naval etiquette. Dewey finally sent his flag-lieutenant, Brumby, to present his compliments to Admiral Diederichs, to inform him of his "extraordinary disregard of the usual courtesies of naval intercourse" and to tell him that "if he wants a fight, he can have it right now." The German admiral at once disavowed the acts complained of and thereafter treated the Americans with more consideration. This change of attitude on the part of the German admiral

was brought about by the prompt action of the British commander who indicated at the critical moment that Dewey could rely on more than moral support from him. In fact, it appears from John Hay's letters that at the very outset of the Spanish War he informed his government from London that the British navy was at our disposal for the asking. Talcott Williams has recently made public an interesting bit of information which he derived at the time from members of McKinley's cabinet. After the peace commissioners had assembled in Paris and while the President was still undecided as to whether to demand the cession of the Philippines, he received a personal communication from Lord Salisbury informing him that if the United States did not take the Philippines, Germany would, and urging the President to take over the entire group in order to avoid a world war.

Usher, in the chapter on the United States in his *Pan-Germanism*, asserted that the United States and England had formed a secret treaty of alliance in 1897. Senator Lodge promptly pointed out the absurdity of this statement. There was, it is true, a sudden change of policy on the part of Great Britain about that time, produced probably by the adoption of the German naval program of 1897. The changed attitude of England was more fully apparent in the negotiation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. In assenting to this treaty Great Britain not only surrendered the joint interest in the projected isthmian canal which she had insistently adhered to under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for half a century, but she virtually transferred the naval supremacy of the Caribbean to the United States, and shortly thereafter withdrew her squadron from the West Indies. The Spanish War and the resulting determination on the part of the United States to build a canal contributed in no small degree to that consummation; the economic decline of the British West Indies and their growing dependence on the American market had no doubt something to do with it; above all the rapid naval growth of other European powers presented to Great Britain so serious a situation

that she wisely decided to cultivate friendly relations with the United States and to remove all causes of possible conflict.

The submission of the Alaskan boundary dispute to a commission so organized that we could not lose and the Canadians could not win, was another evidence of the friendly attitude of Great Britain. When we acquired Alaska by purchase in 1867 the boundary line separating that territory from the British possessions, which rested on the Russian treaty of 1825, had never been marked or even accurately surveyed. It is perfectly clear from a study of the negotiations of 1825 that the British negotiator tried to secure an outlet to deep water through the strip of territory extending along the coast from Mt. St. Elias to the parallel 54-40, but failed in the attempt. As soon as gold was discovered in the Klondike, Dyea and Skagway on the headwaters of Lynn Canal became of great importance, as the shortest trails to the gold-bearing region led from these points. The authorities of British Columbia promptly extended their jurisdiction over these places and conflict with the American authorities appeared imminent. Hay arranged a *modus vivendi* so as to avoid a resort to force and to gain time for a permanent adjustment. Not only did the language of the Russian treaty and the record of the negotiations attending it confirm the American claim, but a long series of maps issued by the Canadian authorities at different times pointed to the same conclusion.

Under these circumstances President Roosevelt refused to submit the question to arbitration in the ordinary way. He agreed, however, to submit the controversy to a limited sort of arbitration. The tribunal was to consist of three Americans and three British subjects; two of the British members were to be Canadians and the third was to be Lord Alverstone, chief justice of England. It was a foregone conclusion that the three Americans would support the American contention and that the two Canadians would uphold the Canadian view. It was evident from the first, therefore, that the trial

was really before Lord Alverstone, the chief justice of England. In case he sustained the American contention, there would be an end of the controversy. In case he sustained the Canadian view, there would be an even division and matters would stand as they stood before the trial began, except that a great deal more feeling would have been engendered and the United States might have had to make good its claims by force. The decision of the tribunal was rendered October 20, 1903. On all important points the vote stood four to two, Lord Alverstone, Root, Lodge, and Turner concurring in the decision, and the two Canadian members dissenting. The decision sustained in the main the American claim, holding that it was the intention of the treaty of 1825 to shut England out from access to tidewater through the entire strip of coast forming the southern projection of Alaska.

The last controversy that we had with England prior to the beginning of the great European war was over the Panama tolls question. The act of Congress exempting American ships engaged in the coastwise trade from the payment of tolls was deemed by Great Britain to be a breach of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it was so considered by most American authorities on international law and diplomacy. The public at large did not understand the real significance of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and was not inclined to concede to any demand coming from Great Britain. Fortunately President Wilson was able later to persuade Congress to repeal the exemption clause of the tolls act and the matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

We have undertaken in this brief review of Anglo-American relations to outline the more important controversies that have arisen between the two countries. They have been sufficiently numerous and irritating to seriously jeopardize the peace which has so happily subsisted for one hundred years between the two great members of the English-speaking family. After all they have not been based on any fundamental conflict of policy, but have been for the

most part superficial and in many cases the result of bad manners. In this connection Lord Bryce makes the following interesting observations:

There were moments when the stiff and frigid attitude of the British foreign secretary exasperated the American negotiators, or when a demagogic secretary of state at Washington tried by a bullying tone to win credit as the patriotic champion of national claims. But whenever there were bad manners in London there was good temper at Washington, and when there was a storm on the Potomac there was calm on the Thames. It was the good fortune of the two countries that if at any moment rashness or vehemence was found on one side, it never happened to be met by the like quality on the other.

"The moral of the story of Anglo-American relations," Lord Bryce says, "is that peace can always be kept, whatever be the grounds of controversy, between peoples that wish to keep it." He adds that Great Britain and the United States "have given the finest example ever seen in history of an undefended frontier, along which each people has trusted to the good faith of the other that it would create no naval armaments; and this very absence of armaments has itself helped to prevent hostile demonstrations. Neither of them has ever questioned the sanctity of treaties, or denied that states are bound by the moral law."

It is not strange that so many controversies about more or less trivial matters should have obscured in the minds of both Englishmen and Americans the fundamental identity of aim and purpose in the larger things of life. For notwithstanding the German influence in America which has had an undue part in shaping our educational methods, we still spell culture with a *C*. Our civilization is English. Bismarck realized this when he said that one of the most significant facts in modern history was that all North America was English-speaking. Our fundamental ideals are the same.⁴ We have a passion for liberty; we uphold the rights

⁴ On this point see George Louis Beer, *The English-Speaking Peoples*, a book which every thoughtful American would do well to read.

of the individual as against the extreme claims of the state; we believe in an untrammelled public opinion; we believe in the rule of law; we believe in government limited by fundamental principles and constitutional restraints as against the exercise of arbitrary power; we have never been subjected to militarism or to the dominance of a military caste; we are both so situated geographically as to be dependent on sea power rather than on large armies, and not only do navies not endanger the liberty of peoples but they are negligible quantities politically. Great Britain had in 1914 only 150,000 men in her navy, a wholly insignificant number compared to the millions that formed the army of Germany and gave a military color to the whole life and thought of the nation.

Not only are our political ideals the same, but in general our attitude toward world politics is the same, and most people are surprised when they are told that our fundamental foreign policies are identical. The two most characteristic American foreign policies are Anglo-American in origin. As is evident from what I said earlier about the origin of the Monroe Doctrine, that famous declaration would not have been worth the paper it was printed on had it not been for the fact that we knew and the powers of Europe knew that it had the British navy behind it. The Monroe Doctrine was an open-door policy. Great Britain has always believed in the open-door and so the Monroe Doctrine was in thorough accord with her policy. If Great Britain had been a high tariff country, the Monroe Doctrine would long since have gone under and been forgotten.

The other foreign policy of which we boast was the open door in China. While John Hay skillfully formulated this policy and proclaimed it at an opportune moment, he was not the originator of it. If you will turn back to the newspapers and magazines, you will find that a few months before Hay's famous pronouncement, Lord Charles Beresford came through this country on his return from China and addressed every chamber of commerce that would give

him a hearing from San Francisco to New York, telling our people what was happening in China and urging this country to stand by England in preserving the open door. Unfortunately at the critical moment the United States had to back down and the open-door policy went by the board. Russia continued her encroachments in Manchuria and Japan finally stepped into the breach and fought a costly war. Since that time Japan has regarded herself as the dominant power in the East and has resented any interference from the United States. Had we been willing to come out boldly in a joint declaration with England and Japan in favor of the open door, there would have been no Russo-Japanese war, no strained relations with Japan, and possibly no world conflict such as we are witnessing today. John Hay had a clear vision of the situation and he was eager to act in full accord with England, if not to unite with her in a formal alliance. During the exciting days of June, 1900, when the foreign legations at Peking were in a state of siege, he wrote to John W. Foster as follows:

What can be done in the present diseased state of the public mind? There is such a mad-dog hatred of England prevalent among newspapers and politicians that anything we should now do in China to take care of our imperiled interests, would be set down to "subservience to Great Britain" Every senator I see says, "For God's sake, don't let it appear we have any understanding with England." How can I make bricks without straw? That we should be compelled to refuse the assistance of the greatest power in the world, *in carrying out our own policy*, because all Irishmen are Democrats and some Germans are fools—is enough to drive a man mad. Yet we shall do what we can.

A little later in confidential letters to Henry Adams he exclaimed (September 20, 1900):

About China, it is the devil's own mess. We cannot possibly publish all the facts without breaking off relations with several powers. We shall have to do the best we can, and take the consequences, which will be pretty serious, I do not doubt. "Give and take"—the axiom of diplomacy to the rest of the world—is positively forbidden to us, by both the Senate and public opinion. We must

take what we can and give nothing—which greatly narrows our possibilities.

I take it, you agree with us that we are to limit as far as possible our military operations in China, to withdraw our troops at the earliest day consistent with our obligations, and in the final adjustment to do everything we can for the integrity and reform of China, and to hold on like grim death to the Open Door"

Again, November 21, 1900:

What a business this has been in China! So far we have got on by being honest and naïf At least we are spared the infamy of an alliance with Germany. I would rather, I think, be the dupe of China, than the chum of the Kaiser. Have you noticed how the world will take anything nowadays from a German? Bülow said yesterday in substance, "We have demanded of China everything we can think of. If we think of anything else we will demand that, and be d——d to you," and not a man in the world kicks.

Today the issues are clearly drawn. Which is to prevail in the world, German militarism or Anglo-American liberty? Is the world to have imposed upon it a Pax Germanica, a peace enforced by Prussian bayonets, gas bombs, and submarines? Is the world going to succumb to the union of the modern Hun and the unspeakable Turk, to the German lust of conquest and the Mohammedan lust for blood? I cannot believe that the peace of the world and the future of civilization will ever rest on any such basis. I believe, on the contrary, that the political institutions of the English-speaking peoples afford the only true basis for an international society. The so-called British empire is in reality a commonwealth of nations. The overseas dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, enjoy a full measure of autonomy, and each has an individuality of its own more marked even than that of our American States. Our government is based on a federation of states—union in great things, autonomy in minor things. If we can live under a national constitution that limits the powers of government, why can we not live under an international constitution or code which limits the powers of nations? The English-

speaking world with France, Italy, and, we hope, eventually a democratic Russia, can preserve the peace of the world. If this war welds these countries into such a firm union that it will form the basis of a world state, it will not have been fought in vain.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR¹

By WINFORD H. SMITH

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FOR nearly four years the main topic of conversation, indeed the main thought of the world has been war, because practically all of the large nations have been waging war on a scale never before conceived of, not even by the Germans themselves. We have been surfeited with recitals of its horrors and the unspeakable crimes of the Germans. For the past year, we have been trying to adjust ourselves to the conditions of war, vaguely glimpsing at times a picture of what lies before us, and somewhat dazedly attempting to realize that we are now about to experience some of the hardships which the other nations have already suffered. We are approaching the time when many homes will be plunged into sorrow, and the test of the supreme sacrifice will have to be met. It is time for us to realize what we must face and to prepare ourselves, if necessary, to give all that we hold most dear, for as a nation we have not begun to realize what is ahead. We must become accustomed to the demands of a war, the biggest, the most scientific that has ever been fought. We must adjust ourselves, as Captain Macphail advised the Canadians in a recent address: "Close your eyes to the end, for the end is not yet, nor is it even in sight. Look upon war as a normal condition. Forget it as all normal things are forgotten. Cease praying for a speedy end. Peace and the end will come when our unhampered armies shall have performed their task."

It behooves us to take a calm view of the situation, to dwell not too much upon the horrors and sacrifices which must be met. There is much that is comforting, and instead of retailing to you a list of the horrible injuries suf-

¹Address before the Johns Hopkins University, March 13, 1918.

ferred and the wonderful cures effected, I wish to impress upon you in this brief hour the magnitude of the task facing the medical profession and the Medical Department of the Army; also to show you the extent of the preparations which have been made to conserve the health of your army and your boys, to the end that you may realize that the picture is not so black as you may think. We are prone to dwell too much upon the dark side and overlook the reassuring signs.

I wish first to impress upon you the importance of the rôle which medicine has to play. Someone has said that were it not for the art and science of medicine, such a war would not be possible. You might ask then: would it not be better to do without it? Someone else has expressed the same idea better by the statement that were it not for typhoid and paratyphoid prophylaxis, the war would long since have ended, and the Germans would have won. If this is not capable of substantiation, it is nevertheless probably true. The idea expressed is that without this prophylaxis the armies would have been so decimated by disease as to have caused the end of the war; and the Germans would have won because they were fully prepared, whereas time for preparation was vitally essential to our allies.

The experience of past wars has been that more men were lost by disease than by wounds in battle. If this were true in the old method of open warfare how much more true would it have been in the present conflict, where the soldiers live in trenches and underground, under conditions which would quickly result in decimating epidemics were it not for medical science and modern sanitation.

The importance of the rôle of the medical departments of the Army begins with the first steps taken in the formation of those armies. Every man must be examined in order that the army may not be weakened by the presence of defectives and the physically unfit. The moment the army is mobilized, every measure must be taken to prevent the spread of disease and to maintain the health of the men.

When the army moves to the front, the medical depart-

ment is still called upon to maintain its health and in addition to restore the wounded and broken. Furthermore, the medical department can no longer rest content with the mere saving of lives, but it must hold itself responsible for the treatment of the permanently disabled, to the end that they may be returned to civil life as useful citizens. The importance of this latter point, I shall touch upon at greater length later.

Let us examine into the experience of other wars as compared with the present, in order that we may test the foregoing statements:²

In the Boer War, the British with an army of 300,000, had 60,000 cases of typhoid with 8000 deaths.

In 1898, our army had 23,000 cases of typhoid with 2100 deaths, mostly in the United States.

In 1916, we mobilized an equal number of men, with 46 cases of typhoid and 1 death.

In the Crimean War, the Allies had 438,132 men, of whom 17,000 died from wounds and 69,000 from disease. The Russians had 324,000 men and 35,000 died from wounds and 37,454 died from disease. Of the Russians, 1 in 9 died of disease, and of the Allies, 1 in 6. This was due mostly to cholera and typhus. The ratio of killed in action was 1 in 20, and of killed and died of wounds, 1 in 14.

In the Battle of Waterloo, it was 1 in 12.

In the Spanish War, we lost more men from typhoid than from bullets.

In the first three years of the present war, with over 3,000,000 men engaged, there were only 292 deaths from typhoid. Not only does that demonstrate the importance of the medical department and the efficiency of modern medicine, but it reverses the experience of former wars.

In the present war every device known to man as a killing agent has been used at one time or another, and we might expect that the proportion of men killed in action would in

² Garrison in *The Military Surgeon*, 1917.

consequence be much greater. This, however, is not the case, and this is due again in no small measure to the better and more skillful methods of modern medicine and surgery.

Surgeon General Gorgas has said that there is no comparison between the war today and the Civil War. In the Civil War, our mortality was 5 per cent. The French losses were about the same during the first five months. By 1916, this had been reduced to 2 per cent, or 20 men to the 1000 engaged. Even in civil life, a rate of 12 or 15 to the thousand is not unusual.

After three days battle at Gettysburg, a third of the men were left on the field. You cannot duplicate that in the present war. The Surgeon General goes on to say, however, that if you take a period of years, the chances of getting killed are greater in modern warfare because of the continuous fighting with no long rests.

When the facts are known, there is much that is comforting, for I am sure most of you believe the mortality rate to be infinitely higher than the facts show. We learn that in previous wars thousands died in hospitals from diseases and wounds, without even going into action. Their suffering and death did not aid victory, but delayed it. Thanks to modern medicine, surgery, and sanitary science conditions are now reversed. The mortality today is due principally to deaths in action, and even so, the death rate has been markedly reduced.

It has been said that modern surgery has saved more men in this war than were lost in Napoleon's campaigns. Two factors alone have worked wonders—anesthesia and asepsis. As a result, lives and limbs, which would invariably have been lost in our Civil War, are now saved; and from the humane standpoint, anesthesia is a boon from heaven.

I wish to emphasize that while we may expect heavy casualties, and must make up our minds to it, such facts as those just recited do not fit with the exaggerated statements of losses which we have all read and which in the main have been merely propaganda. For example, it has been re-

ported again and again, particularly when we were trying to develop our Medical Reserve Corps, that the British had lost 66,000 doctors. The truth of the matter is that there were only 35,000 doctors in England before the war, and they lost in the first three years 250 doctors, only 195 of whom were killed in action.

We have heard of the frightful losses of the French and the prevalence of tuberculosis. Colonel Chares Dercle of the Medical Department of the French Army, now on duty in the Surgeon General's Office, says: "Tuberculosis in the French Army is less than before the war. Typhoid, once the scourge, is now wiped out, the rate now being 3 per 100,000. Dysentery has ceased to worry us. Tetanus which cost us hundreds of lives, has been conquered. A man now has 90 per cent better chance than during the first months of the war."

I have gone somewhat into detail to develop this picture, and I do not wish to stir up false hopes or to give the impression that our boys are not engaged in a hazardous undertaking, but I wish you to get a correct picture and to know that while it is bad, it is not as hopeless as it has been generally portrayed.

I think you will grant that the Medical Department is an important service of the army, and I am sure you will be interested to know how the organization is developed in order to make these accomplishments possible.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Generally speaking, the work of the Medical Department is to conserve life by prophylactic measures; that is, to prevent sickness so far as possible, to prevent spread of disease and to save life by remedial treatment when disease or wounds endanger it.

The work of the Medical Department is not confined to the zone of the army, but begins even before the army is formed, and then follows it, throughout the process of forma-

tion, to the front line trenches. To elaborate on this: you will readily understand the importance of having only sound men in the army. The Medical Department begins its work at the recruiting depot, examining every applicant for physical defects. In the present war, since we are dealing with a selected army, the most careful measures are put into operation at the cantonments. The extent to which defectives are eliminated determines to a certain degree the effectiveness of an army. On the other hand, it is due the individual soldier that he be not allowed to run any unnecessary risk.

For these reasons, great care is exercised in dealing with the present army. Specialists have been sent to the camps for the purpose of weeding out the undesirables, those who are defective and those who are a menace to others. Experts in the different branches have been engaged for months in examining troops for tuberculosis, heart trouble, joint trouble, bad feet and for mental peculiarities and weaknesses. The necessity of this has been well demonstrated since, for advanced cases of tuberculosis have been discovered, also men with only one eye and that a poor one, and in one instance at least, a man with a cork leg. This is all preliminary work but fundamentally important.

Then follows the medical organization for preserving the health of the army, with the complete system of sanitation, hospitalization and medical assignments to companies, regiments and divisions.

The next step is the organization for the zone of the army in France, which differs only in that extra measures must be taken for the care of the wounded, which is not a home zone problem, except for the care of the convalescent soldiers sent back from the front as no longer fit for service.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the war, the problem before the Medical Department was stupendous, as indeed it was for all departments. When we entered the war, the Medical Corps of the Army consisted of 452 medical officers,⁹ about 900 nurses and about 7000 hospital corps

men. It was estimated that we would require approximately 25,000 medical officers, 40,000 nurses and 300,000 hospital corps men. Last May when I first joined the staff, there were 9 officers in the Surgeon General's Office besides the General. Today, there are over 200. The staff then occupied about 8 rooms in the old war department building, and today it occupies six floors of a large office building and is much hampered for lack of space. There are now, at home and abroad, in the field, at the camps and in training some 15,000 medical officers on active duty and about 9000 nurses. We shall require at least 5000 more nurses between now and June.

This gives you some idea of the magnitude of the task of just getting ready. But a mere rehearsal of the numbers of individuals required really gives a very poor picture, for you must consider that all of these people must be equipped, hospitals must be established, often built, and in every case furnished with all that is required in a modern hospital, much of it being special equipment of a portable nature for field service. Let me give you some actual figures as represented by England's experience. She found it necessary to provide 415,000 hospital beds for an army of a little less than 3,000,000. This has been the experience of all the nations at war. Our requirements will certainly be as great, and the most of these hospitals will need to be maintained in France, 3000 miles away.

How has the organization of the Medical Department been developed to meet the situation? An army is made up of units, such as companies, regiments and divisions, and each unit needs its medical organization. In the camps of this country, certain medical units are made up and assigned to each division which, let us say consists of 25,000 men. They must have their division surgeons, the chief medical officers, their regimental infirmaries, sanitary squads, sanitary trains, and also a base hospital. When the division goes to the front, it takes with it all its medical units, and more are added to take care of the casualties of action. For

example, the field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, dressing stations and ambulance companies are not a necessity in camp, but they are indispensable in the field. It has therefore been necessary to provide the personnel for their organizations, which had to be made up of green men. Some of these medical units have been developed in the camps with the troops; others have been formed in special training camps, such as ambulance companies, base hospitals and evacuation hospitals. These are the organizations of the front, the line of communication and the base.

To these must be added the hospitals which must be established in this country for the care of the sick and wounded who are invalided home and are no longer fit for service at the front.

Now this is an age of specialization, and this war has demonstrated the need of specialists by presenting new medical problems, such as war trench fever, trench feet, trench nephritis, shell shock, war heart, together with certain old problems, on a scale of such magnitude as never before encountered. For example, tetanus was an enormous problem. It requires specialists to study and treat these conditions, some of which have not been conquered. Tetanus has, however, been practically eliminated. Dental surgeons have done wonders in the treatment of wounds of the jaw. The brain surgeon has proved to be absolutely necessary on account of the frequency of head injuries. Such conditions as the following have been encountered: the modern high velocity bullet will often just graze the scalp without touching the skull, with the result that the brain tissue is torn and lacerated as though a small explosion had occurred inside the skull.

The use of gas has made new demands upon the medical man and the chemist. The wounds of the extremities have called for the orthopedic surgeon in numbers out of all proportion to the supply. It has been necessary to establish optical specialists to look after the fitting of glasses. Shell

shock required the attendance of a specialist in mental disturbances, and he has discovered that the term shell shock is a misnomer, in that many cases so designated are suffering from hysteria and various forms of nervous disturbances, and that many such patients presenting the picture of shell shock have not even been in the fighting zone, some having never left England; also that recovery is much more permanent if treatment is given within sound of guns.

Supplementing the specialists was the need of special equipment. For example, special apparatus for the treatment of patients—special appliances for cripples; special motor equipment, such as the mobile hospitals, which are complete hospitals on motor trucks, consisting of wards, operating rooms, laundries, X-ray apparatus, etc., which can be unloaded and set up in a very short time. The value of these has been that they may go anywhere that the need is most urgent and go quickly.

Consider the advantages of motor transportation of supplies and of wounded as compared with conditions in the Crimean War. Then the material for each regiment consisted of a pack animal with instruments, bandages, medicines and 10 litters, 40 ambulances, 20 of which were two wheeled wagons and 20 of which were 4 wheeled wagons, with chests of instruments and medicines. These contained 4 litters each and 6 patients could sit on the roof.

In order to provide the personnel required for the various medical units of the army, as well as the supplies, it was necessary, as I have already mentioned, to expand the Surgeon General's Office enormously and to establish machinery which would provide specialists in sufficient number, also the special apparatus required. You may be interested to learn something of the organization. (See chart).

This gives a very brief and superficial description of the lines along which the medical department has been organized. It should be borne in mind that the medical officers of the army are now for the most part men who had been successful physicians and surgeons in private life up to the

time when we entered the war. It was inevitable that in the sudden expansion, certain weaknesses should develop, and certain mistakes be made, but they are being rapidly corrected. Consider for a moment the fact that in four months we had to plan, build, equip and select the staff for 32 hospitals, each one larger than the Johns Hopkins Hospital, each having a capacity for 1000 patients.

SOME OF THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WAR

This world war has been remarkable for its magnitude, for its use of science for evil purposes, for its utter disregard for the established principles of civilization, and for its fiendish ingenuity in discovering and applying new methods of destruction and torture.

As an offset to this, the medical departments of the armies have made use of science and modern inventions to develop measures for the saving of life, and some remarkable achievements have been accomplished.

We have seen that the medical departments have, except in some instances, delivered armies practically free from disease. While this has been due to better methods, a better informed profession, a wider knowledge of the causes of disease and the methods of preventing it, nevertheless one factor stands out prominently, and that is organization, for without that all our knowledge would not have achieved the results which have been obtained. Organization has made possible the successful application of therapeutic measures from the time the soldier enters the army to the time he reaches the trenches, and back again to the hospitals at the base or to home territory. It has made possible the administration of prophylactic measures such as inoculation against typhoid; it has kept the soldier under constant observation to prevent the spread of infectious diseases; it has forced upon the army sanitary measures at all times and in all places; it has safeguarded the soldier at every turn. For example, an outbreak of any infectious disease has been con-

trolled by the prompt isolation of all suspects. Meningitis has been a constant menace, and only eternal vigilance prevents its spread. Tuberculosis suspects are removed for the good of others, as well as of the individual. The handling of venereal disease is a splendid example of efficiency, both medical and military. A 5-mile zone is established around our camps, in which are permitted no alcohol and no prostitutes. Venereal disease is being conquered. Every soldier who has a leave of absence is required to report. If he does not, and develops disease, he is court-martialed. If he has to be sent to the hospital, he is deprived of his pay, even though he reported. Every effort is made to arouse the moral sense. Moral health is as vital to the country as physical health.

Organization has given the armies ample equipment of all kinds, developed speedily to meet new conditions. It has given us the traveling motor disinfectors or delousing stations, where both men and their clothes may be cleansed, the motor operating units being freely movable from place to place. It has given us the motor transported X-ray equipment, and think of the advantage of the X-ray over the cruel probe in this war characterized by all manner of death dealing and disfiguring missiles. Then the development of rapid and well systematized methods of transportation of the wounded has been a marvelous example of efficiency. Think what it has meant in lives and in comfort to have a system which would deliver a wounded man to a hospital in England twenty hours after the wound was received.

Captain Andrew Macphail, in a fascinating article entitled "The Day's Work" has given us a very human glimpse of what organization does. He says:

An army is an extremely simple affair. It is composed of divisions, each one of which is self-contained and has a staff with several branches. One branch deals with operations, another branch deals with the persons who are to carry out those operations, and the third is concerned with the housekeeping by which all are clothed, fed, housed and cared for in sickness and when wounded. To each

man it appears that he is carrying the burden of the war, and so he is in a sense. If he fails, something else goes wrong until all is in jeopardy. In the end, every single man in the army has to perform some special piece of work. For example, it was the business of one man, a staff major, to provide water, and there is no water on Vimy Ridge. In the winter he began collecting petrol tins, and many a night I have heard him adjuring marauders to leave them untouched. To make quite sure, he had them stacked behind his own hut, until he had a pile as large as a church. One by one, he had them burned out, and he had special pack saddles made to accommodate six tins. He filled these with sterile water and loaded them on mules. This pack train was ready before the battle of Vimy Ridge began, and the men drank water in their hour of need. It was no accident that Vimy Ridge was won. Everything was worked out in advance. It was carried out by the same methodical process by which a piece of land is farmed, a dinner party made a success, or a stage performance, a triumph.

Captain Macphail gives us another description which typifies organization. He says:

When we took over in February, our business was to devise medical arrangements in accordance with the battle plan, by which casualties should be removed to a main dressing station on their way to railhead. No one system will suit all engagements. Let us now attempt to follow the progress of a wounded man. When he falls he is attended by the regimental medical orderlies and sent back a few hundred yards by bearers to the aid post, where he is more carefully dressed by the regimental medical officer. There he is handed over to the field ambulance bearers and borne by hand, wheel stretcher or train from one relay post to another until finally at a distance of two miles he arrives at the advanced dressing station. There the dressings are examined and if necessary removed. Trains, or trolleys drawn by gasoline engines are awaiting to bear the loads farther to the rear, where they may be accessible to the motor ambulance convoy which takes them to the main dressing station. Here the cases are redressed, and so sent on to railhead, clean, warm and fed.

It is a very vivid picture and unless the service of salvage were well organized and the men well cared for, how long would the morale of the army and of the civil population at home last? That 80 per cent of the wounded are returned as fit for service, speaks well of the efficiency of the system and individual skill.

Colonel Goodwin, now Surgeon General of the British Army, tells the story somewhat more briefly. He describes the course of the wounded as follows:

Tommy in trench, Boche shell, Tommy wounded—swears, takes first aid packet applied by comrade, telephone to Reg. aid post few 100 yards in rear, ten minutes to aid post, wound carefully dressed, soup, down communicating trench one-half mile to shelter where ambulance waits, then to dressing station, here further attended in dug-out, given anti-tetanus, first dressing removed, wound cleansed, irrigated, fresh dressing, part immobilized, record taken, hot meal, casualty clearing station 5 or 6 miles back, in ambulance convoy 50 cars, arrives, X-rayed, operated, transferred next hospital train to base, in ten hours reaches base, on to England or remains.

This goes on every day, every hour of the day.

I have dwelt too long on the importance of organization, but it is fascinating and one cannot say enough. It accounts, however, for some of the so-called red tape.

Of the more specific scientific aspects, one could enumerate indefinitely. Suffice it to say that military surgery has practically been revolutionized. Asepsis has made possible almost any procedure. Due to the Carrel-Dakin solution, infected wounds have lost much of their terror. The plastic surgeon, who makes new faces and new bodies has done wonders. The dentist has played a most important rôle in treating injuries of the jaw. Think for a moment and you will appreciate the importance of the dentist to the soldier. He must have good teeth, otherwise he cannot masticate his food properly, and sooner or later he becomes ill. In addition, bad teeth mean poor physical condition generally. To insure the soldier that his eating machinery will be kept in good order, dental motor units take this service to him at the front. Reëducation following reconstruction marks the dawn of a new era of hope for the cripple and the physically handicapped.

We have dwelt on the aspects of the war as affecting the army. Let us consider for a moment the effect on the civil population.

EFFECT ON CIVIL POPULATION

Upon the withdrawal of millions of men for war purposes, the nation is drained of its productive man power. Industry suffers and the whole scheme of national production must be reorganized. This means, if the wheels of industry are kept turning that the women of the nation must take the place of men, in the office, in the factory and in the field. Time alone will tell what effect this will have on the future of the race. At any rate, it naturally follows that the birth rate of the nation falls, and if we add to the loss due to decrease in birth rate, the loss due directly to war, it is not difficult to see that the nation is doomed to suffer a tremendous shrinkage in man power, which becomes greater the longer the war lasts.

To this interference in the productive activities of the country due to loss of man power, add the fact that every energy is bent toward supplying the armies with the munitions of war; also, that for most nations engaged, and in this war it applies to all, commercial relations are interrupted. It follows, consequently, that there is a shortage of the necessities of life, which in many instances results in an increase in sickness and lowering of the vitality of the people as a whole, which is bound to have lasting effects. This condition can result in one thing only—a higher death rate, due in part to the withdrawal of thousands of physicians and nurses from civil life. We have in the United States a proportion of one physician to about 500 of the population. England for a long time now has had to be content with one to 5000. Extra care must be taken to conserve life in every way, particularly in the prevention of infant mortality, in order to offset so far as possible the ravages of war.

BENEFITS OF WAR

There is a brighter side, however, for there are many benefits from the medical side, to be derived from the war, to say nothing of other aspects. Since we have seen the

transformation of hollow chested, stoop shouldered, slouching youths into erect, healthy, robust men, even in a few months, we cannot but believe that a better nation of men will result, particularly if universal service follows, as we must all agree that it should. We have seen the visible effects.

The physical examination has disclosed some startling facts as to the percentage of defectives, and when we consider some of the known statistics in the new light, the explanation is simple. For example, Pennsylvania reports that 71.5 per cent of children going to public school have some physical defect, and that is probably typical of most states. Universal service is one answer to the question of how to raise a nation of strong, healthy people. The evidence to support this is too plain to permit of argument.

We are bound to develop a new human relationship as the result of the war. The evidences are to be seen even now, when we have scarcely begun to feel its effects. There is a general desire to be of service on the part of men and women, young and old, rich and poor. There is abroad a spirit of fellowship which is new. The men who see active service are the ones who will contribute most toward this. The mingling together of men of all classes will bring about a better appreciation each of the other's point of view. However, we shall all be brought closer together by the bond of a common cause, a common burden, and at times a common sorrow. We shall benefit by it as individuals and as a nation. Our national life will be established on a saner basis. As a people, we need to learn the lessons of thrift, self-sacrifice and self-denial, and we shall learn these things whether we will or not.

If we profit by our experience, measures will be inaugurated which will mean a healthier people. We have seen the large percentage of physical defectives among the men of the selective draft, and we have seen the wonderful development of young men under military training in a few short months, a development both mental and physical. A gentle-

man remarked to me the other day: "My boy is no longer the happy-go-lucky irresponsible boy that he was. He is a man, now, in command of men. He is entirely changed and I had worried much about him, for he would not settle down and never took anything seriously. I am happy now, for he has found himself, and I am proud, too." This training of hundreds of thousands of young men, who will learn how to take care of themselves, will have a profound effect on the manhood of the country. Let us hope that we may profit by experience and make the benefits permanent by universal service.

The United States has more doctors in proportion to its population than any other country, and it has some very poor ones—some of them too poor to be of use in this emergency, for they are dangerous. But there are thousands who will give good service and who will come out better doctors, for they will have had experience under competent men which they have lacked in their private practice. We shall have a better medical profession. We shall have a small army of trained hygienists, estimated at 20,000, in the medical, engineer and sanitary corps. A new impetus will be given to sanitation, which is all important to the health of the country, for trained hygienists and sanitarians have been woefully lacking. Furthermore, the whole country surrounding the cantonments and large encampments will be benefited, for the federal, state and municipal authorities are coöperating in the most splendid manner in establishing proper sanitation. The impetus obtained and the knowledge disseminated will be of incalculable value.

There are two more topics which I wish to present, and they are of vital importance: reconstruction and reëducation of the wounded, and infant mortality.

One of the most important lessons which the war has taught thus far has been that a very large percentage of the crippled and otherwise physically handicapped can be restored to lives of usefulness. The lack of provision of the machinery for the reëducation and rehabilitation of the industrial crip-

ple and the physically defective has been one of the great weaknesses of our civic system. We have prided ourselves on the wonderful development of our hospital and our educational systems, yet vocational training has received little attention and we are discharging from our hospitals every day those who are physically below par and will always be so, as well as those who are crippled, and we give them advice which they cannot possibly follow. The result is that for the most part, they sink into lives of dependency, lose their self respect, or take up occupations to which they are unsuited, and as a consequence, sooner or later they drift back to the hospital for a repetition of the remedy. The system is weak and wasteful. There should be in every large community the machinery for restoring the physical derelicts to lives of usefulness. It can be done and has been demonstrated by some of the large industrial corporations which employ the so-called industrial surgeons. There should be an organization or institution in this city, for example, to which physically handicapped patients discharged from our hospitals could be sent on the prescription of the physician or surgeon, setting forth what the individual should avoid and recommending either that he be fitted in to some job for which he is suited and which is suitable to him, or that, if necessary, he be reëducated. The institutions for the blind are a good example of what is possible, but an extreme one, in that comparatively few of the blind can be fitted to existing commercial life.

The war has brought home to all of the warring nations the necessity of providing this machinery, not because the problem is new, but because of its magnitude. If, therefore, we shall solve this question wisely, as England, France and Germany are solving it, we shall have gained much. Doors will be opened to the handicapped soldier that it would formerly have taken years to open, and the solution of the problem for the crippled soldier will offer a permanent solution for the industrial cripple and the handicapped generally. England, France and Germany have made remarkable

strides toward the solution of the problem. Occupational training is begun in the hospitals; workshops and vocational teachers are provided for almost every type of training. Vocational schools are being established in ever increasing numbers. Special appliances have been and are being developed for those who have lost arms or legs, and the result has been most gratifying. Plans are under way for the handling of the problem in this country and we must not fail, else we lose one of our greatest opportunities for permanent benefit.

The last point which I wish to make is the benefit to be derived from a proper appreciation of the need of development to the fullest extent of all measures for the prevention of infant mortality. You have heard that the birth rate falls as a result of war. In France in 1913 the birth rate was 18.8 per 1000; in 1916 it was 8.6 per 1000. This alone meant a decrease of 405,294 births a year. The estimated loss in population for France in 1917 was 790,000. Then again, the death rate of the civil population may increase. Add to these factors the losses among the fighting men, and the inevitable result is a loss of man power which generations cannot make good unless every remedial measure be taken advantage of. One of the most important of these is the prevention of infant mortality.

In England, the infant death rate in 1915 was 105 per 1000. She realized that at this rate, together with the other deaths and war fatalities, depopulation would result, and she responded by concentrating on measures for the prevention of infant mortality. Health visitors were increased, private agencies voted grants of money, and the result was that in 1916 the infant rate was 91 per 1000. This represents a saving of 14 in every 1000 born. What does this mean? England's future is assured, less shortage in man power, and an established machinery for saving the lives of babies. That this is important, you realize, but its full importance can only be appreciated if you keep in

mind the fact that in every warring country, the number of children born decreases in proportion to the size of the army in the field, the number of women in industry and the increase in poverty in the essentials of life. One writer states that the available statistics on infant mortality from the warring nations show a decrease in the number of infant deaths of 50 per cent, and that it is estimated that this saving of young lives will in one generation make good the losses caused by war, so that in twenty years those European nations which are conserving child life will be as numerically strong as at the beginning of the war (W. J. Gallivan).

In any event, it behooves us to exert every energy toward the conservation of child life. Immigration has ceased; we lack man power now and we cannot afford to overlook this opportunity from an economic if not from a humane standpoint. We have a great opportunity, but we have much to learn and much to do. Pennsylvania has a rate now of 110 deaths to 1000 living births; New York City 83 per 1000. Australia, Sweden, Norway, and even New Zealand, have a rate of 38 per 1000.

If this great saving of life can be effected elsewhere, it can be done here and must be done. If as a result of the war, we awaken more quickly to the need and proceed to the accomplishment of conserving child life, who can say that this is not a benefit of war. We are weak in this respect now. In 1917 the Government appropriated \$296,250 for the Children's Bureau; but it gave \$2,500,000 for the control of foot and mouth disease, and \$300,000 for hog cholera. New York gave \$41,000,000 for the education of children and only \$3,000,000 for the health of all her citizens.

We have the example of what can be done and it is the duty of every one of us to devote all the time, energy and money which we can spare to the prevention of infant mortality. It is likewise the duty to a greater degree, of the municipality, the state and the federal government, and in that we can help too. There is no argument permissible. It must be done.

We see, therefore, that horrible as war is, there is nevertheless a bright side if we look for it, and that with the evil there may be some good, in addition to making the world free for Democracy.

EXPERIENCES IN CAMP AND FIELD OVERSEAS¹

By CLEMENT A. PENROSE, '93, M.D. 1897

IN 1903, after returning from the Bahama Expedition, as vice-director and surgeon of a party of some thirty-two scientists, etc., I believed I had received my full share of adventure as ordinarily comes in one life time, and probably with a considerable margin to spare. A friend of mine, an Englishman, who was with me on that occasion, has written me since my return from France a letter in which he expresses himself somewhat in this manner:

DEAR OLD BOY:

How sorry I was not to have been with you; in the light of your more recent and thrilling experiences I fear we can no longer talk over old times: the Flamingo hunting in Andros, the dwarfs of Spanish Wells, the idiots of Hope Town, Abaco, and the lepers of Eleuthera and New Providence, our near shipwrecks from hurricanes and waterspouts, etc., will all pale before your experiences overseas, and dim your memory of all occasions prior to these events.

To a great extent my friend is right; how could it be otherwise, when such momentous and world stirring events are considered! His friendship, however, I can never forget; the fact that he is an Englishman would alone explain such a statement, because I have learned more than ever in the past few months of my life to value at its full worth the friendship of an Englishman. My admiration for England and her noble sons has grown greater and greater with my service in her camps and fields. She is magnificent in her self-sacrifice, her courage, her manhood and womanhood—I must add her childhood, because in this great war the little girls and boys of England are equally doing their part also. One who fights in the armies of old England does so

¹ Address delivered before the Johns Hopkins Medical Society, February 18, 1918.



ALDERSHOT OVEN



RAISED DIXIE TRENCH

with the conviction that there is something big and powerful always behind him: that England to her last man, woman, and child is back of him, and that he cannot fail while this great support is ever present. I sincerely hope that a few words from me may impress upon the American people the importance of standing behind our boys at the front, who are such magnificent fellows (as I know who have been with them) in the same spirit that England stands behind hers. I know they will not fail us. See to it that you do not fail them. In this war I am afraid of the American people at home rather than the American soldiers abroad. As some one rather tersely put it: "He was afraid that Bill on the Pacific Coast, kicking on a three cent stamp, would combine with Sam from the Middle West who objected to eating war-bread, and fat little John in the East who wasn't making enough profit in his business, and bring about an enforced peace." This would make the thousands of lives lost on the battle-fields of Europe a useless sacrifice.

I cannot help contrasting this address with the last one I made in Baltimore before I went to Europe (July 4, 1917), as chairman of the Food Economy Commission of this city. This was an amusing experience. I should like to tell you about it before taking up the more serious reminiscences of this great war. Our good Mayor Preston occasionally, to use a slang expression, rather put it over me, by sending the chairman of this commission to make a speech somewhere as his representative—I used to, in joke, say he generally selected a rural gathering—anyhow, on this occasion it proved to be a fireman's picnic at Reisterstown.

The country people were gathered in full force, ringing canes and throwing base-balls at rag dolls, etc. All the usual pastimes, so typical of country fairs, were in full swing. The lady-in-charge, chairman of one of the thousand or so ladies-committees that existed in those times (I do not remember which one it was) finally called my name for an address on "Food Conservation." Under the circumstances I feared that this, of all topics, would prove to be the least

interesting. A little, short, thick-set fellow, with a voice like an asthmatic pug dog, but with grim determination in his manner, arose and tried to announce me; it was hopeless, no one paid the slightest attention to him; finally, in desperation, the lady in charge of affairs produced a very tall fireman, and mounted him on a chair. He, through a large megaphone, introduced me, somewhat in this manner: "Ladies and gentlemen, this way please, the latest thing in Food Conservation, absolutely free." The "absolutely free" brought the crowd who rapidly formed about me. My position was most uncomfortable. I was standing in a ploughed field with one foot down in a furrow, balancing myself with the back of a rickety chair. In a lucky moment, my eyes fastened themselves on a brindle cow in a distant field. I knew she would be neutral if not sympathetic, and, keeping her constantly in my line of vision, I bravely started in on my talk on diet, food values, and other topics of questionable interest. I thought I had succeeded very well, until at the close of my address, a small boy in the front line nudged another fellow near him and said in a loud voice, "O! gosh, what has that fellow been talking about anyway?" This completely took the wind out of my sails, I realized that Food Conservation didn't go at a country picnic. This was back in the good old days of the city food work, community market, bakery investigation, etc., how long ago it seems, and yet, but a year has passed, after all.

I am not a sob speaker; I shall not try to harrow you with German atrocities, undoubted facts as they are, or with the mangled bodies of the dead and wounded, etc.; I feel that my mission is a broader one. I wish to tell you something about our trip abroad, what we saw and what we learned in the British camps and fields, to stimulate you to a deeper sympathy for our own flesh and blood across the seas, to help cement, if only in a small way, the ever growing feeling of brother for brother, the unity in thought and purpose of the Anglo-Saxon race, allied with our martyred friends, the French people, on whose blood-soaked soil,

it seems, the final outcome of this great war must eventually be decided.

We left New York harbor, August 23, 1917, on the good ship *Baltic* with some two thousand troops, a hundred or more nurses, Red Cross workers, etc., on board. We had the usual lifeboat drills, and lights out at night, about which you have probably heard, and which gave an atmosphere of suppressed excitement throughout the journey. We finally reached a large harbor where we were joined by twelve other goodsized vessels. After being detained here some days we left as a fleet, and all proceeded toward the shores of England. When about three days out we were met in the early morning by a number of little craft, eight torpedo boats (English) and three destroyers (American). I can never forget the beautiful sight these little vessels made in the light of a glorious sunrise, coming over the edge of the horizon like a swarm of hornets, with their businesslike riggings and armament. How we welcomed them, knowing that the question now of an efficient convoy through the submarine danger zones was well solved. Ten of our vessels proceeded toward France with eight torpedo boats, while the three White Star liners, the *Belgic*, the *Megantic*, and our ship the *Baltic*, proceeded directly to Liverpool, each convoyed by an American destroyer. In a few hours we had all separated and soon lost sight of one another. All went well with us until about one hundred miles out from the Irish coast. We were at dinner in the first class dining-room, eating a very excellent dessert, I remember, when suddenly a tremendous crash was experienced on the port (or left side) of the *Baltic*, near which my table was placed. The cry arose "we are hit," and immediately five blasts of the steamer's whistle were sounded, the signal to assemble at our lifeboat stations on the decks. Some of us organized the exit of the first class passengers from the dining-room; the nurses behaved splendidly, while the men stood aside and waited for the women to go out first. This was done in an orderly, I might say, an American manner. We took our places

near our respective lifeboats, some of which were quickly lowered to the water's edge, and waited patiently, occasionally looking over the side of the vessel to see if we were sinking or careening, as we imagined would soon be evident. In the offing, about one-third of a mile away, those standing on the port decks could see a dense smoke screen beyond which our gallant little destroyer was rapidly moving back and forth. After a half hour or so the first officer with his crew came around and said: "The danger is past. You are all dismissed." Wondering what had caused the crash, I looked up my good friend, the ship's doctor, who told me we had experienced simply the concussion from a depth-bomb which our gallant little destroyer had sent down over the submarine, and that he had every reason to believe the submarine had been destroyed. This belief was confirmed later by the Admiralty reports, which we read in London. We had, however, further evidence which you can take for what it is worth. Two trained nurses, who were on the deck at the time of the event, gave the following testimony. One said that she had distinctly seen a large anchor floating out to sea; the other, several heavy chains disporting themselves on the waves. The accuracy of these statements might be questioned; I can only tell you as a physician, that trained nurses are always right. We arrived at Liverpool and had the usual order and disorder of disembarking. Lieutenant Edward A. Beasley who accompanied me lost his bed-roll, so important to a soldier, containing a large part of his kit. We searched some hours for it without avail and finally took the train to London. I arrived in London during that harvest-moon time in which some of the worst air-raids, from the standpoint of mortality, took place, six in succession, and others with an occasional day or two intervening. This is a wonderful experience. A thousand anti-aircraft guns go off at once. The heavens are mapped out like a checker-board, and certain areas in the sky are filled with bursting shrapnel, the effort being to drive some of the planes into these danger zones; very few, however, are de-

stroyed in this manner, the main effect being that the airplanes are kept so high in the air that they cannot make out any important landmarks. Thus far none of the beautiful old historic buldings in London have been damaged. The way the British public accepts these raids is magnificent. It is considered bad form to pay much attention to them. The servants can go home, or into the tubes if they so desire, but the householders seldom leave, and go about their usual routine without showing any fear. A king's counsel, a delightful fellow, in the hotel, where I was stationed, referred to the Hyde Park gun, just back of us, which had a peculiarly resonant sound, as Towser, and in an air-raid would exclaim in a very English voice: "Little Towser is barking tonight, good watch dog that;" so we came to christen this anti-aircraft gun "Towser," and always referred to it under that name. During the air-raids people are warned to keep under cover; this is simply to avoid the pieces of falling shrapnel. A house is no protection from an airplane bomb which will frequently go through the roof, down to the cellar, blow up the houses adjoining and sometimes even those across the street, if this is not a wide one. Mrs. Lena Gilbert Ford, an American lady who wrote the words of the song "Keep the Home Fires Burning" was recently buried with her son under the ruins of a house in London. Fourteen thousand non-combatants in England, chiefly women and children, have thus far been killed by submarines and air-raids.

We reported to the War Office in London and, I should like to say right here that no one could have been treated with greater courtesy and consideration than we were by the British officials. They tried in every way to make our trip through the camps in England pleasant and profitable, allowed us to see everything, and spared no pains in explaining the things seen, or in obtaining any additional information for us. I should like briefly to outline some of the points on sanitation which we learned in our journey through some thirty-five or forty camps.

First, it is most evident that England has advanced further in military sanitation than any other country has ever done; and one point I should like to emphasize especially is that she has found in France, that it is better to attach a sanitary section to certain areas rather than to each division of troops. A sanitary section consisting of a captain or first lieutenant commanding, with twenty-five men, was formerly attached to each division of some twenty thousand soldiers and moved about wherever this division was ordered. Now, however, certain areas in France are mapped out and the sanitary section attached permanently to the area, no matter what movement of troops takes place. They learn every water supply, the best places for camp-sites, the natural drainage, etc. of their area. It is therefore unnecessary to retrain continually new sections which might take over different areas whenever an army was moved.

In water purification England has made great advances; she has numbers of little carts holding 110 gallons in which water is filtered through canvas and purified with hypochlorite of lime, and containing testing cases for estimating the amount of hypochlorite of lime necessary for the particular water to be purified or the presence of poisons (the Huns frequently poison water sources). We saw tested, before shipment to Mesopotamia, a number of water purifying lorries, which impressed me as being the greatest advance in such methods. These delivered from a terribly polluted marsh 1200 gallons an hour of a pure sparkling water. Here the water is filtered through a reversible filter of sand, rocks, and gravel, is chlorinated with free chlorine and later a little sulphur dioxide is added which forms small amounts of sulphuric acid, this acting on the carbonates in the water gives off free carbon-dioxide which gives a sparkling character to the water. This water has not the insipid taste of that contained in the small water carts and is much more palatable and appeals more to the thirsty soldier. Back of the front line, water from these lorries is placed in large tanks which are camouflaged or concealed as much as possible from

the enemy. In a drive or push the British engineers are trained to pipe this water forward during the advance of the troops so that the soldiers on the battle fronts will have an ample supply of good pure water, even in the first line.

In economy England has made a great advance in her camps, both at home and in the field; in many the garbage is ground up, even the bones, and all fat is extracted by super-heated steam. The residue is pressed into cakes for dog biscuits, hog food, and occasionally mixed in fodder for cattle. The wash water from the dishes, etc. is passed into a common gully outside the kitchens and into three tanks of cold water, from which the grease is skimmed, which rises to the surface. In 1916, 1200 tons of glycerine was saved by the British armies, which translated into shells equals one million and a quarter 18-pound shells. To give you a better idea, I might say that the First Army with which we were for a time associated in the month of December alone saved enough fat to make shells, which if placed end to end would extend 35 miles. In fact now, instead of encouraging the men to save fats (the money form of which goes to each particular company) it is necessary, at intervals, to have a sanitary officer investigate carefully to see that too much fat is not saved, and the calorific value of the food is not lowered. The men must always get a sufficient ration of fat.

Another important sanitary measure is the disinfection of troops from the various parasites, lice, fleas, bed-bugs, etc. which are known to be disease-carriers. Ninety-five per cent of men who congregate together in large groups sooner or later become infested with lice. As the louse is known to carry at least two very severe diseases, typhus especially which almost decimated Serbia, and trench fever, as it is called on the western front, or Polish or five-day fever, on the eastern front, the importance of delousing, at regular intervals, all large bodies of troops becomes evident to every one. The British employ divisional bath-houses, two to a division (some twenty thousand men), in which they can

bathe eighty men an hour. This means that the British soldier gets a bath, anyhow, every fifteen days, "whether he needs it or not." I shall briefly describe one of these bath-houses. A man enters a room on the right, he strips, places his underwear in a covered receptacle, hands his outer clothing through an opening into an ironing room where twenty men rapidly iron the seams of the blouses and trousers. He then steps into a central showerbath room, where he is allowed about one quarter of an hour to take a hot shower with green soap. He enters a room on the left where he is given a suit of fresh underwear and his ironed outer clothing. If necessary, these are further disinfected by the use of certain powders and ointments especially along the seams. He puts on his clothing and exits into the open air. In this way a continuous stream of men is kept passing through these bath-houses until the entire division of men has been bathed. The underwear and blankets of the men are disinfested by various methods, the best of which we believe is the combined hot air and steam method. This is because the materials, which are being disinfested in the free steam, are at the same time dried by the hot air which is produced by having a closed circuit of steam pipes lining the walls of the disinfestation huts. These little huts may be mounted on steam lorries and can be carried anywhere up the line, the steam necessary for disinfestation can be taken from the motive power of the lorry.

Another important matter in camps is the disposal of excreta. This is accomplished in the British camps and field by incineration, although soakage pits are commonly used for the fluid portion. Large meldrums or destructors are employed in some of the camps which burn daily the excreta of from six to eight thousand men. The destructor that is used generally in the camps and field is a unit destructor, burning for a thousand men, multiples of which can be used for larger bodies of troops. This destructor was originally made in an emergency from petrol tins and tea caddies, filled with earth and used as bricks.

As it was first used in Bailleul, France, it has since been called by that name. These Bailleul destructors are now made of brick which is much more durable and will last for years. An iron destructor burning for one thousand men, called the horsefall destructor, is also used.

While in England we visited the school of cookery which is for the purpose of instructing army cooks. The pupils are trained to use the army manual of cooking, with recipes for one hundred men, and also taught to build various forms of ovens. They are all taught the different rations used in the service and the caloric value of various foodstuffs. In London I took the course on military hygiene, which is given the British officers, and made a general synopsis from the pamphlets issued by the Museum of Natural History on the various parasites and disease carriers. England has engaged the services of her foremost entomologists in these investigations. It is interesting to note that most of the offensive gases used in actual warfare are destructive of disease carrying parasites and can be used in the disinfecting of billets and barracks, etc. After inspecting a number of camps in England, we visited several command-depots and convalescent hospitals. I enjoyed particularly visiting St. Dustins outside of London, where they treat and train the soldiers blinded in battle. Through the magnetic personality of Sir Arthur Pierson, a blind baronet, this institution has been developed. The training of men blinded in adult life is a much more difficult proposition than training those who are born blind or have been blinded in infancy. The men who come to this institution are often desperate and terribly depressed. It is here that the personality of those in charge is so important. The good work of Miss Winifred Holt in a similar institution, Le Phare de France in Paris, emphasized this point. At St. Dustins I met two remarkable characters, I shall always remember their names, Sergeant-Major Davies, and Sergeant-Major Middlemus. These two men (blinded by shell fire, without any visible wounds) had come to St. Dustins as a last resort. Middlemus said

he was on the point of committing suicide but had decided to give St. Dustins a trial first. They became such proficient pupils that they were made instructors, such proficient instructors that they were sent later to other countries to teach similar methods of training the blind. Middlemus had just returned from the United States, when I saw him, where he had given a course of lectures. The strange fatality of these two lives was this, that they had never met before until meeting in their sad plight at St. Dustins. Here they became the best of friends, and found that they had been born in the same street in Edinburgh in adjoining houses. Middlemus was a tall big fellow, Davies a small slight man, a regular "I do and I don't" type. We also visited the Pavilion Hospital near Brighton where they treat and train the legless and armless soldiers. A great future for these poor fellows is the moving picture machine. The possibilities are that the majority of such machines in England will be run by maimed soldiers. Let us hope that the unions will be liberal to them. The colonel who was taking me through this institution, pointed out a legless and armless Tommy; laughing, he said, "There is our most incorrigible patient, he is constantly running away." To my question concerning such a paradox, he replied, "I do not know how he does it, some of his friends on the inside of the wall toss him over to those on the outside." I thought this spoke well for the energy of the British Tommy under adverse conditions.

Having completed our inspection in England, we crossed over to France, and here our experiences in the fighting zone began. In one of the French towns we visited a British bakery, which baked for nine hundred thousand men daily. The master-baker who ran this institution had some five thousand men under him, and was one of the most capable men I met in Europe. Every contingency was arranged for. The soldiers at the front must receive their bread in good condition, at any cost. He took me into a large barracks and showed me sacks of wheat, piled ten rows high and ex-

tending for almost a city square, and said, "Major, there is my afternoon bake." I realized, more than ever, the importance of economy of wheat in this country, yet this amount was to supply but a fraction of the armies needing food.

We visited a number of trenches and studied the sanitary conditions on the firing lines. Everywhere the same care was taken of the soldiers in the field as in the camps. In fact, the health conditions if anything was considerably better in the British fighting zone than in the camps at home. This was remarkable in spite of the fact that trench warfare has produced some new diseases, or at least old ones under different guises. Since men have been living like moles, underground, certain conditions have arisen due to this method of living. From a military standpoint one of the most important is trench-foot. This condition which was at first considered a form of frostbite or chilblain caused in the First Army alone a loss of the services of about five hundred soldiers a week. Recent investigations have proved that this disease is not, in any sense, frost-bite, that it occurs when the temperature is above freezing point, and during the periods of greatest humidity. It is known now to be caused by the entrance of certain fungus growths through slight abrasions in the feet, whose resistance has been lowered by exposure to cold and moisture. An oedema is first produced, then a blister stage, then a destructive gangrenous phase. Trench-foot can be reproduced in animals by inoculation. Absolute cure or prevention of this disease is brought about by the proper care of the feet, changing the socks frequently, using rubber boots, and by certain camphor and alkaline treatments. In 1917, only seven cases from the whole British First Army were reported. Trench-foot is similar in many ways to Mandura-foot described among the rice growers in Indo-China whose feet are exposed to cold and moisture in the rice paddies.

Trench-mouth, a variety of Vincent's Angina, was also quite common in the British trenches, causing extremely sore mouths, malnutrition, and mental depression, in some in-

stances leading to suicide. This has been entirely remedied by solutions of arsenic or tartar-emetic combined with good dentistry and has now practically been stamped out of the British forces.

All rations captured on German prisoners are officially sealed and sent to London for analysis. We spent some interesting hours with the authority on this work at the Royal Hygienic Laboratory in London. From the appearance of these rations the Germans are using concentrated food to a great extent, not very appetizing-looking materials. The English out-German the Germans in their chemical investigations, etc. They are utilizing now two important discoveries in the treatment of diseased conditions resulting from poor food. First beri-beri, a disease due to eating polished rice and quite prevalent in the East, is now positively cured or prevented by the use of brewer's yeast. A preparation of brewer's yeast and pea flour is sold under the trade name "Marmite" by the Concentrated Food Company of London, which is an absolute remedy for this dread disease. Scurvy, due to lack of fresh vegetables and meat, once so prevalent in armies and arctic explorations, etc. can be positively cured or prevented by sprouting beans. The ordinary bean used in the soldier's rations is soaked for twelve hours in water and then allowed to germinate from forty-eight to seventy-two hours more between wet sheets or blankets. These germinating beans and the brewer's yeast contain certain chemical bodies called vitamines, which are capable of preventing these dread diseases.

I shall never forget Harley Street, Vermilles, Philosophie, Cambion, Vimy Ridge, Souchez, Arras, etc. all places now of historic interest in the past, and probably the future from present indications. These were but a few of the interesting places visited. When we went over Vimy Ridge they were shooting at some Boche airplanes overhead. To avoid the falling shrapnel, we kept on our steel helmets with gas-masks slung around our necks. How human flesh and blood ever conquered Vimy Ridge, it is difficult to comprehend.

I take my hat off to the brave Canadians who performed this wonderful feat. A steady incline of about a mile, with every now and then a slight declivity, line after line of barbed-wire entanglements, shell holes and dugouts, some of them 40 feet deep. How a body of men, in the face of machine gun and shell fire ever reached the summit of this ridge (the pimple as it is called), is difficult to understand. Military equipment scattered everywhere and numbers of little graves bore silent testimony to the magnitude of this great effort. We were cautioned while going up the ridge to keep widely apart, and only two to walk together, otherwise, the captain who guided us said, we would undoubtedly draw shell fire. The German planes above us would unquestionably signal to their distant batteries. We obeyed this injunction, and finally reached a shell hole at the top of the ridge where we could see Lens in the distance, the smoke from her chimneys rising quietly in the still air. Occasionally a shell would break in front, or pass screaming over us and throw up a column of earth in the background. We were told that this was a quiet sector of the battle-front, not more than a hundred casualties a day. One could well imagine what a real active one would mean. Near the top of the ridge is an enormous excavation 200 or 300 feet in breadth, where that large mine was exploded by the Canadians just before they made their eventful charge. I do not doubt but that this somewhat shocked the nerves of the enemy. We spent an hour gazing across the valley beyond and then, as it was growing late, returned slowly to our waiting automobile, and proceeded down the line to Arras. We collected a few souvenirs of our trip to the ridge. The British say the Americans are great souvenir hunters. I personally admit the impeachment and would have collected more, except for the limited capacity of my trunk. I wish I had the time to tell all about the devastation of Souchez and Arras. Souchez famous for the battle about the sugar factory has hardly a wall 6 feet high. One of the most beautiful towns in France formerly, now one could scarcely

see that it had ever existed. Arras bears more resemblance to a city. We went through its ruins while an occasional shell was exploding and creating further devastation. The beautiful old cathedral there is but a spectre of its former grandeur. It makes one sad to contemplate so much frightful waste. I wish I could describe more personal experiences, how in one place we took the wrong road and for a while felt quite uncertain as to just where we would turn up; and how, on another occasion, on one of our trips, a beautiful moonlight night, we saw star-shells being sent aloft and heard the sound of airplanes overhead; we ran our machine into a grove of trees and waited until all had quieted down, as they will frequently attack an automobile with machine gun fire. It will be enough to say that after a most profitable and interesting trip through a large British area in France, where we found the same care and consideration taken of the British soldiers as in the camps in England we finally joined the American forces.

I was stationed in a little camp hospital, a casualty clearing station, near the line, where I had the good fortune to attend the first American wounded of this great war, who cleared through me to the Hopkins Base Hospital. I shall never forget the first batch of our soldiers wounded by shell fire that came to our hospital, nine in all. How wonderfully well they stood their pain and discomfort, as well as any wounded I had ever seen, which is saying a great deal when judged from a British standpoint. One boy, a young fellow of about eighteen or nineteen, the worst wounded man in the lot came from St. James, Missouri. He had lost an eye, his left elbow was terribly crushed and various other parts of his body were severely wounded. St. James, Missouri, was named after a family, many of whom have been patients of mine. When this boy learned that I knew so many of his home people, it was most pathetic to witness his great joy. The French colonel, or general, by whom these men had passed on their way down from the front, had with the greatest delicacy of feeling pinned on each

man's overcoat the war cross of France, although possibly some were too badly wounded to have at the moment appreciated this great honor. The attitude of the French in this respect is splendid.

I have no fear of what our boys in France will do at the proper time or place; we have as fine a body of soldiers over there as the world has ever known. It is much more of a question what we, on this side, are going to do in the building of ships and in the supplying of food and equipment. Very few realize that a crew of thirty-seven is necessary to keep each airplane flying, that 9 tons dead weight is necessary in munitions alone for every man at the front, not counting clothing, food or mail. If we had built thirty thousand air-planes we could not get them to Europe. It is obvious how badly we need ships to transport our troops, and to keep them supplied. In this time of war, it is estimated that the average vessel makes only five round trips across the Atlantic a year, very much less than in peace times, owing to congestion and other difficulties in loading, etc.

The invisible and psychological aid of a country back of the fighting man has been emphasized. Personally I believe in more visible and material help. We sometimes get the patriotism out of our systems by singing songs, holding gatherings, etc. It would be more important if we encouraged the manufacture of those materials necessary in the conducting of such a great war by wearing old clothes, our last year's hat, shoes, etc., by giving our personal services directly. I cannot close an address of this kind without reference to the good work of the Y. M. C. A. and other similar societies. These bring into this war some very essential things, more important today than ever before. The average young man who enters the army now differs very materially from the old time regular soldier. I know, having been reared as a boy in the old army. My father was a regular army officer. The soldier today is high strung, like a race horse; often better educated than his officers, he

has been accustomed to diversion and home refinements which are greatly missed in the monotony of camp and field life. The Y. M. C. A., etc. with their simple little amusements and recreations, their refined men and women bring into the life of the young soldier many things which he sadly misses. A poor young Western boy suffering from homesickness crept into a Y. M. C. A. hut in France. He sidled along the wall and sat down, by himself, in the back part of the building. An attractive young Y. M. C. A. worker approached him and said, "Is there anything I can do for you?" to which he replied, "Gosh, lady, just sit down and let me look at you." We have all felt like that boy, at times, in France, and can sympathize with his feelings. In this war for the reasons cited above, cordial relations between officers and men are most necessary, the old time martinet as well as the officious, yet inefficient younger officer, will gradually drop out. As an English colonel tersely put it, "By jove, you had better get along with your men, or they will get you from behind going over the top." Even if this did not occur there are times when the men by a little extra effort could save their officer's life; if he is unpopular this effort is not made.

It is not the shell fire or rattle of the machine guns or rifles which get on your nerves in this war, or possibly any war. It is the monotony of waiting, the discomforts of trench life, etc., the rain, the cold and the mud. This is so well exemplified in the little poem by Robert W. Service, the Canadian Kipling, called "A Song of Winter Weather," which I shall read as a fitting ending to this address.

It isn't the foe that we fear;
It isn't the bullets that whine;
It isn't the business career
Of a shell, or the bust of a mine;
It isn't the snipers who seek
To nip our young hopes in the bud;
No, it isn't the guns,
And it isn't the Huns—
It's the MUD, MUD, MUD.

It isn't the mêlée we mind,
 That often is rather good fun.
 It isn't the shrapnel we find
 Obtrusive when rained by the ton;
 It isn't the bounce of the bombs
 That give us a positive pain:
 It's the strafing we get
 When the weather is wet—
 It's the RAIN, RAIN, RAIN.

It isn't because we lack grit
 We shrink from the horrors of war.
 We don't mind the battle a bit;
 In fact that is what we are for;
 It isn't the rum-jars and things
 Make us wish we were back in the fold:
 It's the fingers that freeze
 In the boreal breeze—
 It's the COLD, COLD, COLD.

Oh, the rain, the mud, and the cold,
 The cold, the mud and the rain;
 With weather at zero it's hard for hero
 From language that's rude to refrain.
 With porridgy muck to the knees,
 With sky that's a-pouring a flood,
 Sure the worst of our foes
 Are the pains and the woes
 Of the RAIN, the COLD, and the MUD.

THE RED CROSS IN THE SOUTH

By GUY E. SNAVELY, '01, Ph.D., 1908

*Director, Bureau of Development, Southern Division,
American Red Cross*

TO ADDRESS a county institute of some two hundred teachers on the Junior Red Cross at eleven o'clock, to be the principal "booster" speaker at a noon luncheon of a hundred or more campaigners engaged in raising some sixty thousand dollars for a local Y. M. C. A. building, and to talk for an hour in the afternoon before the Executive Committee, and other interested workers, of the local Red Cross chapter, is a sample one day program in connection with the organizing work of the Southern Division, American Red Cross. This program was carried out in Miami, Florida, on February 23, 1918, after riding the whole night before on that famous east coast railroad from Key West.

The enthusiastic chairman of the Red Cross chapter asked me to speak also during the twenty minutes intermission in the public concert given under the trees in the park by Pryor's well known band. As my small supply of eloquence had been thoroughly exhausted, I was forced to decline this invitation, and instead wandered over to the large Royal Palm Hotel, to see its lobbies crowded with self-satisfied princes of finance and their buxom wives and daughters. The latter were conspicuous for their paucity of feminine raiment—a deficiency hardly to be attributed to the desire for war economy. The small hotel orchestra was certainly not the attraction that kept this gay assemblage from ignoring the excellent renditions of Pryor's Band in the public park a quarter of a mile away.

The writer is well aware that his style of oratory was not at all the cause for his being asked to speak so often. It was the patriotic desire of the hearers to get information on something worth while. This very community had just

gone through the experience of receiving so-called inspiration on Red Cross work from the late well-known Secretary of State, who forgetting his topic, gave a typically eloquent discourse on woman suffrage. I did yield, however, to the invitation to speak for fifteen minutes at the opening exercises the following morning in a Sunday School auditorium containing some five hundred members.

For one who has been engaged in organizing Red Cross work since our entrance into the war it was not difficult to give the information desired. In addressing the Sunday School folks I had only too short a period to describe most briefly the work undertaken by the Red Cross in France for the receiving and caring for widows and orphans as they come in a steady stream, of from five hundred to a thousand daily, across the Swiss border,—refugees and human cogs of no military value in the Hun machine. There was no time to tell of the great service rendered in the stiffening up of the morale of the French by the installation of canteen service, repatriation in northern France, furnishings of great stores of surgical dressings, hospital garments, etc., to allied troops, stamping out tuberculosis, and other sanitary medical work, giving help to the blind, lame, maimed, and otherwise rendering all kinds of succor to the military and civilian population.

That same Sunday afternoon I was a guest at luncheon of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James in their most magnificent winter home overlooking the ocean at Cocoanut Grove. Another guest was their cousin, Mr. Henry James of Baltimore, an intimate friend of our late President Gilman.

This climax to an exceptionally unusual chapter visitation is quite the opposite to what is more frequently experienced. Just a few days later, after meeting representatives from six ambitious small communities in a county court house, and persuading them to their utmost satisfaction that what they really wanted was to be organized as branches and to be united into one county chapter, I was thanked cordially and allowed to hunt my noon refreshments

as best I might. Going across the street I found the solitary county seat hotel, and was greeted upon entrance by an ebon Senegambian, ringing a boisterous bell like those used to announce furniture auctions in larger cities. Upon inquiring of him what was the meaning of all the noise, I was told that dinner was being served.

Immediately after luncheon of this same day I was motored to a neighboring county seat, where the scheme of amalgamating branches into one county chapter did not sound well at all to the feminine minority of the Executive Committee present. It was too patent that some dear lady was going to lose some high-sounding official title. After considerable argument, and the firm expression that such organization scheme had to be accepted, the clouds lifted and the organization was effected to the satisfaction of all.

Similar contrasts in large public rallies held for organization purposes have been experienced during the last twelve months. Soon after the war began, we were called to Jonesboro, Georgia, to be the principal speakers at the organization meeting of a county chapter. After a beautiful motor ride out of Atlanta along the road made famous by Sherman's armies in 1864, we arrived to find the small court house packed with some two hundred men, women, children, and dogs,—the latter comprising not more than two or three. At the conclusion of some thirty minutes inspirational explanation of Red Cross activities, the speaker was delightfully surprised to see a rather distinguished looking elderly gentleman rise to the floor, and in a most eloquent tone offer to be the first member of the local Red Cross chapter. He explained that he had served in the war of the States and had nothing to leave his heirs but two scars won in the Southern Army. I could not refrain from calling for three cheers from the audience, which were gladly given. There was an immediate scramble among those present to be the next to enroll, so that nearly two hundred names were enrolled and dues paid that evening.

A few nights later a similar meeting was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Much to my surprise, and even disappointment, when I thought of the correspondence that was piling up during my absence, I was informed by the genial chairman, an Ex-Consul-General to London, and otherwise a politically and industrially prominent citizen, that the meeting had been postponed one day because he had heard that General Wood was to visit town on that date. The enforced day's idleness was well spent, however, in visiting Fort Oglethorpe and our army camps at Chickamauga. In the evening the exercises started off with a big parade headed by the city fire department and the mounted band from the 11th United States Cavalry. Chairman Evans and General Wood followed in the first automobile of the Red Cross procession. Mrs. Wood and I were in the next machine. A long line of autos brought up the procession, filled with workers in Red Cross uniform. It is no exaggeration to state that my knees seemed to be hard to keep stiff when General Wood flatly insisted that I had to do most of the talking in the large theatre auditorium. He followed me with his typical, soul-stirring argument for preparedness.

It is most fitting at this opportunity that I speak of the fine help given by both General Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood to our Red Cross work in the Division while they were stationed at Charleston. Mrs. Wood has also been very helpful to me in the work since their removal from the headquarters of the Southeastern District.

A recovery from this Chattanooga experience enabled me to march with considerable *sang-froid* at the head of a number of later Red Cross parades, notably at Columbia, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia. At the latter place I was delighted to find marching near me Leonard Mackall of the class of 1900.

Lest one get the notion that the organization and development of Red Cross work consists of all high spots, I hasten to add that during the greater part of the time one has to ex-

ercise an infinite amount of patience and tactfulness. Then again trains have to be caught at all hours of the night. During the past winter, also, one could expect delays of from one to twelve hours in railroad connections.

Even in speaking to gatherings, especially rural ones in Georgia, you could feel that your audience was distinctly suspicious of your motives. Some of them felt that if they paid their dollar to the Red Cross they would immediately sign away personal rights and be expected to go to France, or elsewhere, whenever the Red Cross desired. Others again felt that this is a rich man's war, and that they had no business to help, even through acts of mercy and humanity towards our own and allied soldiers and sailors. This attitude of mind can be readily understood when you consider that at least one of the United States senators from Georgia is decidedly opposed to the selective draft law, and, in general, obstructive to the administration's program.

The minds of many others had been thoroughly poisoned by reading the '*Jeffersonian*', edited by Tom Watson and published at Thomson (near Augusta), Georgia. In fact a portion of South Georgia where the circulation of this paper was largest is known as "The Trail of the Serpent." Before the suppression of Watson's paper by the Post Office Department, he had become especially active in criticising the Red Cross. He declared that the whole War Council was controlled by Roman Catholics, when, as a matter of fact but one member of the Council is known to be a member of that church. Furthermore, he said the Red Cross nurses were nothing but nuns moaning over dying soldiers, etc. Strangely enough some folks have written to the office stating that they would not join unless they had definite assurance from us that we were not a Catholic organization. Others again felt that they could not join unless they were sure Catholics received proper recognition.

Even a year after our entrance into the war many in the rural communities hardly realize that the world is at war. Some of our assistants jokingly remark, with more or less of

a grain of truth, that in the mountain regions of our Division some folks hardly know the Civil War has ended yet.

It is only fair to say, however, that Red Cross activity, the floating of Liberty Bonds, and the selling of War Thrift Stamps have acted as good leaven, and the people everywhere are waking up to the seriousness of the situation and to the fact that the country must present a united front in all phases of war activity in order to keep back the on-rushing Hun. More recently it has been easier to have the people work in units as we desire, and not insist on their little cross-roads hamlet having independence and full set of officers with dignity-bearing titles. At first it was difficult to get volunteers to do any kind of Red Cross administrative work. It was even hard to get educated speakers to help present the cause. The need for these speakers was especially great shortly after the Red Cross War Fund Campaign last June. On one evening I remember to have scheduled nine different organization meetings throughout our five states of Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. With some considerable difficulty I was able to get eight other capable men to help me address these nine meetings. At present volunteers are looming up more frequently, although not in any great numbers like they do in the North and East. These we are using as bureau heads and camp directors, in addition to official and trained speakers.

En passant, I must give credit to at least three well known attorneys in Georgia, who have always responded to the call, and have gone great distances, and at great sacrifices, to give Red Cross addresses. They are: Judge Walter T. Colquitt, son of a Confederate Major-General, Governor and United States Senator; Colonel A. R. Lawton, Vice-President of the Central Georgia Railroad, Trustee of the University of Georgia, and late Colonel in the First Georgia Regiment, which saw service in the Spanish-American War; Eugene R. Black, son-in-law of the late Henry Grady, upon whom the latter's Elijah mantle seems to have fallen.

Many other college professors and professional men have assisted throughout our five states.

That the people of the South have awakened to their responsibility, though slowly, is evidenced by the fact that upon our arrival here, May 1, 1917, we had twenty-seven Red Cross chapters, and now have five hundred and forty-eight. This means an average of slightly more than one chapter to each county in the Division. In the beginning the task was principally to investigate the inquirers and when found worthy grant permission for establishment of chapters. Now the task is one of refinement. Volunteer officers in the chapters must be instructed as to the seven or eight important lines of Red Cross activity and kept fully informed of needed changes in administration. For this purpose we have had to revise and publish a chart of committees and their activities, with detail explanatory sheets. So many chapters are slow to comprehend that the Red Cross means more than knitting socks and sweaters, or rolling bandages, or cutting and sewing hospital linen. Organization of civilian relief or home service work, which means aid to dependent families of soldiers and sailors; formation of junior school auxiliaries; stimulation of courses in first aid and elementary hygiene, operation of canteen service for troop trains en route; financial, membership, extension, and publicity activities, are all more or less equally important for each chapter.

Thus for each phase of the work there has arisen the need of a corresponding Bureau Chief in each of the thirteen Divisions into which the United States is divided for administrative purposes by the Red Cross. Therefore, we have a special bureau in our Division to supervise distribution of Red Cross supplies in the nine large army camps in our jurisdiction, and several naval bases, aviation schools, and forts. In the early days, however, my work took me to the camps and I am glad to testify that the Red Cross did cut all red tape and meet emergencies. I remember visiting Camp Wheeler at Macon last fall, at the beginning of

the epidemic of measles, and noting a large supply of hospital garments which had been sent in by our Red Cross chapters. We did see to it that each soldier in the camps received a full supply of knitted articles when he was not otherwise provided by relatives and friends at home. I remember especially being able to relieve the anxiety of an officer of marines at Charleston, who was fearful that we had not included the marines in either soldier or sailor category. The afternoon of my visit there he received in his own truck enough knitted supplies for his men, who were leaving for a colder climate.

A visit on the same occasion to General Sibert and Admiral Beatty convinced me that the Army and Navy appreciate very much the assistance of the Red Cross. General Sibert spoke of the excellent work being done by us in canteen and other service behind the French lines, from which he had recently come. During this same visit in Charleston I ran across L. F. Hildebrandt of the class of 1902. He also did graduate work with me in the Romance Department. He is now professor of Romance languages at Citadel, the military college of Charleston.

During my visit to Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, I was delighted to meet another Hopkins man, who was in the graduate school with me, Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin. He is now Captain in the Quartermaster's Department there. His roommate is Captain R. Turner Marye, who was a student of mine in the old Maryland Nautical Academy at Easton. At Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, I found nearly a dozen officers who were recently in my classes at Allegheny College. This whole Division at Camp Hancock is made up of what was formerly the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The longest and most important organizing trip included the leading Florida east coast towns from Jacksonville to Key West, and a trip over to Cuba and the Isle of Pines. On this trip I was entertained very pleasantly at Palm Beach by Mr. Richard Croker, late of New York Tammany

Hall fame. At his beautiful home overlooking the ocean, I met also his Indian princess bride, who was about to give an entertainment at the large Royal Ponciana Hotel for the benefit of our Red Cross chapter. The entertainment was to consist of Indian stories and folk dances by herself and another Indian friend of hers. I must confess that I was never more charmed than when listening to her giving me some samples of the Indian legends she was to tell a few nights later. After a long, tiring conference at Daytona Beach, one of the chapter officers gave us a tonic by driving us up the famous ocean beach auto speed way to Sea Breeze and towards Ormond.

In fact, our impression of America's eastern winter playground is very vivid. As a climax to the east coast tour I was met at Key West by the city's mayor, chapter chairman, and another leading citizen, who made me feel as if the Red Cross really meant something to that community. The same old toll was exacted in my being forced to speak at an afternoon reception, and to a large gathering in the evening. A pleasant interview with Admiral Fletcher and a visit to our aviation school at Key West concluded a very busy day there. A pleasing incident of this whole trip was the fact that I received especial courtesy from the railroad officials because I was travelling on a pass, on probably the most exclusive railroad in the country. Incidentally, other large railroads told me I was entitled to passes, but they could not afford at this time to make a precedent. A number of little railroads, however, sent me passes, good for their "entire system," which unfortunately I have not had occasion to use.

An all night's boat-ride brought us to a very busy week in our sister republic of Cuba. Confusion in the minds of our American colony in Havana concerning the status of the American Red Cross, Cuban Red Cross, and the so-called Unit of the British Red Cross there gave me plenty of opportunity to use more tact. In fact, I think my middle name will have to be changed to "Tact." At any rate I had

most pleasant interviews with the heads of the aforementioned organizations, and believe that all are working harmoniously now. An interview with Mr. Gonzalez, our minister, caused me to be invited to meet Mrs. Menocal (wife of the Cuban president), at El Chico, their summer home. A most delightful interview was held with her and Major General Varona, Chief of Staff of the Cuban army, and the President of the Cuban Red Cross. Strangely enough they were able to understand my Spanish and I their English. I was able to make definite arrangements with Mrs. Menocal, who is head of the Woman's Division of the Cuban Red Cross, about the sending of the supplies of her workers together with ours for foreign shipment. A gathering of the American Red Cross members was held at the American Club, which I addressed on the evening of February 21. My talk, with some music, made up the annual Washington's birthday celebration for the American colony. Hurrying away from the club, I was able to go up the Prado to the Mairat Theatre facing Central Park, in time to be admitted to see and hear *la divine Sarah* perform the last act of "L'Aiglon."

The meeting of so many engagements in Havana kept me from such foolishness as visiting the races, which were in the height of their season, and whose benefit had netted about eight thousand dollars each for the American and Cuban Red Cross. I was able to slip off a few hours and bathe at the Havana Yacht Club in the Gulf of Mexico, and to take a glance at their Country Club, the most beautiful I have ever seen. During my stay on the island there was not an ounce of flour to be had, consequently we had no bread; not even corn bread, which is our usual fare in Atlanta: the nearest approach we had were imported unneeded biscuits and saltines. I do not believe it was war economy that caused a number of the children I saw in Havana and Matanzas to go about (especially on the side streets) without a stitch of clothing on their bodies. The sugar cane crop cer-

tainly looked fine, so we should not soon have to feel such a need of this product as we did a few months ago.

Crossing the island to Batabano I had a most delightful all-night passage over the Carribean Sea to the Isle of Pines. This little island is about forty miles square and almost half of its inhabitants are Americans. Although it has neither railroad nor telephone, and has steamship communication only twice a week, I was taken around in automobiles to four American towns where we have Red Cross organizations. All of them met at the capital, Nueva Gerona, one afternoon to hear me talk on the Red Cross, and were successfully amalgamated into a united branch of the Havana American Red Cross Chapter. Every American boy of military age had already enlisted as a volunteer. This gave stimulus to the Red Cross activity on the part of the folks at home. The result is, as I really believe, that in consideration of the distance, environment, trouble in obtaining supplies, etc., this island is really doing more consistent Red Cross work, in proportion to membership, than the majority of our large continental chapters.

Many other interesting incidents have been experienced in this Red Cross work, but none more striking, probably, than a visit to our chapter at LaGrange, Georgia. At a large evening meeting in the public square, Colonel Noyes of the 17th Infantry, James G. Blaine, Jr., of our Washington Office, and myself were put in the reviewing stand to speak to the paraders after a long line of them had gone by and properly saluted. A considerable group of negroes brought up the rear of the parade, and, as elsewhere throughout the Division, they were very anxious to do their bit by joining and working for the Red Cross.

May 21, 1917, exactly three weeks after our arrival in Atlanta, occurred its big fire, which laid seventy-nine city blocks as low as could have been done by the biggest of Hun guns. As Director of the Red Cross for the Division, I was able to stimulate the beginnings of the relief work before the fire was stopped, and shortly after, the same evening,

persuaded Mayor Asa G. Candler, Sr., (the Coca-Cola millionaire), to consolidate all relief activity under the efficient leadership of the Civilian Relief Committee of the Atlanta Red Cross chapter. After obtaining a large armory as a place of refuge for the homeless, I was able to stimulate the opening of negro churches and lodges for the formation of bread lines. In the latter task I was accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Hugh Dorsey in their automobile.

I have run across a great number of old Hopkins men, although I have not had time to meet all who are supposed to be located in Atlanta. I have seen several times, T. Poole Maynard, '05, Ph.D., 1909, Dr. J. B. Crenshaw, Ph.D., 1893, of the Georgia Tech. faculty, who had charge of the gymnasium during my undergraduate days, Major Max Paulin, of the Emory University Red Cross Base Hospital, W. F. Shallenberger, M.D., 1907, Lieutenant C. W. Elkin, M.D. 1913 (whom, while he was a student at Allegheny, I was able to persuade to go to Hopkins), located temporarily at Fort McPherson with his hospital unit, Lieutenant Charles E. Lyon, '97, Ph.D., 1904, in charge of censoring the mail of the German prisoners at Fort McPherson.

H. M. Wagstaff, Ph.D. 1906, was on my staff for a while during the summer doing organizing work in North Carolina. R. P. Stephens, Ph.D., 1906, of the University of Georgia faculty, greeted me on the occasion of my addressing the Athens Red Cross chapter. "Jack" L'Engle '92 I met at Jacksonville and persuaded to take an active lead in our Christmas membership campaign there. Dean W.H. Emerson, Ph.D. 1886, of Georgia Tech. presided at the college assembly when I was piloting around Henry P. Davison, chairman of our War Council.

FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE

FACULTY¹

- Ames, Joseph S., Council of National Defense, Research Committee.
- Ashbury, Howard E., Capt., M. O. R. C., War College, Washington.
- Bagley, Charles, Capt., M. O. R. C., Surgeon General's Office, Washington.
- Binger, Carl, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
- Bloodgood, Joseph C., Major, M. O. R. C.
- Dunlap, Knight, Capt., Sanitary Corps, Aviation Section, Mineola.
- Finney, John M. T., Major, M. O. R. C., Chief of Surgical Staff, Base Hospital 18, A. E. F., France.
- Futcher, Thomas B., Consultant, Canadian Military Hospital, B. E. F., Orpington, Kent, England.
- Gardner, Julia A., Red Cross, France.
- Goldschmidt, Samuel, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Sanitary Division, Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, Conn.
- Grave, Caswell, Capt., Gas Defense, Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps.
- Hirschmann, Isadore I., Capt., M. O. R. C., Contract Physician.
- Howland, John, Major, M. O. R. C.
- Hurdon, Elizabeth, Surgeon, British Army.
- Hussey, Raymond S.
- Lovejoy, A. O., Maryland Council of Defense (now in England).
- Mackenzie, D., U. S. Naval Militia (Honorably discharged).
- Magoffin, R. V. D., Capt., Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. N. A.
- Neymann, Clarence A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., New York Psychiatric Unit.

¹This list includes only those members of the faculty who are not listed with the alumni.

FACULTY, ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 399

- Raney, M. L., Library War Service, American Library Association, France.
- Reid, Harry F., Council of National Defense, Research Committee.
- Smith, Henry L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- Stickney, George L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., B. E. F., France.
- Stuart, Daniel D. V., Capt., M. O. R. C., Washington, D. C.
- Thayer, William S., Major, M. O. R. C., Red Cross Commission to Russia.
- Thomas, C. C., Naval Consulting Board.
- Tilden, C. J., Capt., Engineers Corps, U. S. R.
- Waters, Charles A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hospital 18, A. E. F., France.
- Watson, J. B., Major, Signal Corps, Aviation Section, in charge of Mental Examination Boards.
- Weaver, F. L., 1st Lieut., Engineers Reserve Corps.
- Welch, William H., Major, M. O. R. C., Surgeon General's Office.
- Whitehead, J. B., Major, Engineers Reserve Corps.
- Willoughby, W. W., Institute of Government Research.
- Wilson, D. Wright, Physiologist, U. S. Gas Investigation, Bureau of Mines, Washington.
- Wolman, Leo, Council of National Defense, Statistics.
- Wood, R. W., Major, U. S. R., American University Experiment Station, Washington.
- Woodring, W. P., Engineers Corps, Fort Devon, Mass.
- Young, H. H., Major, M. O. R. C., France.

GRADUATE SCHOOL ALUMNI

- Wilson, Woodrow, President of the United States.
- Barroll, L. W., Capt., 5th Co., Coast Defense, Baltimore.
- Connolly, G. C., 2d Lieut., U. S. A., Chief Chemist, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
- Desha, L. J., Capt., San. Corps., U. S. A., Army Med. School, Washington, D. C.

- Elderkin, G. W., 1st Lieut., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
- Estabrook, A. H., 1st Lieut., San. Corps, U. S. A.
- Freas, R., San. Corps, U. S. A.
- Holtzclaw, H. F., Y. M. C. A., Greenville, S. C.
- Johnson, H. M., 1st Lieut., San. Corps, U. S. A.
- Karrer, E., 5th Co., 2d Batt., 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.
- Kimball, J. W., Private, Chemical Service, U. S. N. A.
- Lancaster, H. C., Y. M. C. A., French Army.
- McCobb, A. L., Cadet, School for Ensigns.
- Mathews, C. E., U. S. N. A.
- Mirza, Y. B., U. S. N., Bureau of Nav., Washington, D. C.
- Owens, O. L., 1st Lieut., Chap., 6th Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga.
- Parker, F. L., Major, M. O. R. C.
- Peirce, W. T., 1st Lieut., Head Interpreter and Translator, General Pershing's Staff, A. E. F., France.
- Rawlins, C. H., Private, 814th Depot Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps.
- Reeves, J. S., Capt., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
- Root, F. M., Capt., 14th Co., Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
- Shear, T. L., 1st Lieut., Inf., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
- Slaughter, M. S., Red Cross, Italy.
- Smith, L. D., 1st Lieut., San. Corps.
- Squier, G. O., Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.
- Towles, O., R. O. T. C., Camp Jackson, S. C.
- Voss, V., Royal Flying Corps, B. E. F., France.
- Wells, G. R. M., 1st Lieut., San. Corps.
- Wightman, E. P., 1st Lieut., Chem. Serv. Stat., A. E. F., France.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS

- Chapin, H. E., Capt., U. S. N. A.
- Doyle, J. S., Capt., Eng., U. S. N. A.
- Horn, J. E. K., Y. M. C. A., France.

FACULTY, ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 401

Kinsley, C., Capt., Sig. Corps, Radio Service.
Knight, N., R. O. T. C.
Meserve, P. W., 1st Lieut., San. Corps, A. E. F., France.
Miller, L. B., Q. M. R. C.
Price, H. B., Major, San. Corps, Hosp. Div.
Rainer, P., 1st Lieut., A. E. F., France.
Walsh, M. J., 1st Lieut., Chap., 135th Mach. Gun Batt.,
Camp McClellan, Ala.
Wilkinson, P., Capt., U. S. N. A., Camp Lee, Va.

MEDICAL SCHOOL ALUMNI

1897

Penrose, C. A., Major, M. O. R. C.
Strong, R. P., Major, M. O. R. C., on General Pershing's
Staff.

1898

Baer, W. S., Lieut. Col., M. O. R. C., Asst. Director Ortho-
pedic Surg., A. E. F., France.
Elting, A. W., Major, M. O. R. C., Director Base Hospital
33.
Hastings, T. W., Major, M. O. R. C., Chief of Lab. for In-
fectious Diseases, Base Hospital, Camp Dix, N. J.
Knox, J. H. M., Red Cross, France.
Pratt, J. H., Major, M. O. R. C.

1899

Davis, J. S., Capt., M. O. R. C.
Williams, W. W., Capt., M. O. R. C.

1900

Farrar, C. B., Capt., Canadian Army Med. Corps.
Fisher, W. A., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.
France.
Hewlett, A. W., Capt. M. O. R. C.
Warren, M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

1901

- Baetjer, F. H., Major, M. O. R. C., Gov. X-Ray Lab.,
Johns Hopkins Hosp.
Bloombergh, H. D., Lieut. Col., U. S. Army Med. Corps,
Dept. Hosp. Honolulu.
Boggs, T. R., Major, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
Bosley, J. R., Lieut. Col., U. S. Army Med. Corps., Fort
Ontario, N. Y.
Connor, R., Capt., M. O. R. C.
Gay, F. P., Major, M. O. R. C.
Lamson, T., Capt. U. S. Army Med. Corps, Columbus, N.
M.
Longcope, W. T., Lieut. Col., M. O. R. C.
Smith, H. M., Capt., U. S. Army Med. Corps.

1902

- Auer, J., Major, M. O. R. C.
Churchman, J. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Foster, N. B., Major, M. O. R. C., Chief Med. Service,
Camp Meade, Md.
Francis, W. W., Capt., Canadian Army Med. Corps, Ca-
nadian General Hosp. 3.
Hirshberg, L. K., M. O. R. C.
Jones, T. M., M. O. R. C., Surgeon, Hosp. Unit 1.
Lehr, L. C., Capt., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
Litchfield, G. V., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., 58th Coast Ar-
tillery, Fort Totten, N. Y.
Simpson, J. N., Capt., M. O. R. C., Surgeon General's Office.
Tallant, A. W., Asst. Dir., Smith College Relief Unit, France.
Wight, O. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 46.

1903

- Chatard, J. A., Major, M. O. R. C., Army Hosp., Fort
McHenry, Md.
Fayerweather, R., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 8, A. E. F.,
France.

FACULTY, ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 403

Miller, R. T., Major, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 27, A. E. F., France.

Schmitter, F., Major, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Lee, Va.

Smith, W. H., Col., M. O. R. C., Surgeon General's Office.

Stevens, A. R., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 1, B. E. F., France.

1904

Egdahl, A., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Garwood, H. J., Capt., M. O. R. C., Fort Riley, Kan.

Reed, J. V., P. A. Surg., U. S. N.

Remsen, C. M., Capt., M. O. R. C., Evac. Hosp. 9, A. E. F., France.

1905

Abercrombie, R. T., Capt., M. O. R. C., Asst. Instructor, R. O. T. C., J. H. U.

Baer, C. A., Red Cross, France.

Bernheim, B. M., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Brem, W. V., Major, M. O. R. C., Chief Med. Service, Base Hosp., Camp Cody, N. M.

Constantine, K. W., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Cowles, C. D., Jr., Major, M. O. R. C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

Cutter, W. D., Asst. Surg., U. S. N. R. F.

Danforth, M. S., Capt., M. O. R. C., England, Orthopedic Unit.

Dowman, C. E., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Gordon, Ga.

Gilman, P. K., U. S. N.

Marine, D., Major, M. O. R. C., Chief of Lab., Camp Custer, Mich.

Mumford, E. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 32, A. E. F., France.

Ricksher, C., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Youtz, H. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Field Hosp. 40, Fort Riley, Kan.

1906

Bancroft, F. W., Capt., M. O. R. C., Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.

Beasley, E. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Asst. Dir. San. Insp., Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Beeuwkes, H., Major, U. S. Army Med. Corps, A. E. F., France.

Coffen, T. H., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Crispin, E. L., Lieut. Com., U. S. N. R. F., Navy Base Hosp. 3.

Hennington, C. W., Major, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 9.

Ingraham, C. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

King, J. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Langnecker, H. L., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.

Lee, A. E., Surgeon, U. S. N.

Pels, I. R., M. O. R. C.

Pfeiffer, D. B., Major, M. O. R. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Sawyer, H. P., Capt., M. O. R. C.,²B. E. F., France.

Stone, H. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

1907

Boyd, M. L., Capt., M. O. R. C., Urologist, A. E. F., France.

Dochez, A. R., Capt., M. O. R. C.

DuPree, D. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 43.

Guthrie, C. G., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Hahn, M., Capt., M. O. R. C., Fort Logan, Arkansas.

Heuer, G. J., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Hill, E. C., Capt., U. S. Army Med. Corps.

Hincher, C. L., M. O. R. C.

- Kelley, H. L., Surgeon, U. S. N., Commanding Hosp., Paris Island, S. C.
 Palmer, C. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 8, A. E. F., France.
 Randall, A., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 20.
 Ray, D. P., Capt., M. O. R. C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
 Riley, C. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Clark, Texas.
 Sandrock, E. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Meade, Md.
 Souder, C. G., Major, M. O. R. C., Field Hosp. 3.
 Turkington, C. H., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Grant, Ill.

1908

- Clarke, R. DeB., P. A. Surg., U. S. N.
 Flanagan, J. T., Capt., M. O. R. C.
 Haas, S. L., Capt., M. O. R. C.
 Hanson, H., Capt., M. O. R. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
 McDonnell, P. J., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Taylor, Ky.
 May, C. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., 311th Mach. Gun Batt., Camp Meade, Md.
 Morrill, W. P., Major, M. O. R. C., Fort Riley, Kan.
 Preston, R. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Meade, Md.
 Ray, F. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 35.
 Robinson, J. L., Major, U. S. Army Med. Corps, Fort McPherson, Ga.
 Selling, L., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 46.
 Wilson, J. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., 63d Southern Hosp., Oxford, Eng.
 Worthington, J. K., Capt., M. O. R. C. (Honorably discharged).

1909

- Baetjer, W. A., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
 Bass, J. A., P. A. Surg., U. S. N.
 Burrows, M. T., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Estes, W. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Ferenbaugh, T. L., Major, U. S. Army Med. Corps, Laredo, Texas.

Fletcher, H. Q., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Gentry, E. R., Major, U. S. Army Med. Corps.

Mann, B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 23, A. E. F., France.

Meador, F. M., Capt., M. O. R. C., Camp Travis, Texas.

Murphy, J. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Surgeon General's Office.

Sellards, A. W., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Walton, D. C., P. A. Surg., U. S. A. N.

Wyatt, W. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

1910

Baker, M. H., Capt., M. O. R. C. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Butler, E. F., Capt., M. O. R. C., Adjutant, Hosp. Unit B.

Carter, R. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., San. Det., 157th Inf., Camp Kearney, Cal.

Edlavitch, B. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Gilcrest, E. L., Surgeon, A. E. F., France.

Hegeman, R. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Miller, S. R., M. O. R. C.

Nicholls, F. K., Capt., M. O. R. C., Post Surgeon, Fort Howard, Md.

Norton, W. H., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Rhodes, R. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Robinson, H. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp McArthur, Texas.

Rogers, W. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 4, A. E. F., France.

Sanderson, R., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Senseny, H. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Sheetz, J. W., M. O. R. C.

Taylor, H. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Watson, C. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Wesson, M. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

1911

Adams, L., Capt., M. O. R. C.
Bedinger, J. VanD., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Field Hosp. 151.
Booth, J. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Collinson, J., 1st Lieut. M. O. R. C.
Colston, J. A. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., B. E. F., France.
Davis, D. (M.), 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
Grant, E. O., Major, M. O. R. C., Commanding Field Hosp.
152.
Hammack, R. W., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Lewis,
Wash.
Hartman, C. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Hetfield, W. B., Surgeon, U. S. N.
Keith, N. M., Special work in England.
Kline, B. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Knott, H. J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 50.
Leonard, V. N., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
Luten, D. W., Asst. Surg., U. S. N. R. F.
Miller, J. R., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Evac. Hosp. 3, A. E. F., France.
Perkins, R. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Plass, E. D., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
Rosenfeld, A. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 46.
Spencer, L. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18,
A. E. F., France.
Stewart, G. A., Major, M. O. R. C., War Demon. Hosp.,
New York.
Wolfsohn, J. M., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

1912

de Angulo, J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Lewis,
Wash.

Bowers, C. A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Bridgman, E. W., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Brown, C. C., Asst. Surg., U. S. N. R. F.

Chesney, A. M., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 21, A. E. F., France.

Davis, E. G., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Fisher, R. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Foote, O. C., P. A. Surg., U. S. N., Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Hall, R. W., Capt., M. O. R. C., 1st N. Y. Psychiatric Unit.

McAllister, H. R., Asst. Surg., U. S. N., Naval Hosp., Guam.

McCulloch, H., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 21, A. E. F., France.

Millea, W. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Morriss, W. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 39, A. E. F., France.

Neill, W., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Pincoffs, M. C., Jr., M. O. R. C., England.

Schmeisser, H. C., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 33, Albany, N. Y.

Shale, R. J., Asst. Surg., U. S. N. R. F., Great Lakes, Ill.

Slack, H. R., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Strauss, A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Watt, C. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Weed, L. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Dir. Govt. Neuro-Surg. Lab., J. H. Hosp.

Wegefath, P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Asst. Govt. Neuro-Surg. Lab., J. H. Hosp.

Williams, A. W., Major, U. S. Army Med. Corps., Surgeon General's Office.

Wood, J. A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Woodward, H. B., M. O. R. C., England.

1913

- Allen, A. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Cameron, D. F., Asst. Surg., U. S. N., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Canter, N. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Carlisle, W. G., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Motor Amb. Co.
 35, Fort Oglethorpe. Ga.
 Cave, H. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Cecil, H. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Chunn, G. D., Major, U. S. Army Med. Corps, Columbus
 Barracks, Ohio.
 Davis, D., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., 97th Field Amb., B.
 E. F., France.
 Davis, T. K., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 9, A. E.
 F., France.
 Dignan, H. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Dwyer, W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Elkin, C. W. W., M. O. R. C., Hosp. Unit L, Overseas.
 Gerdine, L., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.
 Horrax, G., Capt., M. O. R. C., General Hosp. 13, A. E. F.,
 France.
 Huddleson, J. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Hume, E. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Leavenworth,
 Kan.
 Hutchins, A. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Jelks, E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Kieffer, R. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Kraus, W. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., U. S. Base Hosp. 1.
 Laubach, C. A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Levy, R. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Lyman, J. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Michael, W. H., P. A. Surg., U. S. N., 6th Reg. Marines,
 Overseas.
 Moore, J. J., Jr., Capt., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Paschal, F. L., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 1, Fort Sam
 Houston, Texas.
 Richardson, M. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Shaw, A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Shaw, H. N., Asst. Surg., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Smith, F. J., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Lee,
Va.

Stowers, J. E., Red Cross, France.

Todd, M. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Trask, L. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Trudeau, F. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

1914

Bayne-Jones, S., Capt., M. O. R. C., B. E. F., Italy.

Bettman, R. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp
Greene, N. C.

duBray, E. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Carter, D. W., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Child, D., Red Cross, France.

Connor, C. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Dornblaser, H. B., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Ducasse, E. F., Med. Aide, Major 1^{re} Classe, France.

Evans, F. A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Flexner, M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp
Taylor, Ky.

Hain, R. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Jack, W. D., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Jones, W. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Keister, W. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Ketcham, C. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

King, J. T., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Meyer, J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Plumer, J. S., P. A. Surg., U. S. N. R. F.

Redelings, L. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Reinhard, F. O. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Robinson, A., Asst. Surg., U. S. N., Overseas.

Rothholz, A. S., Red Cross, France.

Sherry, L. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Silvester, R. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

FACULTY, ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 411

Van Valzah, L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Webb, R. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Evac. Hosp. 8, Fort
Oglethorpe, Ga.
Webster, J. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
Wilson, H. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Wood, E. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., B. E. F., France.
Woods, A. C., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 20.
Wynne, H. M. N., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

1915

Adair, F. E., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 9, A. E. F., France.
Armstrong, C., Asst. Surg., U. S. S. *Seneca*, Ellis Island, N.
Y.
Aull, J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Grant,
Ill.
Bacon, A. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Adjutant General's
Office.
Baldwin, J. C., Red Cross, France.
Batchelor, R. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Burket, W. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Evac. Hosp. 1,
A. E. F., France.
Christopher, F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Clark, A. H., M. O. R. C.
Clarke, J. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., 16th Field Amb.,
A. E. F., France.
Cunningham, R. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Delatour, B. J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Kelly Field, South
San Antonio, Tex.
Doherty, D. H., Capt., M. O. R. C., B. E. F., France.
Fallas, R. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Jackson, S. C.
Glass, S. J., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Goddard, C. H., 1st Lieut., U. S. Army Med. Corps.
Griffith, L. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Wadsworth,
S. C.
Haden, R. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Happ, W. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.

MacRae, F. W., Jr., Capt., M. O. R. C.

McVay, J. R., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Makel, H. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Mason, V. R., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Melen, D. R., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Murray, J. G., Jr., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Musser, H. H., Capt. M. O. R. C., 322d Mach. Gun Batt.,
Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Peightal, T. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 15.

Preston, G. H., M. O. R. C., Waco, Texas.

Putnam, M., Franco-American Commission.

Rhodes, G. K., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Rivers, T. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Houston, Texas.

Rosenthal, G. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Shewbrooks, D. N., Major, M. O. R. C., U. S. Military
Acad., West Point, N. Y.

Slater, H. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Smith, D. C. W., 2d, Capt., M. O. R. C., Camp Greenleaf,
Ga.

Smith, L. H., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.

Sydenstricker, V. P. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Thomas, W. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Trueblood, D. V., Capt., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Tucker, P. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., 39th Inf., Camp
Greene, N. C.

Turner, J. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Motor Field Hosp. 36,
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Turner, V. R., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.,

Walker, J. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Warner, C. L., Asst. Surg., U. S. N. R. F., Naval Hosp.,
Fort Lyon, Col.

Wharton, L. R., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18,
A. E. F., France.

Whisman, H. S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., U. S. N.

Williams, L. H., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.

1916

- Bean, H. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Brock, S., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Gen. Hosp. 9, B. E. F.,
 France.
 Chisolm, J. J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Conrad, H. B., U. S. N. R. F.
 Cummings, W. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Darrow, F. I., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Eidson, J. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Fielder, R. L., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.
 Finney, W. P., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Gill, H. C. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Heldt, T. J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Psychiatric Unit Base
 Hosp.
 Hicks, E. M., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Long, J. G., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Lovett, I. K., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Harrison, Ind.
 McCafferty, L. K., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Naval Reser.
 Enroll. Station, Washington, D. C.
 McCarthy, C. L., Passed Asst. Surg., U. S. N., U. S. S.
Comfort.
 McGuire, P. J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Major, R. S., Capt., M. O. R. C., Fort Bayard, N. M.
 Martin, W. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
 Miller, M. K., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.
 Moore, J. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Mullin, J. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Reid, H. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., B. E. F., France.
 Reynolds, F. D., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Waco,
 Texas.
 Reynolds, L., M. O. R. C., France.
 Southard, W. W., 1st Lieut., U. S. Army Med. Corps.
 Stifel, R. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Johnston, Fla.
 Sutton, A. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Army Sanitary
 School, Base Hosp. 23, A. E. F., France.
 Sutton, T. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

- Thomas, H. M., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp.,
Camp Meade, Md.
White, S. A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., 327th F. A., Camp
Taylor, Ky.
Wislocki, G. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

1917

- Anderson, J. K., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp
Taylor, Ky.
Anderson, W. T., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Brosius, W. L., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Bullard, H. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Clark, G. A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Davidson, H. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Davison, W. C., M. O. R. C., France.
Frishman, M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Groover, G. L., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Hardy, G. E. W., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Rockefeller
Inst., N. Y.
Hartman, F. W., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.
Jackson, W. P., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.
Johnson, R. W., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Oxford, Eng.
Kolls, A. C., Junior Physiologist, Bureau of Mines, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Luckett, C. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
McCauley, F. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Mann, H. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Marshall, E. H., Junior Physiologist, Bureau of Mines,
Washington, D. C.
Novak, E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Payne, L. E., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Pulford, D. S., M. O. R. C.
Schultz, E. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Univ. of Md. Hosp.
Unit.
Sharp, R. G., Red Cross, France.
Shipton, G. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

FACULTY, ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 415

Smith, E. E., Asst. Surg., U. S. N., U. S. S. *Duncan*.
Sosman, M. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Stafford, F. W. J., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C. (Honorably discharged).
Stifel, J. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Tibbetts, M. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Twigg, N. F., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Webb, R. A., British Med. Corps, London, Eng.

FORMER MEDICAL STUDENTS

Abbott, A. C., Major, M. O. R. C.
Abel, J. F., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Amesse, J. W. Major, M. O. R. C., Director, Base Hosp. 29.
Barclay, H. B., Capt. M. O. R. C., 303d Amb. Train, Camp Dix, N. J.
Boland, F. K., Major, M. O. R. C., Chief Surg., Base Hosp. 43.
Boswell, C. O., Major, M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
Brown, G. L., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Cody, N. M.
Davis, R., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Dix, N. J.
Duval, D. F., Col., M. O. R. C., Director, Base Hosp., Fort Riley, Kan.
Elliott, J. H., Capt., Canadian M. O. R. C.
Flexner, S., Major, M. O. R. C.
Hardy, I., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Harkness, R. B., Capt., M. O. R. C.
Hiatt, H. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Hodge, E. R., Capt., M. O. R. C.
Jayne, W. A., Major, M. O. R. C.
Kenyon, P. E., Capt., M. O. R. C., Fort Riley, Kan.
Lambert, R. A., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Peabody, F. W., M. O. R. C.
Platt, W., Capt., Q. M. R. C.
Smith, T., Major, M. O. R. C.

- Tredway, E. E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp
Kearney, Cal.
Tweedie, H. V., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp
Upton, N. Y.
Van Wart, R. McL., Major, M. O. R. C.
Wilson, G., Major, M. O. R. C.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNI

1881

- Brown, J. W., Jr., Major., 1st Batt., 24th Engineers.

1890

- Cone, S. M., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

1891

- Linthicum, G. M., Capt., M. O. R. C.

1892

- Baker, N. D., Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
Stewart, R. C., Major, A. E. F., France.

1893

- Penrose, C. A., Major, M. O. R. C.

1894

- Baer, W. S., Lieut. Col., M. O. R. C., Asst. Dir. Ortho-
pedic Surg., A. E. F., France.
Hastings, T. W., Major, M. O. R. C., Chief of Lab. for
Inf. Dis., Base Hosp., Camp Dix, N. J.
Miles, L. W., 1st Lieut., 308th Inf., Camp Upton, N. Y.

1895

- Black, H. B., Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer, 2d
Corps, A. E. F., France.

FACULTY, ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 417

Gray, G. H., Major, 315th Engineers, Camp Travis, Texas.
Janney, S. S., Major, 312th Mach. Gun Batt., Camp
Meade, Md.
Williams, W. W., Capt., M. O. R. C.

1896

Stevens, A. R., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 1, B. E. F.,
France.

1897

Baetjer, F. H., Major, M. O. R. C.
Longcope, W. T., Lieut. Col., M. O. R. C.
Lyon, C. E., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, War Prison Barracks,
Camp McPherson, Ga.

1898

Francis, W. W., Capt., Canadian Army Med Corps, Cana-
dian Gen. Hosp. 3.
Hirshberg, L. K., M. O. R. C.
Lehr, L. C., Capt., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.

1899

King, J. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.
Mullen, J. M., Capt., U. S. N. A., Camp Meade, Md.
Remsen, C. M., Capt., M. O. R. C., Evac. Hosp. 9, A. E. F.,
France.

1900

Anderson, R. B. T., Chaplain, A. R. C., France.
Hill, J. P., Major, Div. Judge Advocate, 29th Div., Camp
McClellan, Ala.
Liddell, D. M., Capt. Sig. Corps, War Credits Board,
Washington, D. C.
McAll, R. L., McAll Association, France.

Winslow, N., Major U. S. Army Med. Corps, A. E. F.,
France.

1901

Abercrombie, R. T., Capt., M. O. R. C., Asst. Instr., R.
O. T. C., J. H. U.

Bernheim, B. M., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.

Constantine, K. W., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Machen, J. G., Y. M. C. A., France.

Snavelly, G. E., Red Cross.

Swindell, W. B., 1st Lieut., U. S. N. A.

1902

Beasley, E. B., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Beeuwkes, H., Major, U. S. Army Med. Corps, A. E. F.,
France.

Bernheim, E. P., Capt., Ordnance Res. Corps, Amer. Base
Depot, France.

England, J. T., U. S. N. A.

Hoffman, W. E., Jr., Capt., Ordnance Res. Corps, Eng.
Div., Trench Warfare Sect.

Pels, I. R., M. O. R. C.

Shippen, L. P., Asst. Surg., U. S. N.

Smith, S., Major, 138th F. A.

Stone, H. B., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.

1903

Dochez, A. R., Capt., M. O. R. C.

Hill, E. C., Capt., U. S. Army Med. Corps.

Hopper, S. C., Capt., Q. M. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Marshall, C. A., 1st Lieut., 311th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.

Sandrock, E. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Camp Meade, Md.

Snowden, W., Jr., 1st Lieut., 315th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

Tootle, H. K., 2d Lieut., 351st F. A., Camp Meade, Md.

1904

Crozier, W. E., 1st Lieut., Inf., U. S. A.

1905

Baetjer, W. A., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

Bass, J. A., P. A. Surg., U. S. N.

Goodenow, R. K., Jr., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.

Griswold, R., Capt., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., School of Mil. Aeronautics, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pagon, W. W., Q. M. R. C.

Pearre, S., Intelligence Div., U. S. N.

Wroth, L. C., 1st Lieut., Batt. E., 110th F. A., Camp McClellan, Ala.

1906

Brauns, W. S., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.

Edlavitch, B. M., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Griffith, G. M., Seaman, U. S. N.

Meyer, C. F., Q. M. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Ruth, T. deC., 1st Lieut., U. S. N. A.

Sirich, E. H., U. S. N. A.

Smith, W. C., 2d Lieut., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., Rantoul, Ill.

Zinkham, P. H., Capt., M. O. R. C., 60th Field Amb., A. E. F., France.

1907

Galt, R. H., Private, M. O. R. C., Infirm., 347th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.

Giffen, W., Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

Gould, C. P., Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

Hunting, W. B., 2d Lieut., 168th Inf., A. E. F., France.

Iglehart, I. W., 1st Lieut., 310th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.

Stewart, G. A., Major, M. O. R. C., War Demon. Hosp., New York.

1908

- Bridgman, E. W., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., 18, A. E. F., France.
Chesney, A. M., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 21, A. E. F., France.
Miller, D., 10th Engineers, Co. C., A. E. F., France.
Schmeisser, H. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 33, Albany, N. Y.
Wegefardth, P., 1st Lieut., Gov. Neuro-Surg. Hosp., J. H. H.

1909

- Bishop, G. W., U. S. Army Med. Corps, Brain Surg. Group.
Lowndes, R. G., U. S. N. A.
Michael, W. H., P. A. Surg., U. S. N., 6th Reg. Marines, Overseas.
Numsen, J. N., Major, 110th F. A., Camp McClellan, Ala.
Schneeberger, P., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, Chem. Investigations.
Smith, F. J., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp., Camp Lee, Va.
Todd, M. H., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

1910

- Robinson, A., Asst. Surg., U. S. N., Overseas.
Rosenthal, G. W., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Vogeler, A., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., Morrison, Va.
Woods, A. C., Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 20.

1911

- Burgan, H. C., 2d Lieut., Q. M. R. C., Charge Bldgs. & Grounds, N. Y. Depot.
Frederick, E. L., 1st Lieut., Gas and Flame Service, 30th Eng., A. E. F., France.
Fulton, J. S., Jr., Ensign, U. S. N.
Hulburt, E. O., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, A. E. F., France.
Goddard, C. H., 1st Lieut., U. S. Army Med. Corps.

Kuehn, F., Headqtrs., Co., 313th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
 McCabe, R. S., 2d Lieut., 21st Eng., A. E. F., France.
 Makel, H. P., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
 Martin, E. D., Seaman, U. S. N.
 Miller, R. E., 1st Lieut., Acting Chap., U. S. N.
 Murray, J. G., Jr., Capt., M. O. R. C.
 Musser, H. H., Capt., M. O. R. C., 322d Mach. Gun Batt.,
 Camp Sherman, Ohio.
 Preston, G. H., M. O. R. C., Waco, Texas.
 Reeside, J. B., Sgt. Co. A, 312th Mach. Gun Batt., Camp
 Meade, Md.
 Warner, C. L., Asst. Surg., U. S. N. R. F., Naval Hosp.,
 Fort Lyon, Col.
 Weyforth, W. A., 1st Lieut., U. S. N. A.

1912

Brown, W. N., U. S. N. R. F.
 Buckler, L. H., France.
 Carroll, J. D., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
 Price, T. B., Ensign, U. S. N., Overseas.
 Stewart, H. P., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
 Sutton, A. C., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 23, A. E.
 F., France.
 Thomas, G. P., 3d, 2d Lieut., Q. M. R. C.

1913

Breuninger, L. T., Ensign, U. S. N.
 Gillet, G. M., Capt., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.
 Gruse, W. A., 1st Lieut., Chem. Serv. Sta.
 Hardy, G. E. W., Jr., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Rockefeller
 Inst., New York.
 Hildebrandt, F. M., 1st Lieut., San. Corps.
 Marshall, J. H., Capt., O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Martin, J. C., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
 Niles, E. H., 1st Lieut., 313th F. A., Camp Lee, Va.

Novak, E., 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Ray, W., Cadet, School of Mil. Aer., Columbus, Ohio.
Sattler, A. E., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.

1914

Barton, A. K., 1st Lieut., 149th F. A., A. E. F., France.
Bowden, D. T., Jr., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Bridgman, V. H., Jr., Capt., 12th F. A., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.
Coblentz, R. G., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Donoho, E. S., 1st Lieut., 11th Inf., Camp Forrest, Ga.
Dorsey, J. L., Private, M. R. C.
Getz, L., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Gminder, A. R., Bugler, Univ. of Md. Hosp. Unit.
Herman, N. B., Private, M. R. C.
Hollyday, G. T. O., 2d Lieut., D. Troop, 11th Cavalry, U. S. A.
Howell, R., 1st Lieut., 17th Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Lauchheimer, M. H., 2d Lieut., Coast Art.
Lynch, C. V., Amer. Univ. Exper. Stat., Washington, D. C.
Nachlas, I. W., Private, M. R. C.
Penniman, J. A. D., 1st Lieut., U. S. N. A., A. E. F., France.
Porter, C. C., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Randall, B., Jr., 1st Lieut., Hdqtrs. Co., 110th F. A., Camp McClellan, Ala.
Rice, J. H., 1st Lieut., U. S. N. A., Camp Lee, Va.
Stiebel, H. L., 2d Lieut., F. A., U. S. N. A.
Supplee, C., 1st Lieut., U. S. N. A., Camp Meade, Md.
Wilkins, L., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.

1915

Dewitt, J., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Eiseman, M., 2d Lieut., A. E. F., France.
Hall, G. M., Sig. Corps, Radio School, College Park, Md.

Hilgartner, A. H., 2d Lieut., 15th Mach. Gun Batt.
Prince, E. H., 1st Lieut., U. S. N. A., Camp Lee, Va.
Richardson, D., 1st Lieut., Hdqtrs. Co., 17th Reg. F. A.,
A. E. F., France.
Short, J. S., 2d Lieut., Batt. A., F. A., Camp Stanley, Texas.
Smith, R. W., Supply Sgt., Batt. F., 110th F. A., Camp
McClellan, Ala.
Swartz, J. H., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Tarr, F. C., 1st Lieut., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown,
Pa.
Troxell, T. F., 1st Lieut., 4th Inf.
Uhler C., Private, M. R. C.
Voshell, A. F., Private, M. R. C.
Weech, C. S., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.

1916

Baer, R. W., 2d Class Mate, U. S. N. R. F.
Beck, N. M., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Cromwell, G. N., Private, M. R. C.
Fader, I. B., Sgt., Ord. Corps, A. E. F., France.
Hardy, A. E., 2d Lieut., Camp Dix, N. J.
Ludington, G. F., 2d Lieut., 48th Inf., Camp Hill, Va.
Melamet, K., R. O. T. C., Camp Meade, Md.
Milburn, P., Private, Ord. Corps.
Primrose, A., Private, M. R. C.
Rosenthal, E., Ord. Purchase Warehouse, A. E. F., France

1917

Brooks, J. V., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
Conn, B. H., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Davis, A. C., U. S. Naval Militia.
Dawson, F. W., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Duerr, W. B., Sig. Corps. Av. Sect., Waco, Texas.
Edlavitch, E., Private, M. R. C.
France, R., Q. M. R. C., A. E. F., France.

Frank, H. F. W., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
 Gorman, H. J., 1st Lieut., F. A., U. S. A.
 Huck, J. G., Private, M. R. C.
 Knipp, J. C., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
 McKewen, W. A., 2d Lieut., Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
 Merrick, R. G., 1st Lieut., U. S. A.
 Pitt, C. G., 2d Lieut., F. A., Camp McClellan, Ala.
 Roop, J. D., 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.
 Shaw, E. L., Sgt., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
 Skinner, W. H., 2d Lieut., U. S. A.
 Smith, E. L. R., Batt. 10, 110th F. A., U. S. N. A.
 Smith, R., Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
 Steinbach, A. A., Sect. Jewish Welfare Work, Camp Meade,
 Md.
 Thurman, H. C., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
 Weech, A. A., Private, M. R. C.
 Wilson, F. H., 2d Lieut., U. S. N. A.

FORMER COLLEGIATE STUDENTS

Abel, R., Lieut., U. S. N. A., Camp Dix, N. J.
 Baldwin, T. A., Senior Lieut., U. S. N., France.
 Bird, B. G., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., A. E. F.,
 France.
 Branham, J. G., 313th Mach. Gun Batt., Camp Meade, Md.
 Brinton, W., Jr., 1st Lieut., 54th Inf., U. S. A.
 Brune, F. W., U. S. A. Amb. Service, A. E. F., France.
 Calvert, R. C. M., 1st Lieut., 33d Eng., Camp Devens,
 Mass.
 Campbell, A. L., 12th F. A., A. E. F., France.
 Fulton, W. J., U. S. N. A.
 Headington, W. H., Capt., Ord. Dept.
 Hogan, R. C., Lieut., 319th Inf.
 Iglehart, F. W., Capt., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
 Lederer, L. G., U. S. A., Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
 Lilly, W. D., 2d Lieut., Q. M. C., U. S. A.
 Lowndes, C. H. T., Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 425

McCormick, J. N., War Comm., Episcopal Church, France.
Manning, J. R., Capt., 26th Inf., A. E. F., France.
Maynard, J., Paymaster, U. S. N.
Owens, D. R., Sig. Corps, A. E. F., France.
Sprenger, J. A., Y. M. C. A., France.
Thomas, H. H., Capt. & Supply Officer, 110th F. A., Camp
McClellan, Ala.
Towson, E. S., Y. M. C. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Walter, R., 2d Lieut., 315th F. A., Camp Lee, Va.
Williams, H., Commander, U. S. N.

ENGINEERING ALUMNI

Campbell, A. L., Capt., 12th F. A., A. E. F., France.
Hill, M. W., Capt., Eng. Corps.
Owens, R. B., Major, Sig. Corps, A. E. F., France.
Reber, S., Col., Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

1916

Cockey, J. P., Eng. Corps.
Johnston, D. H., Jr., 2d Lieut., D. G. T., A. E. F., France.
Webster, J. G., R. O. T. C., Sig. Corps, College Park, Md.
Winslow, G. L., 2d Lieut., 117th Eng., A. E. F., France.
Woodward, H. W., 2d Lieut., 106th Eng., Camp Wheeler,
Ga.

1917

Baker, H. S., 1st Lieut., 313th F. A., Camp Lee, Va.
Baxley, W. B., 2d Lieut., Eng., U. S. N. A.
Chesley, C. W., 1st Lieut., 305th Eng., U. S. N. A.
Crist, T. M., 1st Lieut., 4th F. A., Camp Selby, Miss.
Darley, J. W., 1st Lieut., 55th Co., 5th Reg., A. E. F., France.
Evitt, R. W., 2d Lieut., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
Hall, E. G., 1st Lieut., 309th Inf., Camp Dix, N. J.
Junkins, A. B., R. O. T. C., Sig. Corps, College Park, Md.
Mowbray, J. M., 2d Lieut. Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

- Owings, N. L., Sgt., 313th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
Perkins, E. E., Jr., R. O. T. C., Sig. Corps, College Park,
Md.
Reiner, M., R. O. T. C., Sig. Corps, College Park, Md.
Schaeffer, C. L., 1st Batt., R. O. T. C., Camp Meade, Md.
Smith, E. L., 2d Lieut., Eng., U. S. N. A.
Stapleton, E. G., 2d Lieut., Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
Strobel, P. B., Master Gunner, C. A. C., O. T. C., Fort
Monroe, Va.
Stuart, E. M., 2d Lieut., U. S. N. A.
Thompson, J. T., 1st Lieut., Co. E, 305th Eng., Camp Lee,
Va.
Twigg, J. M., U. S. N. A.
Willis, C. H., Sgt., Sig. Corps.
Wood, W. A., 2d Lieut., 8th Eng., El Paso, Texas.
Young, L. M., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., Italy.

ENLISTED STUDENTS

- Abrams, S. E., Naval Reserves.
Allen, T. W., Naval Reserves.
Alvey, W. C., Naval Reserves.
Bagby, E., 1st Lieut., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
Bahlke, W. H., U. S. N., Bureau of Mines.
Benson, J. O., Naval Reserves.
Bloomhardt, P. F., Chaplain, U. S. N.
Brewster, A. H., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
Brune, C. D. F., Battery D, 110th F. A.
Calkins, F. R., R. O. T. C.
Canton, E. J., Sig. Corps, Radio Serv., College Park, Md.
Careaga, L., Capt., Inf., U. S. N. A.
Carroll, M. B., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
Chalmers, A. K., Y. M. C. A., France.
Clark, S. I., Sgt., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Clark, W. L., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Connolly, L. H., Battery D., 110th F. A.

- Conroy, F. D., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Corbett, J. W., U. S. N. A., Camp Meade, Md.
- Cort, H., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Cox, R. A., Naval Reserves.
- Cromwell, M. J, 2d Lieut., F. A., Camp McClellan, Ala.
- Cromwell, W. F., 2d Lieut., F. A., Camp Lee, Va.
- Day, E. M., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Dempster, J. S., Naval Reserves.
- Dempster, R. N., Naval Reserves.
- Downey, J. J., Ordnance Dept.
- Duncan, R. R., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Eby, J. B., R. O. T. C., Camp Meade, Md.
- Earp, C. R., U. S. N. A., Camp Meade, Md.
- Egerton, S. W., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Evans, E. E., Naval Reserves.
- Evans, H. C., 2d Lieut., Battery F, 6th F. A., A. E. F., France.
- Ewald, G., Sig. Corps, Radio Serv., College Park, Md.
- Fell, E. T., 2d Lieut., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
- Fenton, M. C., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Finney, J. M. T., Jr., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18,
A. E. F., France.
- Flagg, W. J., School of Aeronautics, Georgia Tech.
- Fonaroff, F. I., U. S. N. R. F.
- Gager, L. T., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Gammon, S. R., 2d Lieut., Camp Lee, Va.
- Gatchell, G. G., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Ghormley, R. K., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.
- Gressitt, W. G., Naval Reserves.
- Hampson, G. M., Naval Reserves.
- Harden, W. C., Naval Reserves.
- Harwood, G. M., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.
- Hastings, W., 2d Lieut., Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
- Hoffman, R. C., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.

Holmes, R. B., 117th Trench Mortary Battery, A. E. F.,
France.

Hopkins, H. H., Ordnance Dept.

Huiskamp, J. E., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.

Jacobsen, A. W., Battery D, 110th F. A.

Johnston, L. S., Sig. Corps. Av. Sect.

Kauffman, J. F., U. S. N. A., Camp Meade, Md.

Kellum, L. B., 2d Lieut., Inf., Camp Meade, Md.

Key, J. A., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp., 18, A. E. F.,
France.

Klosky, S., Sig. Corps, Av. Sec., A. E. F., France.

Knipp, H. F., Naval Reserves.

Kohn, M. B., Battery D, 110th F. A.

Koontz, A. R., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.

Krieger, J. L., Gas Division, Sanitary Corps.

Lambert, O. H., U. S. A., Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.

Lane, C. M., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.

Levy, L. S., Ordnance Dept.

Lincoln, J. S., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.

Linton, E. S., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.

Litz, F. E. A., K. of C. Secretary. Camp Meade, Md.

Lotz, P. L., Insp. of Munitions.

McCabe, A. S., 2d Lieut., F. A., U. S. N. A.

McCowan, A. S., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.

McFee, W. F., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.

Mackall, C. M., Capt., F. A., U. S. N. A.

Marbury, C. C., Battery D, 110th F. A.

Martindale, J. W., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E.
F., France.

Marty, M., R. O. T. C.

Martz, R. E., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., England.

FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 429

- Mayer, W. F., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Meekins, G. E., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Melamet, O., 1st Lieut. Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., A. E. F., France.
- Meyer, F., Naval Reserves.
- Morgan, H. J., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Newcomer, G. S., Clerk, Government Service.
- Noble, W. D., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- O'Neill, G. D., Ordnance Dept.
- Paul, J. R., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Perlman, T. G., Index Dept., Department of State.
- Pikoos, A., 304th Field Sig. Corps, Camp Meade, Md.
- Randall, A., Sgt., Battery D., 119th F. A.
- Rank, J. L., Q. M. R. C.
- Rankin, J. P., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Resney, W. A., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Rich, L. B., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.
- Rosenthal, J. S., Ordnance Dept.
- Rothschild, M. K., R. O. T. C., Camp Meade, Md.
- Rouse, J. G., 115th Regt., U. S. A.
- Rowland, D. H., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Rowland, H. A., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Sarver, L. A., U. S. N. A., Bureau of Mines.
- Schneider, H. F., R. O. T. C., San Antonio, Texas.
- Seay, H. H., Jr., 2d Class Seaman, U. S. N.
- Seifriz, W. E., U. S. N. A.
- Shawn, G. N., U. S. A.
- Smith, F. N., Co. B., 30th Engineers, A. E. F., France.
- Smith, F. R., Jr., Battery D, 110th F. A.
- Smith, H. K., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
- Smith, W., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.,
France.

- Snowden, A. H., 2d Lieut., Inf., U. S. N. A.
Southworth, J. D., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Spalding, E. D., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Spiers, T. H., R. O. T. C., Camp Meade, Md.
Stokes, W. H., Battery D, 110th F. A.
Strauss, W. A., Auto Truck Service, A. E. F., France.
Strom, W. T., Battery D, 110th F. A.
Sullivan, E. A., Naval Reserves.
Sutton, F. W., Y. M. C. A., Camp Meade, Md.
Swarts, R. E., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Swartz, W. H., 2d Lieut., Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
Taliaferro, W. A., U. S. N. A.
Taylor, W. L., Jr., Naval Reserves.
Thurman, H. C., U. S. A. Amb. Service, Allentown, Pa.
Tipton, W. D., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
Turner, G. D., Battery D, 110th F. A.
Van Hulsteyn, J. M. C., Sig. Corp., Av. Sect.
Verplanck, V. N., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Vickers, L. R., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect.
Wagner, C. E., Private, M. R. C., Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F., France.
Walker, W. H., Naval Reserves.
Warner, E. L., 2d Lieut., F. A., Camp Meade, Md.
Wasserman, E., Trench Mortar Battery, A. E. F., France.
Webb, H. L., Battery D, 110th F. A.
Wiggins, P. R., Hospital Service, Santo Domingo.
Williams, B., 2d. Lieut., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Winslow, O. P., Sig. Corps, Av. Sect., College Park, Md.
Wolfe, A. M., Aviation U. S. N.
Wood, E. S., Naval Reserves.
Woodland, A. R., Naval Reserves.
Woodward, R. H., Ensign, U. S. N.
Young, J. W., Naval Reserves.
Zeskind, L. M., Ordnance Dept.

FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 431

KILLED IN ACTION

Fergusson, J. G., M.D., 1914.

Morgan, H. S., M.D., 1915.

Wells, C. A., A.B., 1914.

REPORTED AS MISSING

Pedrick, F. B., A.B., 1909.

Faculty, Alumni, and Students in Service.....	794
Killed in Action	3
Reported as Missing	1
Died of Disease.....	2

The following alumni have registered at the American University Union in Paris since February 8, 1918:

Anderson, R. B. T., '00, Chaplain, A. R. C.

Ducasse, E. F., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieut. Ambulance 4/68,
Secteur 9.

Getz, L., '14, Base Hosp. 18, A. E. F.

Johnston, D. H., Jr., B.S., 1916, 2d Lieut., D. G. T., A. E. F.

Marshall, J. H., '13, Capt., O. R. C., A. E. F.

Melamet, O., '16, 1st Lieut., A. S. S. C., A. E. F.

Neill, W., Jr., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F.

Reid, W. H., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

Rosenthal, E., '16, Ord. Purchase Warehouse.

Slack, H. R., Jr., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base
Hosp. 18, A. E. F.

Webster, J. P., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieut., Co. C. & D., 30th
Engrs., A. E. F.

Wightman, E. P., Ph.D., 1911, Chem. Serv. Section, U. S. N. A.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

STAFF OF COMMANDANT

Commandant, Major G. R. Guild, U. S. A.

Assistant Commandant, Captain C. J. Tilden, Engrs., U. S. R.

Instructors, Captains, W. B. Kouwenhoven, J. H. Bringhurst, G. R. Jones, A. G. Christie, R. T. Abercrombie, J. T. Singewald, J. E. Konze; First Lieutenants, T. H. Spiers, J. V. Morley, T. E. Kistler. Chief Musician A. Warnecke. First Sergeant, W. R. Martin. Corporals, G. S. Cattnach, W. M. Driver.

BATTALION STAFF AND DRUM CORPS

Major T. L. Chisholm, Commanding Battalion.

First Lieutenant H. H. Startzman, Battalion Adjutant.

Major R. T. Earl, Battalion Sergeant.

Color Sergeants, J. L. Stearns, D. Coulter.

Sergeant, S. Rivkin.

Corporals, W. Bloom, E. E. Murray, W. T. Tibbets, M. A.

Novey, A. Golder, O. W. McCleary, L. C. Beard.

Privates, R. Davis, W. H. Emlet, H. Sadtler, L. V. Strassburger.

Company A

Captain, C. H. Baxley.

First Lieutenant, J. B. Eby.

Second Lieutenant, J. L. DeMarco.

First Sergeant, L. W. Simon.

Sergeants, J. K. Vickers, G. W. Carneal, W. D. Cook, M. K. Rothschild.

Corporals, C. Stansbury, G. H. Evans, E. W. Sickel, D. B. Bratt, P. E. Tignor, M. E. Berlin, G. Lachman.

Privates

C. Adler	S. Eastland	L. W. Lord
W. W. Almy	J. P. Folkoff	W. A. Maccubbin
W. L. Armstrong	R. Foster	J. A. Marcuse
W. C. Ball	S. Glick	L. F. Obrist
J. R. Bartels	J. B. Griesacker	A. J. Schaffer
C. D. Benson	J. H. Harris	F. Stein
L. E. Biemiller	R. G. Heiner	H. G. Stewart
J. F. Birkmeyer	N. N. Holland	R. C. Thomsen
J. H. R. Boone	J. R. Johnston	F. F. Torsch
J. T. Brennan	B. Kaplan	E. B. Townsend
W. R. Carbo	B. K. Kennady	B. Trew
L. McA. Cattanach	J. L. Kistner	B. T. Truitt
H. L. Cohen	L. Klass	J. L. Tull
M. Cohen	B. L. B. Kohn	C. C. Waters
R. L. Collins	R. Levy	C. A. Webb
W. B. Collins	G. D. Lippy	E. Welliver
J. G. Douglas	L. Littman	C. E. Williams

Company B

Captain, K. O. Bitter.

First Lieutenant, J. H. Lampe.

Second Lieutenant, C. W. Schmidt.

First Sergeant, L. G. Smith.

Sergeants, C. T. Leber, D. B. Sonneborn, M. L. Hancock,
L. L. Cassard.

Corporals, E. H. Cashell, C. E. Macfarlane, I. A. Siegel, B.
Smith, H. E. Weaver, J. H. Collins, V. E. Stuart, A.
B. Coleman, F. Bresee, H. C. Davis, G. J. Porter.

Privates

K. H. Andrae	L. W. Call	A. Finkelstein
M. R. Baker	W. A. Crist	I. Finkelstein
E. S. Basford	W. K. Cromwell	F. Fischer
T. L. Berry	K. S. Cullom	C. I. T. Gould
T. M. Berry	H. W. Dail	C. P. Gowman
G. Breit	E. S. Dougherty	B. Griffiss
W. E. Brimer	E. Donohoe	H. J. Grinsfelder
T. T. Burger	K. W. Ebeling	J. S. Jammer

E. B. Jarrett	R. F. Nicodemus	E. R. Taylor
J. M. Jones	H. D. Niles	V. G. Teders
E. R. Kauffman	H. E. Niles	B. Van Ness
L. S. Kauffman	C. K. Oakley	G. W. Wagner
N. C. Keyes	F. E. Pegram	L. Warnick
H. E. Kirk	N. H. Rector	J. R. Wilhelm
J. H. Lewin	E. C. H. Roschen	

Company C

Captain, G. S. Harris.

Second Lieutenant, A. W. Taylor.

First Sergeant, F. H. Townsend.

Sergeants, S. W. Orne, F. C. Dehler, T. J. Williams.

Corporals, W. M. Gardner, W. F. Sadtler, J. W. Bowen,

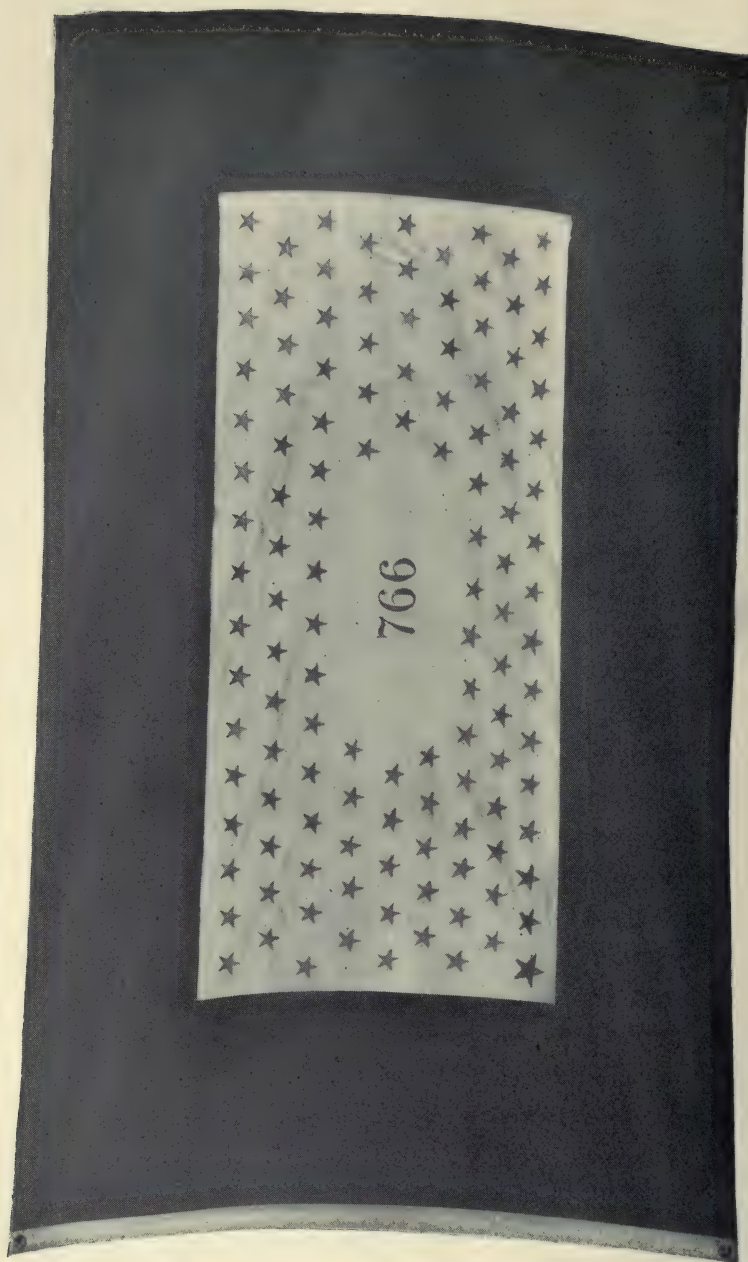
F. M. Defandorf, E. Baker, H. E. Bloomsburg, P.

Beall, H. H. Mersereau.

Privates

J. Aguado	H. A. Lederer	W. Norwood
I. Baroway	J. R. Lomauro	F. Scharf
H. Bassler	W. C. Mallalieu	M. M. Seymour
A. H. Blum	W. L. Merriken	E. H. Shaw
F. F. Bramble	M. Meyer	H. B. Shaw
C. B. Clarke	C. H. Miegel	M. Sherry
P. C. Craft	H. S. Miller	G. S. Shortess
J. K. Cullen	J. E. Miller	R. B. Smith
J. H. P. Dallam	J. J. Miller	B. F. Sollers
W. P. Dana	D. S. Mossum	A. R. Spartana
M. M. Deems	K. R. Mullikin	F. M. Swartz
G. L. Deichmann	W. A. Myers	J. E. Uhler
E. C. Fox	W. B. Nelson	W. H. F. Warthen
M. H. Goodman	S. Neuberger	J. Weil
A. F. Guttmacher	E. T. Norris	G. F. Ziegler
C. Hess		

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PRESENTATION OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS SERVICE FLAG

By MORTON KAHN ROTHSCHILD, '18

A SERVICE flag: a bold red border enclosing a field of white in which are set stars of blue or gold; an inventory of patriotism and sacrifice: a badge of honor. It flies alike from mansion and hovel, from factory and store, from church and college. It is the symbol of the strength and the faith of a nation—a nation ready to give all that it loves and all that it has “to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in.”

A service flag serves two equally important purposes: first, to commemorate the patriotic sacrifice of the men that offer their lives to their country; and, secondly, to enkindle in the hearts of those who are left behind the same spirit of loyalty and self-forgetfulness.

Johns Hopkins University had won the right to fly a service flag and had felt the need of the spirit of a service flag, which need was soon recognized by the Beta Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa. It was fitting that the inner circle of those who had pledged themselves to uphold the prestige and to honor the greatness of the University should assume the task of presenting a service flag to the University.

The large and daily-changing number and the imperfect records (especially of the alumni) of the Hopkins men in the service made it difficult to arrange the plan of the flag. It was finally decided that stars should represent students who left their studies to enter the service, and that numerals—which will, after the records are complete, be set in the center of the flag—should represent the complete number of Hopkins men in the armed service. It was also decided to make the presentation of the flag a military ceremony, which was made possible only through the full coöperation

of the Commandant of the Hopkins Battalion, Major George R. Guild.

The ceremony, which was modelled on the presentation of colors, took place on Gilman Quadrangle at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, April 15. The Battalion was drawn up in extended front and at attention while the Adjutant read the following General Order:

RESERVE OFFICER'S TRAINING CORPS

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

April 13, 1918.

General Orders

No. 48, R. O. T. C.

1. By request, and for the students of the Johns Hopkins University, the Battalion will receive a service flag presented to the students by the Beta Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa Society.

For the students who are members of the R. O. T. C. unit this university, and in their name, the Commandant acknowledges the receipt of this flag.

The Commandant also desires to acknowledge the courtesy of the Beta Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa Society in presenting this flag to the students of this university through the medium of its battalion.

The following memorandum, which accompanies the flag is quoted for the information of all concerned:

"A service flag will be presented to the students of the Johns Hopkins University by the Beta Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa Society. The stars on this flag shall represent the number of Hopkins men who have left their studies at the university to enter the armed service. The numerals, which will afterwards be set in the center of this flag, will represent the complete number of Hopkins men—alumni, faculty, graduates, and undergraduates—in the service. The single star which has turned to gold represents the death of Lieutenant Clifford A. Wells, '14, who was killed in action at Vimy Ridge just a year ago.

By order of Major Guild

H. STARTZMAN,

1st Lieut. & Battalion Adjutant

Post Adjutant, R. O.T.C.

Then, as the Battalion presented arms, the flag was presented by the President of the Omicron Delta Kappa to the President of the Student Council—acting as color-sergeant and escorted by a color guard—who received it for the students of the University.

Just as the color-guard marched off the campus, the April breeze, as if in token of the propitious occasion, unfurled the flag while the sun coming from behind a cloud shone on it and revealed all of its one hundred and twenty-four stars. The flag was carried to the Barn (the popular abbreviation of the Student Activities Building) over the entrance of which it now flies.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va., H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, Treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

TO THE ALUMNI

"THE BARN"

IN ORDER that the students might have a convenient and suitable meeting place, the University agreed to contribute three-fourths of the cost of remodelling the old Carroll Barn into a Students' Building, containing offices, an assembly hall and lunch rooms, if the Alumni would contribute the remainder. The building is now in daily use, the University has done its share, but the Alumni fund still lacks a thousand dollars. Will not every Alumnus help to the extent of sending one War Savings Stamp to Murray P. Brush, Dean of the College?

UNIVERSITY NOTES

PROFESSOR WHITEHEAD HONORED

Through its Committee on Science and the Arts the Franklin Institute has awarded its Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit to Professor John B. Whitehead of the Johns Hopkins University for his paper on "The Electric Strength of Air and Methods of Measuring High Voltage," appearing in the April, 1917, issue of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. In awarding the medal, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit be awarded to Dr. J. B. Whitehead for his paper entitled "The Electric Strength of Air and Methods of Measuring High Voltage," appearing in the April, 1917, issue of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, a clear exposition of the underlying principles of the phenomenon of the electric corona at high potentials, a résumé of the present methods of high-tension electrical measurement, and a full description of a new and noteworthy instrument—the Corona voltmeter, invented by the writer—and its application to important problems in modern electrical engineering.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS, 1918-19

The following appointments have been made by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Academic Council:

Johnston Scholarships

W. F. Albright, Semitic Languages
R. W. Hegner, Zoology

Edmund Law Rogers Fellowship

H. C. Coffin, Classics

University Fellowships

H. L. Dryden, Physics	J. McGavach, Jr., Chemistry
O. B. Helfrich, Chemistry	Elizabeth Merritt, History
H. Insley, Geology	R. P. Strickler, Greek

Claire M. M. Strube, Germanics
Ellen Thayer, Romance Languages

W. L. Wanlass, Political Science
C. P. Weaver, English

Hopkins Scholarships

(For Maryland and the Southern and Southwestern States)

Kathryn L. Behrens, History
F. K. Bell, Chemistry
A. B. Brown, Chemistry
J. A. Carnagey, Jr., Chemistry
E. S. Cardow, Romance Languages
Margaret L. Engle, History
J. R. Gordon, Political Science
G. M. Hall, Geology
W. S. Hoffman, Chemistry
J. M. Jennings, Chemistry
W. L. Judefind, Chemistry
L. M. Latané, Political Science
W. L. Linton, Chemistry
M. A. Mechanic, Political Science

C. H. Miegel, Political Science
Meta H. Miller, Romance Languages
F. V. Morley, Mathematics
C. L. Piggot, Chemistry
G. Renehan, Political Science
Lula M. Richardson, Romance Languages
J. B. Rosenbach, Mathematics
L. A. Sarver, Chemistry
H. H. Seay, Jr., Political Science
E. M. Spieker, Geology
Catherine C. B. Thomas, English
B. O. Van Hook, Mathematics
A. Marie Whelan, Mathematics
T. C. Whitner, Jr., Chemistry

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Johns Hopkins Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, held on April 19, 1918, the following new officers were elected: President, Wilfred P. Mustard, Vice-President, J. M. T. Finney, Secretary, J. T. Singewald, Treasurer, F. R. Blake. The following new members were elected to the society:

【*Collegiate Students*

William Samuel Hoffman
Benjamin Simon Neuhausen
Morton Kahn Rothschild
Frank V. Morley

Raymond Earl Lenhard
Clayton Morris Hall
Harry Wasserman

Graduate Students in Philosophy

Howard Samuel Fawcett (Plant Physiology)
Broadus Mitchell (Economics)

Graduate Students in Medicine

John Gaston Mateer

John Albert Key

Hugh Jackson Morgan

John Chalmers Montgomery

Ina May Richter

Ella Oppenheimer

Martha May Eliot

Member of the Academic Staff

Wendell Phillips Woodring

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Author

P

Univ.

J

Title Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine, 6, 1917-18

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